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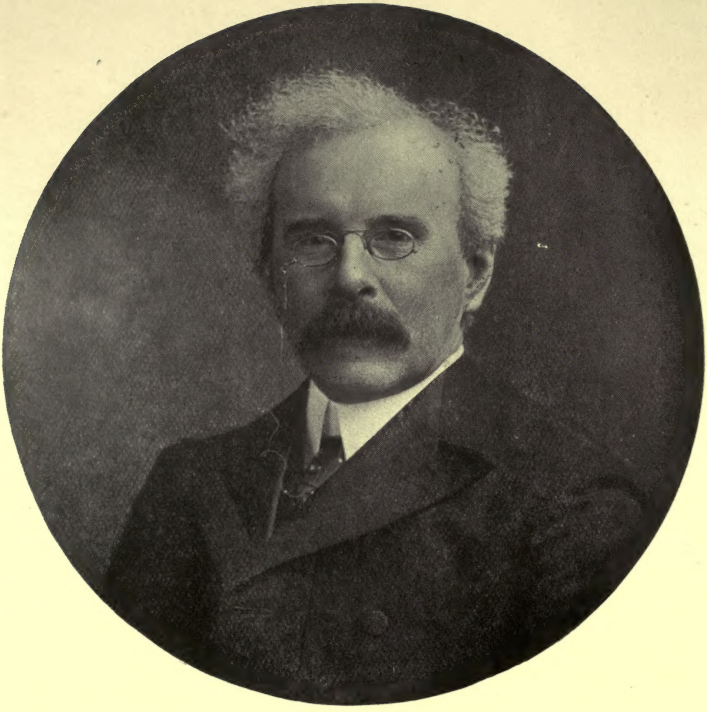
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THE LATE ALEXANDER MACKIE, M.A.

The
Aberdeen University Review

VOL. III. NO. 7 NOVEMBER 1915

Old Aberdeen, October 1915.

Mother of trees and towers and ancient ways
And homes of studious peace; to whose grey Crown
Thy lads come up through these October days,
Come up again the while thy leaves fall down—
Rustling about the young and eager feet,
As if the spirits of thy crowded past,
Mustering on high those latest ranks to greet,
Did down their ghostly salutations cast—

Ah, this October many come no more,
Whose trysted faces we had looked to see,
For on the fields of Flanders or that shore,
Steep and fire-swept, of grim Gallipoli,
They fell like leaves, innumerably fell,
And, though still quick and keen and fain for life,
With as ripe ease and gentleness of will,
As the sere leaf from out the tempest's strife—
Ready for Death and their young sacrifice
By faith in God, by love of home and land,
And the proud conscience of the ungrudged price
Their fathers paid at Freedom's high demand.

Though through thy stripped trees, trailing with the mist
The mournful music of the pipes comes creeping,
Mourn thou not those who only failed thy tryst
Because they kept a holier—and are keeping.

In Memoriam.

Alexander Mackie.



HAVE been asked to provide the REVIEW with an appreciation of the late Convener of the Editorial Committee, and I do so all the more readily that I have known him longer and known him better than any other member of the General Council has done.

He was the son of Joseph Mackie, gardener at Delgaty Castle, Turriff, and was born there on 11 September, 1855; he was associated with Banff, of which he has always been regarded as a native, from his father becoming head-gardener at Duff House to the Earl of Fife; so that the love of flowers and gardening which always marked him was in a sense born with him. He was educated at the Free Church Institution, Macduff, and entered the Grammar School of Aberdeen in 1870, always remembering that his first sight of the building was Mr. Pope, still hale and hearty with us, in his garden in the now vanished Skene Street front. He entered the class of the Rev. James Wilson Legge, a name regarded by him and by a generation in the school with peculiar honour and affection, combining the perfect antithesis to all Prussianized Kultur with the visible realization of every Beatitude. After forty-five years one of his class writes to say he remembers the day like yesterday: "The merits or the demerits of fresh arrivals were quickly gauged in those days. He soon became beloved by all the boys, and quickly worked his way to the front. His perennial good temper and cheery manner always struck me. I must have been the very first to accost him." He was sixth bursar in the Competition of 1872, and had as class-fellows Sir Edward Troup of the Home Office, Sir Robert Bruce, Controller of the General Post Office, London, Professor Selbie, Principal Skinner of the Westminster College, Cambridge, and Dr. Hastings.

He spent three years at the Free Church College, and in 1878 gained the Lumsden Scholarship for an essay on the Augsburg Confession and Apology. In the summer of that year he went with his friend Selbie to Tübingen, and while at the Hall he became assistant to Professor Bain in English and Logic, acting in that capacity till the doctor's retiral from the chair in 1880. He remained till the last on intimate terms with Bain, and became at his death an executor along with Professor W. L. Davidson. In 1881 he joined Miss Warrack in the management of the School for Girls in Albyn Place, and six years later became head of the institution which he conducted with such conspicuous success and influence. On that point tributes in the press by former pupils leave no doubt whatever; the position of the school in the days of Local Examinations was unique, and Professor Minto said on a public occasion that one pupil in three successive years had taken 100 per cent. He was Examiner in English at the University, and in 1902 a candidate for the Bell Chair of Education at St. Andrews.

His wide acquaintance with English Literature and Natural Science was shown in his writings. These include editions of Macaulay's essays on "Milton" (1884: 7th ed., 1908) and "Warren Hastings" (1892), of Scott's "Marmion" and "Nature in Modern Poets" (1906). At the time of his death he was engaged on "Banffshire" for the Cambridge County Geography Series, having written in 1911 the corresponding volume on "Aberdeenshire," a most admirable account in every relation, historical, geographical, geological, architectural and commercial. The illustrations in this work are numerous, and altogether it is a triumph of varied knowledge and style. He was an ardent and expert angler, and his "Art of Worm Fishing" (1912) may safely be commended to all votaries of the craft. He issued in 1913 a volume of "Readings in Modern Scots" as a sort of supplement to his lecturing activities. In the "Transactions of the Philosophical Society" will be found his papers on "The Ludicrous in Burns" and "The Homeric Simile in Modern Poetry". He was President of that body in 1901-3, and Secretary from 1912 to his death. He was on the Committee of the Public Library, and acted as J.P. for the County.

He had a happy touch on many kinds of verse, and was particularly graceful on the Sonnet. His first was on the old Greyfriars Church in Broad Street, but I believe the readers of the REVIEW will

prefer to have two specimens of his work on academic subjects. When Bain died on 18 September, 1903, he sent the following to the "Free Press" of 21 September, the day of the funeral:—

'Twere vain to fret when Autumn flutters down
Her sere and wrinkled leaves, outworn and gray;
'Tis vain to grieve when sages pass away,
Their duty nobly done, with bright renown
Circling their mem'ry like a golden crown.
So thee beneath the reverent sod we lay,
Keen-eyed Philosopher! whose name held sway
Where Learning wears her Academic gown.
The subtle brain that pierced the mists of thought
Gives now no quick response; the kindly heart
Touch'd to sweet, helpful issues, beats no more:
A lasting monument thy labour wrought,
Of honest work, of search for truth, of art
To cleave each stubborn problem to the core.

On the opening of the Marischal College Buildings, 27 September, 1906, he wrote "The Welcome":—

"Cold is the North and cold the Northern Sea
With its keen winds, and cold the granite gray."
Thus have they said; What say they? Let them say!
Warm are the hearts that beat by Silver Dee
And glowing welcome do they pulse to thee,
To thee our gracious Sire, this festal day,
And to thy beauteous Queen; and humbly pay
Their meed of grateful homage loyally.
Nor these alone; for with us, hand in hand,
Are gather'd now from many a distant land
The wisest and the best of those who reign
In Letters, come to bless our ancient fane,
Our renovated pile, which knows it true
That frigid hearts in frigid climes are few.

He also contributed a large amount of angling verse to the "Scottish Field," and some happy lines on the Silver Dee are reproduced thence in "Deeside": painted by William Smith, jun., described by Robert Anderson (A. & C. Black, 1911), following its course from the three springs on the plateau of Braeriach, past Braemar, Ballater, Aboyne, till

At last she tastes, at Allenvale,
The brackish waters of the tide;
Her eyes grow dim, her spirits fail,
And soon the ocean's breakers hide
The Silver Dee.

His position as an educationist and teacher of English was very marked. It was long thought out, and was dominated by the central

idea that, with due restrictions and full recognition of difference in original endowments in this field, Bain had been on the right track in English, as Melvin, whom Bain had highly rated, had been all along in Latin. In his first book, "Macaulay's Essay on Milton, edited to illustrate the Laws of Rhetoric and Composition," he made his standpoint perfectly clear. Literature is Literature, and Style is Style, and it is a fundamental and fatal error to regard the English text as a means, as Johnny Gibb would say in that famous opening sentence, for taking off "the hin' shelvin' o' the cairt" and disgorging a confused mass of irrelevant and ill-digested notes on History, Derivations, Editor's Introductions, and Things in General. Whatever that is, it is not English teaching. "All this proceeds on the supposition that the only thing, or at least the chief thing, for which the classic is valuable, is its information. The chief value of a classic is one of style." Here we get to Bain at once, and since 1860 the North has been at sea. Bain's Grammar is like Moore's vase: you may curse it, or crush it, or do what you will, but the Aberdeen sentiment clings round it still. For the teachers in the North, knowing only vague scraps of English Literature, have never faced this question, enslaved to the demands of inspectors and examiners hunting after the Fact and the Date, knowing nothing about and caring less for Literature and Style. Mackie believed Melvin and Bain had been absolutely right. To this I turn; it is the key to Aberdeen and the North for the last fifty years.

"It is long since I vowed," says Professor Masson, "that sometime or other I would say something publicly about Melvin. I have known no one, and I expect to know no one, so perfect in his type as Melvin."[1] So with Bain, and he was all of one piece, constituting the vital problem on whom and which much has been written, much unmerited eulogy and uncritical depreciation expended, mostly in air by men who never knew him or studied him at close quarters. Since Melvin, Bain is the most striking figure in Aberdeen, and his influence has been to this hour equally powerful. His bent was not to Logic but to Physics, and in 1856 he was a candidate with Clerk Maxwell for the Natural Philosophy Chair. As the head of a Technical College or Science Institute he would have been in his element; in a Philosophy Chair, he was, paradoxical as it may seem to many, out of it, while in an

[1] *Memories of Two Cities:* 1911, p. 251, reprinted from "Macmillan's Magazine," 1864-5. With Masson's portrait of Knight, Bain's own seven papers on him in "Alma Mater," Vol. VI, where he suggested a biography of Knight, should be compared.

English department he was handicapped by his natural defects. Bain was the result of the old Marischal College curriculum, to which he clung tenaciously to the last, and of the one man on that staff on whom he modelled himself. This was Professor William Knight in the Natural Philosophy Chair (1822-44), for he had little to learn from George Glennie in Moral Philosophy. Again and again Knight came out in his Logic. For the history of Philosophy Bain had no aptitude, and he probably, like Napoleon, regarded history as an old almanac, in some way superseded or rendered worthless by the advent of Bentham and Mill. His was not a historical head, and there were no vistas in his mind, so that Aberdeen in the competition for the Ferguson Scholarship had her guns hopelessly out-classed on being brought face to face with the fact that Thales and not Mill was the father of Philosophy. During our Tertian year, incredible as the fact may seem, he never once mentioned the names of Realism and Nominalism, and of whole centuries of life and work we heard nothing. He thought simply in terms of physics, and shunned all metaphysical difficulties. His psychology was coloured by this, and his exposition of the Laws of Association—that delusion which, as Lecky says, has never influenced continental thought—seemed like the grasping at a straw to explain to himself, in a despairing way, how the trick of memory was done. To any one with an original endowment in that field it was absolutely futile, and should on his own reasoning have rendered him Porsonian instead of leaving him like Montaigne, "a man of some reading and of no retention". In this relation it is curious to recall a story of his own. He had to review Mill's "Logic" for the *Westminster Review*, and it was long overdue. Mill found Bain had been writing abstracts of the chapters as he went along, inserting slips of paper through the book, so little gifted was he with Johnson's demonic faculty of rapidly bringing the covers together and "tearing the guts" out of it. In logic he was at his best, and he knew it perfectly, in scientific not metaphysical exposition, where he could exemplify his easy mastery of natural and mechanical science, avoiding the rock of metaphysics as Knight had steered wide of mathematics. He had given to Mill for later editions many of his best examples of the four Methods of Experimental Inquiry, such as Liebig's theories and Brown-Séquard's views on cadaveric rigidity. His psychology was materialistic and purely physical; he discarded all Mill's concessions to sentiment and clung to the hardest doctrines of his leaders, Locke,

Hartley, Bentham, and James Mill. He seized every physical opening and pulled himself together for the chance. I could see it coming; for, being short-sighted and sitting literally at the feet of this Gamaliel, I have marked his eyes glitter when he would launch out, without a scrap of paper, on a long and flowing stream of exposition, all in perfect diction, on Joule and the foot-pound, the causes leading to the retardation of Encke's Comet, the researches of Herschel on Dew and of Sir John Leslie on Heat, raising his voice to a pitch of exultation over "that unparalleled fetch of inductive genius, the governor balls of Watt". Then he was in his real element. These were his field days, his bursts, like those of Christopher North in a totally different vein in his class, and at such times for ease and felicity of exposition Bain could have been rivalled in no University extant. *His saltem accumulem donis.*

In English, in every sense of that hackneyed adage, Style, or the want of it, was the Man. It is the scientific exposition of the Laws of the Paragraph that abides with every one of his classes as altogether characteristic, original and masterly. "Professor Bain," Minto writes,[1] "was the first, so far as I am aware, to consider how far rules can be laid down for the perspicuous construction of paragraphs. Other writers on composition, such as Campbell, Lord Kames, Blair, and Whately, stop short with the sentence. De Quincey, a close student of the art of composition, felt the importance of looking beyond the arrangement of the parts of a sentence, and philosophized in a desultory way concerning the bearing that one sentence should have upon another." Bain and Masson had once seen De Quincey in 1846, about Lasswade,[2] and both always regarded him as a master of prose. All old members of Bain's classes will be glad to see the passage in De Quincey's "Autobiography" that influenced Bain and English teaching in the North:—

> The two capital secrets in the art of prose composition are these: first, the philosophy of transition and connexion, or the art by which one step in an evolution of thought is made to arise out of another: all fluent and effective composition depends on the *connexions:* secondly, the way in which sentences are made to modify each other; for the most powerful effects in written eloquence arise out of this reverberation, as it were, from each other in a rapid succession of sentences: and, because some limitation is necessary to the length and complexity of sentences, in order to make this interdependency felt; hence it is that the Germans have no eloquence. The construction of German

[1] "Manual of English Prose Literature," 1872, p. 13.

[2] For the scene, see Masson above, pp. 162-3.

prose tends to such immoderate length of sentences that no effect of intermodification can ever be apparent. Each sentence, stuffed with innumerable clauses of restriction, and other parenthetical circumstances, becomes a separate section—an independent whole.

What to many rendered his English class repellent was his possession by one idea. "Grammar," he said to the 1873 class, on the opening day with the door closed, "is a Science or it is Nothing." He directed his analysis to the logic of thought; for felicities of diction, allusions, historical setting, the development of the language and of literature, he had no eye. His reading in literature and history had been small; he never read "The Vicar of Wakefield," the extracts from "Macbeth" were all that he ever cared to know of that play, and he read no language but his own. For biography as reflected in literature he had no care. I have before me the little book prescribed in the class, Gray's "Odes and Elegy" (W. & R. Chambers, 1870). To Mackie, and to most men, stanza 9 would of necessity bring up Wolfe at Quebec on the St. Lawrence; 15 would lead to the politics of Gray's century, while the Epitaph would show Gray's mind and himself as the artistic centre of the whole. But if Potsdam in 1914 made war without considering Grey, Bain pursued his method without alluding to Gray.[1] To him the "Elegy" was logic and interdependence of thought, sequence of circumstances, and development of the idea. His elocution was perfect—perhaps a conscious survival of old Gilcomston days and of what Masson calls "the beautiful, even consummate, elocution of Dr. Kidd"—for he took professional lessons in preparation for the chair in London. If beauty of utterance, logical analysis, complete assurance and perfect discipline could have rendered his exposition final, it would have been useless to criticize. But feeble imitators and idolaters only caricatured him, while his own poor emotional endowment stunted the real merits of his English methods. Poetry? "There was the door to which he found no key." Bacon knew the secret, and that to pick the lock with Bain's key was foredoomed to failure. He explains this in a passage in the "Advancement of Learning," whose full meaning would simply revolutionize the North:—

[1] The Westminster Election of Mill brought out as mural literature his phrase: "If such a being can sentence me to hell, to hell I will go". Bain ("J. S. Mill," p. 122) says with strange simplicity: "Grote thought the phrase an echo of something occurring in Ben Jonson, where a military captain's implicit obedience is crowned by the illustration. I have never got any clue to the place." A strange ignorance of Johnson's immortal adaptation of Juvenal, III. 78, and of a classic scene in Boswell's biography!

The use of this feigned history (Poesy, Painting, Music) hath been to give some shadow of satisfaction to the mind of man on these points wherein the nature of things doth deny it, the world being in proportion inferior to the soul; by reason whereof there is, agreeable to the spirit of man, a more ample greatness, a more exact goodness, and a more absolute variety than can be found in the nature of things. So it appeareth that Poesy serveth and conferreth to magnanimity, morality and to delectation. And therefore it was even thought to have some participation of divineness because it doth raise and erect the mind, by submitting the shows of things to the desires of the mind; whereas reason (science, philosophy) doth buckle and bow the mind to the nature of things.[1]

"I owe Geddes," said the deceased Garden G. Smith ('77-'79) to me, "rather a grudge. For he once made a remark in the class that let me see that Poetry was concerned with the Infinite, and it has made me profoundly miserable ever since." Novalis with his "Philosophy a *Heimweh*, a homesickness," and Ecclesiastes (I. 18) could have understood all this, but to Bain it was a mystery to be exposed. With some few natural tears for humanity Bain may have started early life; but, like Adam on quitting Paradise, he "wiped them soon," and resolutely set himself to squeeze every drop of emotion from his cup. The flowers and altruistic devices with which his system may disguise its more repellent aspects were silently dropped at the close. Victorious Analysis, the watchword of the school, which Mill himself found to be "the worm at the root of all the virtues," had explained or exploded Beethoven and the *Moonlight Sonata* into a duly recorded number of sharps and flats, and "there was nothing left remarkable beneath the visiting moon" but a coalition of discords. He had succeeded in reducing Existence to a mere cinder heap of smiddy-coom or dander. Nikê has her Nemesis.

Mackie felt that Bain had been deposed, to be succeeded by an evil still worse. After all, Bain did but reflect the mental characteristics of a county which, as John Hill Burton said, was a layer of peat-moss spread on a bannock of granite. Mackie believed that the teaching of English in the North had declined. In the past the educational publisher with the over-annotated Chaucer, Shakespeare, or Tennyson, was not in the land. The best teachers had thus to make their own notes, and personality told. In the last number of the REVIEW Sir W. R. Nicoll has paid a tribute to his own teacher, Dr. Wilson, at Auchindoir and Banff. He taught literature "with his heart". To-day he would do so at his peril. Miles Standish turned

[1] Quoted by Dr. John Brown, "Horae Subsecivae," Second Series, p. 328.

in the Cæsar to where (*B. G.* II. 25) the thumb-marks on the margin proclaimed that the battle was hottest. The teacher knows where the scent lies thickest and the notes are longest. With a sigh he resigns himself to the methods of inspectors and Departments; and eyeless, like Samson in the mills of Gaza, he "grinds" to satisfy the demands of Prussianized and standardized Kultur.

To the general public in the North Mackie was best known as a lecturer and exponent of Dr. William Alexander's great classic, "Johnny Gibb of Gushetneuk," to the fifteenth edition of which (1908) he contributed an excellent introduction and appreciation. Every winter became more and more a sort of campaign, to which he responded perhaps far too generously, giving his time and services to raise local funds in the parishes for church or other purposes. Indeed I cannot but here trace the beginning of the end, through the throat affection which ended fatally. He recreated interest in the admirable work of Dr. Alexander, perfect as a mine of philological accuracy, moral insight and literary skill. Some books are really beyond the reach of compliment, and "Johnny Gibb" is one of them. Mackie was able to preserve many interesting facts about the history of its composition and how Sir George Reid in his illustrations for the *edition de luxe* drew from actual faces, from figures taken in the Green on a Friday market morning, with touches from photographs from rural studios. All readers of the book and admirers of Mrs. Birse—"and there is a Mrs. Birse in every faim'ly," said the doctor significantly—have each some favourite chapter, incident, or figure. Mackie loved Molie, the gudge; my own silent homage has long been paid to Archie, the red-haired orra man, tempered by what Balkan diplomatists call a *démarche*, verging on the *tendre*, to Eliza Birse.

After long hesitation Mackie resolved to visit Canada as a lecturer in the winter of 1913-14. He sailed from Liverpool on 20 November by the White Star "Baltic," and was present at the 157th anniversary dinner of the St. Andrew's Society in New York, meeting Mr. Carnegie the night before. At the fifty-three tables Turriff, Aberdeen, King Edward, Aboyne, Huntly, seemed all represented. He saw Niagara and spent Christmas at Winnipeg. "Will you no' come back again?" wrote the Commissioner of Immigration to him in a hearty letter after he reached home.

I fear the result was physically a strain from which he never recovered. Early in July, 1914, he went to the Sanatorium at Nordrach-

on-Dee, at Banchory, from which after six months he returned and died on 25 June of this year. He had acted as Convener of the Editorial Sub-Committee of the REVIEW from its start, and to the end, within a few days of his death, he gave to it an endless amount of labour, correspondence, revision of proofs, and suggestions. Indeed I feel it a very painful memory to remember him, with his larynx going or gone, sitting up in bed and struggling with the Proto-Cuneiform or Early Aztec script of contributors or others who persist in regarding illegibility of handwriting as the one inherent and incontestable proof of original genius. No less than 500 letters were received by his family from prominent men in the North, Canada, and England, former pupils and class-fellows, within a few days after his death. This forms a very remarkable tribute to his character and work. I believe that for the last fifty years it is quite unique in Aberdeen. The reason may not be far to seek. During all my long and intimate acquaintance I never heard him make a censorious or harsh criticism on any one. And this in Aberdeen! Was it original nature or was it reinforced by the teaching and tone of Legge in the Grammar School? Yet both Mackie and Legge knew a fool when they saw him. Perhaps nothing would have given him greater satisfaction than the wreath, with the words from the junior children in the school, placed by themselves on the grave in Springbank Cemetery.

Sir Edward Troup wrote :—

It has been good to read many admirable appreciations of his high qualities and useful work. I grieve most I shall see no more the friend of my college days, one who has been my firm and trusted friend for forty years without a break. Aberdeen is not the same place to me without him.

Mr. P. J. Anderson said :—

I know how futile it seems to say anything at such a time; but it is something to look back on his life and see what a full and happy one it was till this last year. To his friends Aberdeen will never seem quite the same again without his vivid personality and cheery presence.

Professor W. L. Davidson wrote :—

He will be greatly missed, not only by his immediate friends but by the community in general; and it will be next to impossible to find a worthy successor to him in the splendid educational work which he so successfully carried on. His name will continue for many a day in Aberdeen.

Professor Selbie added :—

What Mackie was to myself and many other friends, and what he was to members of our families who enjoyed the great privilege of his instructions, I

should find it hard to describe in words. I cherish the happiest recollections of the days when he and I were fellow-students, and rejoice to think that for forty years our friendship was unbroken.

So after all we may say

> Nothing is here for tears, nothing to wail
> Or knock the breast; nothing but well and fair,
> And what may quiet us in a death so noble.

Mrs. McLehose suggested to Burns the idea of expressing the feeling of separation or loss as presented by the progress or decay of Nature through the four Seasons. I feel the idea is at least impossible with me, who have never had even a rudimentary instinct for flowers, or the ability to distinguish one tree from another. Indeed I once had to admit to Mackie that I could follow only with difficulty what Hogg meant by

> When the bluart bears a pearl
> And the daisy turns a pea.

Let me at least be safe, and express myself in a cento of linear quotations.

> Farewell and not farewell! For when the larch
> Is early tufted, and in mantle green
> Blithe Nature hears the mounting thrush in March,
> Like an unbodied joy, pour all unseen
> His carol over fell and fountain sheen;
> Or when the breeze has sunk upon the sea,
> And fades the glimmering landscape on the scene
> To blend, with vespers from the fold and lea,
> The herd-boy's evening pipe and hum of housing bee:
>
> Or when the sallow Autumn fills with leaves
> Her lap, with hoarser wind and deeper rill,
> And quavering fainter round the hamlet eaves
> The deep-toned cushat and the redbreast shrill
> Mark the last red leaf shiver on the hill,
> As in a wailful choir the small gnats mourn;
> Then—not in watches of the night, but still
> Waiting to catch the *grue* upon the burn—
> I shall believe, old friend, your Spirit will return.

WM. KEITH LEASK.

Marischal's most Martial Alumnus.

IF war allowed any time for literary preoccupations, the thoughts of the University under arms must turn occasionally to that doughty warrior of the seventeenth century, who, as a boy, moved his jaws like a pair of castanets at the Bursar's table of a certain College, and who thereafter, equipped with a mouthful of Latin and a good sword arm, went to the foreign wars, where he stood, as Whittier says of Barclay of Ury—

> Ankle-deep in Lützen's blood,
> With the great Gustavus,

and, like Barclay also—

> Charged on Tilly's line
> And his Walloon lancers,

returning home later to take a hand in the wars of the Covenant, and to regain possession of his ancestral, if barren, acres of Drumthwacket, on which, like Warren Hastings on Daylesford, he had always kept a careful and desirous eye. Needless to say, the foregoing reference is to a Marischal College man who, although he be but a figment of our Great Magician's brain, has nevertheless passed almost into history, and receives from all men the homage due to an historical character.[1]

It is probably the last triumph of Walter Scott's genius that we never question the reality of Rittmaster Dugald Dalgetty. His name occurs in no album of matriculation, but he holds his place in our Roll of Honour as securely as if he had been an actual person. Those who had the good fortune to be present at the reception of delegates from the Universities of the four quarters, during our

[1] The acknowledged original in part, Captain Dalgetty of Prestonpans, need not be discussed again. Scott himself and Mr. Crockett ("The Scott Originals") have exhausted the subject. For the connexion of the name with the north through Hay of Delgaty, see Mr. A. Mackie in "The Scottish Field" for August, 1912.

Quater-centenary celebration, recall, as the most intense moment of that memorable afternoon, the thrill of delighted gratification which ran through the audience when Professor Schück of Upsala linked the great traditions of Sweden with those of Aberdeen University, in the person of our imaginary alumnus. "In this connexion," he said, "I may perhaps be allowed to refer to the name of a Scotsman who has no place in real history, but only in a work of fiction—in Sir Walter Scott's 'Legend of Montrose'. You will all remember the hero of that novel, the valiant Captain Dalgetty, and you will remember he had two loves of his life—Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, from whom he learnt the art of war; and Marischal College, where he learnt his Latin (laughter and cheers)."[1] Nor is this the only testimony to Dalgetty's actuality. Four times in the Index to Mr. Anderson's great record of our celebrations does the name of Scott's creation occur, and there Dugald Dalgetty receives no equivocal honour of inverted commas, but is treated exactly as if he had worn flesh and blood. King's College, London, in its Latin address of greeting, could not forbear to mention our great man. Mr. Alexander Mackie, in his sketch of the ceremony, gave expression to the pleasure which all men felt at Professor Schück's reference; and in yet another commemorative sketch in that volume, Mr. Neil Munro once more invests Dalgetty with all the attributes of a real son of Alma Mater. Surely never before was fictitious character so amply recognized as a living personality. There is simply no doubt about Dalgetty. We know him, we have him, and we shall keep him as long as one stone of Marischal College remains upon another, and those of us who are more intimately attached to King's College than to the newer foundation take equal pride in the old soldado, who with all his faults and failings never missed a chance to uphold the name and fame of his Alma Mater, and who was in a double sense written to our soil. We ought to have his portrait in the Gallery of Marischal College. The thing could easily be done, for Sir Walter has left us abundant material in that minute description with which he first introduced the hero.

Our affection for Dugald Dalgetty cannot blind us to the fact that his character was not altogether estimable, but his very rascalities and insolences only heighten his attraction, and although, like the typical

[1] "Record of the Quater-centenary," p. 116.

soldier of fortune he was, he held his sword at any master's disposal, he had at least the merit of being punctiliously faithful to that master for the precise term of his engagement. He was greedy, cunning, and bibulous, offensively aggressive at times, and most lamentably boring with his perpetual instances of pedantry, but always brave, and when all is said and done, we are of Jeffrey's opinion,[1] that in himself Dugald is "uniformly entertaining". We may agree with Jeffrey also, on purely artistic grounds, that the old soldado engrosses too great a proportion of the work, but had there been less Dalgetty, there would have been no "Legend of Montrose". Whatever story Sir Walter may have intended to write was commandeered and hustled into the background by the imperious Rittmaster, who stands before us, a portrait of Shakespearian roundness and finish. We take him for what he is, and we do not even resent those traits which Sir Walter must certainly have intended, consciously or unconsciously, as the Edinburgh man's sly hits at the proverbial idiosyncrasies of the northern character. It is, by the way, rather curious that Sir Walter never gave us an Aberdeen advocate, wherein perhaps he resisted temptation, for he must have known many of that privileged class; and his Aberdeen student, it must be remembered, was not strictly an Aberdonian, but a Kincardineshire man, for the lands of Drumthwacket lay just south of the Bridge of Dee.

Their precise position has indeed been the subject of some learned antiquarian inquiry, which seemed likely at one time to lead to controversy; but a correct and intelligent reading of Scott's description of Dugald's bare acres settled the question, it would seem finally, almost as soon as it was raised.[2] The estate of the Dalgettys was identified by the late Dr. Paul of Banchory-Devenick with the lands of Drumforskie which lay in his own parish. Sir Walter places Drumthwacket at a distance of five miles south of Aberdeen, and this led Mr. Sydney Couper, Craigiebuckler, to ask in "Scottish Notes and Queries" whether Dr. Paul could be correct, as he locates Drumforskie at two miles and a half from the Bridge of Dee. A later correspondent reconciled Sir Walter's and Dr. Paul's distances by the very simple expedient of showing that each authority was referring to a different end of the estate. Sir Walter took his five miles from the southernmost extremity of the lands of Drumforskie. Here, I think, we have

[1] "Edinburgh Review," No. 65.

[2] "Scottish Notes and Queries," 1892, VI. 46, 64.

a point of considerable interest, which has not hitherto been brought out. It must be remembered that Sir Walter Scott never visited Aberdeen, although he may have had a glimpse of it from the sea during his voyage with the Lighthouse Commissioners—that cruise which in so brief a time gave him the material for "The Pirate". His nearest approach to the city by land was Dunnottar, to which he made an excursion from Meigle, during the autumn of 1793, when as a young man of twenty-two he was a member of that merry house-party at James Murray's of Simprin.[1] It was during that fleeting visit to Dunnottar and its churchyard that Sir Walter met Old Mortality in the flesh, and received the inspiration for another masterpiece. The novels were still a long way ahead, but they were certainly in the crucible of the author's brain, and if during that visit to Dunnottar young Scott was already founding future work and incubating the idea of Dalgetty from "Sir James Turner's Memoirs" and Monro's "Expedition," there is a special reason why he should have been interested in the barren and forbidding lands lying just to the south of Aberdeen. Sir James Turner, one of the acknowledged prototypes of Dalgetty, on returning from foreign wars, exactly as Dalgetty did, because he had heard that there "was something to be doing in his way this summer in his dear native country," met with some reverses of wind and weather, and finally put ashore at Cove. Now, Cove practically adjoins the southern extremity of the Moor of Drumforskie, and, although proof is impossible, it is not unreasonable to suppose that during that evening which Scott spent with the minister of Dunnottar, he may have made some enquiry as to the scene of Turner's landing. This the minister of Dunnottar would have been well able to supply, and hence we have the accurate picture of Drumforskie or Drumthwacket which is put into the mouth of Sibbald, Lord Menteith's second attendant. "If his estate of Drumthwacket be, as I conceive, the long waste moor so called, that lies five miles south of Aberdeen, I can tell him it was lately purchased by Elias Strachan, as rank a rebel as ever swore the Covenant."[2] Scott's point of view was plainly from the south.[3]

[1] Lockhart, chap. VII.

[2] For the rightness of the name Strachan see W. Keith Leask in "Musa Latina Aberdonensis," III. 338. The name endured well into the nineteenth century at Charleston of Nigg, which is Drumforskie.

[3] The proprietor of what was formerly Drumforskie, Sir David Stewart of Banchory, has recently changed the name of a farm in the district from Banchory-Hillock to Drum-

There is another reason, however, why Scott's interest might have been turned towards this somewhat unlikely spot. Although he never set foot in the city of Aberdeen, or approached it nearer than one-and-twenty miles or so, he knew a great deal about the town and district, and his knowledge had all the intimacies of a legal information, for, during the time that he was apprenticed to his father, all the Town Council business of Aberdeen that required an Edinburgh agent passed through the hands of Walter Scott the elder, and therefore was open to the eye of Walter Scott the younger. Were it possible to examine Mr. Walter Scott's correspondence with the Council, many clues to Scott's marvellous information would doubtless appear.[1] The character of Dalgetty abounds in touches of this sort. Sir Walter Scott knew the original foundation Charter of Marischal College. He is correct about the existence of a Bursar's table, whereat poor Dugald was forced to eat so hastily lest he should receive nothing of the provant and vivers wherein his soul so hugely delighted, and there are echoes of the strict discipline of the College, which Scott could only have learned from the Earl Marischal's deed.[2] Equally interesting is the absolute rightness of Dalgetty's position, as a loyal son of Marischal College, towards both the old and the reformed religion. Jeffrey imagines that he was a divinity student, but this is not so. He was an Arts student, pure and simple. We do not hear that he graduated, but he knew the Graduation Oath, in the spirit of which he speaks when he tells Menteith how, after he had joined the Spanish service, he was expected to go to mass with the regiment. "Now, my lord," he continues, "as a true Scottish man, and educated at the Mareschal College of Aberdeen, I was bound to uphold the mass to be an act of blinded papistry and utter idolatry, whilk I was altogether unwilling to homologate by my presence."

thwacket, to preserve the interesting association with Sir Walter Scott.—G. M. Fraser's "The Bridge of Dee" (Abd., 1913).

[1] Mr. J. W. Davidson, Town Clerk Depute, tells me that the correspondence exists, and was looked out not long ago, but is at present not easily accessible. The papers proved that Sir Walter was instructed for the Town in 1797, when he was of five years' standing at the Bar. His father was the Town's agent from 1755 to 1799.

[2] Or Mr. James Skene of Rubislaw, Scott's friend, may have supplied particulars. Mr. W. Keith Leask (whose name, and not mine, ought to appear at the end of this paper, so many and so valuable have been his suggestions) reminds me that it was out of compliment to Skene's friendship with Scott that Waverley Place in Aberdeen was so named, being contiguous to Rubislaw Terrace and Rubislaw Place, named because on the estate of Rubislaw. They were laid out by Skene.

This declaration of Dalgetty's is strikingly illuminated not only by the text of the graduation oath itself but by its foreshadowing in the Earl Marischal's Charter of Foundation, where the pious founder laid down regulations for a periodical visitation to be made at least once every year to the College. In the course of this visitation, inquiry was to be made concerning the soundness of the faith of officials and students alike. The passage in question runs :—

Imprimis vero de Religione et fidei professione diligenter inquiratur, et cum hic sit Satanæ astus, omni modo conetur Juventutem ab Evangelii professione denuo ad Papismi tenebras, a quibus per Dei gratiam Regnum hoc semel liberatum est, abducere, stricte mandamus ut singuli qui in hanc Academiam fuerint coaptati (*sic*), fidei professionem edant, eam nimirum, quae a Verbo Dei petita et transcripta in Regni Comitiis edita atque publicata est, idque semel et minimum quotannis. Imprimis vero cum admittuntur in Academiam singuli ad Gymnasiarcham, dum albo Universitatis inscribuntur Rectori, et dum ad gradum aliquem promoveantur Decano Facultatis, fidem et Religionem puram palam profiteantur, in eaque professione se mansuros sancte polliceantur.

But above all things let diligent inquisition be made concerning religion and the profession of faith; and since such is the cunning of Satan that in every way he endeavours to lead away youth from the profession of the Gospel back to the darkness of Popery, from which by the grace of God this kingdom has been once freed, we strictly command that all who shall be elected into this Academia shall make a profession of faith, that Confession, namely, which, taken and transcribed from the Word of God, has been put forth and published in the Parliament of the realm; and this shall be done once at least every year. But especially before the Principal at their admission into the Academia, before the Rector at their matriculation in the Album of the "Universitas," and before the Dean of Faculty at every step of advancement, each shall make a public profession of faith and true religion, and shall promise faithfully to abide in that profession.[1]

The oath itself, which was in use until about 1837, follows naturally from the prescription of the Charter, but is, if anything, a little more vehement and denunciatory in its anti-Popery :—

Ego testor Deum omnipotentem, me puram religionem Christianam profiteri; Papae Romani tyrannidem abhorrere, omnesque Romanas haereses odio habere. Deinde huic Academiae, cui ingenii culturam debeo, benevolentiam, quam potero, me relaturum, sancte promitto.[2]

At King's College the reference to the Vera et Orthodoxa Religio

[1] P. J. Anderson, "Fasti Academiae Mariscallanae," Vol. I. Words almost similar occur in the *Nova Fundatio* of King's College, which reads *cooptati* for *coaptati* above; the latter possibly a misprint.

[2] Abolished by the Court, on Dr. Bain's motion, 7th October, 1887.

which occurs in Dunbar's foundation of 1531 was removed in 1641.[1] In the oldest extant Album of Graduates of King's College, that of 1600, the anti-Roman test is found in full operation in a Graduation Oath therein transcribed, and there the true religion is explicitly defined as that which has been accepted by the three Kingdoms, and is contained not only in the pure Word of God, but in the Shorter and the Larger Catechisms. The phrase for the latter volumes (of bitter-sweet memory to suffering youth!) is singularly apt:—"Catechismo breviori et prolixiori".

But to return to Marischal College. It is thus abundantly clear on what Dalgetty was founding himself when he declared that, as a good Marischal man, he must have no commerce with Rome; and when we say Dalgetty, we mean of course his creator, who seems to have touched at all points upon the elements necessary for the right construction of the character. I had intended to go rather elaborately into the question of the origins of Dalgetty the Soldier, as well as of Dalgetty the Pedant, but while this paper was already in progress Mr. J. D. Mackie, Lecturer in Modern History at St. Andrews, published in the "Scottish Historical Review" a most able study of these military points.[2] Little remains to be said that would serve any useful end about the sources of Dalgetty's soldierly equipment, as contained in the two principal works consulted by Sir Walter Scott. These were the memoirs of Sir James Turner, already mentioned, and "Monro, His Expedition," whereof the reader must be spared the interminable title-page. But there are still one or two gleanings to be made that have a small interest of their own.

A novelist, when he is founding himself on an authentic document, lays it under contribution in many ways, not always perhaps consciously. To this subsidiary action of the brain may be due the naming of Sibbald, Lord Menteith's second servant in the novel. In the second portion of Turner's narrative, he says:—"I went by land to Holland, accompanied with Colonell Sibbald, who carried letters from Montrose, both to Scotland and Ireland".[3] Scott, however, must have known otherwise of Sibbald, who, with Rollo, is in-

[1] P. J. Anderson, "Officers and Graduates of the University and King's College". Appendix III., "Academic Oaths".

[2] "Scottish Historical Review," April, 1915: "Dugald Dalgetty and Scottish Soldiers of Fortune," by J. D. Mackie.

[3] "Sir James Turner's Memoirs," p. 92, Bannatyne Society, 1829.

separable from any account of the adventures of Montrose. It is noteworthy also that Turner landed twice at Aberdeen or its vicinity —once, as we have said, in 1640, and again in 1651. In the first instance, Turner had some difficulty in leaving Sweden, when he desired to return to serve the King against the Covenanters, and it was only by hard rowing and a lucky chance that he got out to a ship bound for Scotland, and was taken on board. He had been refused a passage by a vessel bound for Hull, but he pursued a Dane bound for Leith, who had got a great way out from the shore, and was staying there to pick up a passenger whom the skipper had promised to carry to Edinburgh.

> He was ane old man, who at taking his farewell of his friends the night before had drunk so much ,that he had sleepd his time. Immediatlie I clapd in fresh men in my boate, the others being overwearied with rowing, and so came to the ship; neither did the skipper make any scruple to ressave me, thogh at first he conceaved his old man was in my companie. To the neglect of this old man, nixt to all ruleing providence, may I attribute my goeing at that time to Scotland. On the sixth day after my embarkeing, we saw ourselvs not farre from Aberdeene. I was glad we were so farre north, because I had heard the kings ships were in the firth; bot I was mistaken, for they were gone; and no matter they had been gone sooner, for any good service they did the king there. The skipper set me ashore at a place called the Cove, from thence I hired horses to Edinburgh.[1]

It may, of course, be objected that Scott might not, during his visit to Meigle, have been acquainted with Turner's Memoirs, which only came into real notice with the publication of the extracts by the Bannatyne Club in 1829, nearly thirty years after Scott was in the north; but we know how voracious he was from earliest childhood of every sort of military record.[2] And as Mr. Shortreed remarked, "he was makin' himsell' a' the time, but he didna ken maybe what he was about till years had passed". His memory, though not good verbally, was very tenacious of incidents and points of locality, and to find himself on the iron coast of Kincardineshire may have meant for him an awakening of literary associations and a quickening of interest in the locale of Turner's landing. Here, I am inclined to believe, is an explanation of a thing in itself rather difficult—Sir Walter's placing of the property of his swashbuckler hero in so unlikely a spot as the moor of Drumforskie.

[1] Turner, *op. cit.*, p. 15. Note the still surviving local usage, "*the* Cove".
[2] Lockhart: Scott's "Autobiographical Fragment," chap. 1.

As to the elements contributory to the actual character of Dugald Dalgetty, they are to be found rather in Monro than in Turner. There is a richness and pithiness in Monro's observations which we do not find in the smoother passages of the other soldier of fortune. To open a page of Monro at random is to feel oneself in touch with the Laird of Drumthwacket. There is the same sententiousness, the same prolixity of phrase, an overwhelming copiousness of illustration, the same pedantry, amounting in fact to the vice of over-much classical quotation. Monro and Turner were both University men, and they had acquired to the full that habit—pleasing to the learned, but most utterly detestable to the unlearned—of dragging in bookish allusions. The practice has its uses—it may even, in skilful hands, have its graces; but it is an insidious temptation and one to be guarded against in everyday intercourse with the world, more especially in these days when a man thinks once before he uses Latin and twice before he quotes Greek, for in the latter case verily he is in the way to incur not displeasure but downright enmity. I speak as one that has been himself a great sinner in these respects in former times, but I have learned with sorrow, and late in the day, that illustration from the classics is now an utter dead letter to the majority of mankind. Only when pedant meets pedant, may he slap his thigh, and roll out his apposite quotation as heartily as, Allan Cunningham tells us *à propos* of a famous lyric, ploughman meeting ploughman would slap his thigh and exclaim "The verra grey breeks o' Tam Glen".

It is to Monro that we owe those choicely characteristic phrases which remain long in the memory, and give us such a flavour of the campaigns of Gustavus—such phrases as "the intaking of Spandau and Frankfort on the Oder"; and the wise saws and modern instances relative to strategy are to be traced in the "Observations" of Monro. Here it is that we get Lumsdell, and Butler with his wild Irish, and Monro affords not only the germ of those notes upon the Dutch punctiliousness in pay and provant, but also—a point which Dalgetty mentions with less enthusiasm—that other side of the stipendiary question, the Dutchman's disinclination to fight if his salary were behindhand. With such trade strikes worthy Captain Dalgetty had no sympathy. He would bargain hardly for his pay, but once he had clinched an agreement, he would not let any question of arrears stand between him and the tough encounter. He contrasts proudly the practice of the Scots. Mercenary though he was, he loved fighting

for its own sake, and fought with scientific valour. Discipline is in fact the ruling passion of his life. He was a seventeenth century walking drill-book. Neither sleep nor good liquor could entirely overcome that drill-sergeant tongue of his. During the telling of Lord Menteith's story of the Children of the Mist, Dugald, half-seas over and already half-asleep and in bed, hearing through his drowsiness the word "retreated" immediately exclaimed—"To your right hand, counter-march, and retreat to your former ground," which in the "Infantry Training," 1914, would run—"Platoon will retire—about turn". It is from another work of Monro's, his "Abridgement of Exercise for the Young Souldier, his better Instruction," that Sir Walter obtained his hint for the half-somnolent command already quoted. It is the ordering for

> That evolution called the Slavonian counter-march, where you lose ground, the front being changed also; then you command the first rank to turn about to the right hand, then you say to the rest, *Countermarch, and through to your former distance after your Leaders.*
>
> Then say, *Leaders as you were;* and to the rest
>
> *To the left hand countermarch as you were to your first ground.*

What follows, being most entirely in the Dalgetty manner, tempts me, with the reader's indulgence, to continue the quotation for a line or two:—

> The third sort of counter-march I esteem most of to be practised, being rather a conversion very requisite to be well known to all soldiers in all armies, chiefly to be used before an enemy; for as it is most sudden, so in my opinion it breeds least disorder and disturbance, the soldiers once used to it of themselves they will willingly do it on any occasion.[1]

These and similar passages will recall Dalgetty's disquisition on the Swedish feathers—that is, the usage of the pike; all which points Mr. Mackie has referred to their originals. Further references to the same theme by one who is no academic *hoplites* but a mere literary skirmisher would be impertinence.

In one respect Captain Dalgetty differed greatly from Monro, who was a man of real but somewhat too ostentatious piety. Dugald, it is true, never failed to improve the occasion, but his edification was not exactly spiritual; nay, he was in very truth a materialist, gainful of mind, a type actual enough, but perhaps slightly caricatured of set purpose by Scott, for southern Scotland is deeply attached to the

[1] "Monro, His Expedition, etc.," 1637, p. 189; "An Abridgement of Exercise".

legend of northern "nearness," although, if the truth were told, it is a case where Pot need not refer to the precise hue of Neighbour Kettle. This is set down without malice. Such things must be. There are certain racial differences betwixt the men of Forth and those of Don and Dee that will never wholly reconcile them, or bring them to complete understanding. It is mentioned here merely as giving a clue to the psychological basis of Scott's slight contempt for Dalgetty the man, amid all his real admiration of Dalgetty the soldier, and it is the admiration for the soldier that carries the character to success, and has made it acceptable, even endeared, to those northern bodies at whom Scott was enjoying a sly fling. The things of this world are ever first and foremost with Dugald Dalgetty, although, on retiring to rest and at critical moments, he would, in the Shakespearian manner, "swear a prayer or two"—that is to say, he mumbled, by way of incantation, the opening of the Lutheran Psalm, "Alle guten geister loben den Herrn". This is about as far as he goes in religious matters; and that his spiritual armoury was scanty is proved by the fact that, on a later occasion of stress, he returns to the same verse of the same Psalm. In theological argument, Marischal College did not seem to have furnished him forth very amply, for his great disputation with Father Fatsides of the Scottish Convent in Wurtzburg tended, on Dugald's own confession, only to a moderately clear opinion: which is not surprising "Considering we had drunk six flasks of Rhenish, and about two mutchkins of Kirschenwasser". With the Dutch pastor of the Reformed Church, who quoted Naaman's entry into the house of Rimmon as a precedent for Dugald's attending mass with the Spanish troops, the Rittmaster was readier in argument, pointing out that there was "an unco difference between an anointed king of Syria and our Spanish Colonel, whom I could have blown away like the peeling of an ingan". But Dugald gets away from divinity quickly to the reassertion of his martial self, when he adds that he objected to the casuistry, chiefly "Because I could not find that the thing was required of me by any of the articles of war". And the thrifty side of his nature moves him to add hastily —"Neither was I offered any consideration either in perquisite or pay for the wrong I might thereby do to my conscience".

It is a little difficult altogether to understand why Dalgetty remains, when all is said and done, so attractive. The secret possibly lies in the courage with which the author has refused to idealize what must

have been a very usual type of the soldier of fortune of that day—a man hardened and coarsened by a life that, for all its technical discipline, was really little better than that of the freebooter. Yet Dugald's own courage, his readiness and resource in action, have a great deal to do with his final attraction for the reader. Of the finer feelings, so-called, which later romancers of cape and sword, such as Mr. Stanley Weyman, make it a point of honour to attribute to their heroes, Dugald is entirely wanting, except perhaps in his tenderness for his horse Gustavus, wherein he sets a shining example. But he is less of a gentleman, even in the conventional sense, than one might have reasonably supposed in a person who had seen some rather exalted society, and had been near the person of Gustavus. Whether it was drink or sheer crassness we cannot say, but his blundering exposition to Lady Campbell on the subject of Jean Drochiels is a glaring but perhaps quite characteristic solecism, and it was not Dugald's fault that her ladyship did not understand his Latin quotation, which Sir Duncan made haste to cover over. "Vengeance of Jenny's case! fie on her! never name her, child," as Dame Quickly says in "The Merry Wives".[1] Both instances are to be passed over lightly, and both Lady Campbell and Mrs. Quickly were of a similar opinion touching these delicate matters. Scott conceived his Dalgetty roundly, and set him roundly on the page, a type complete of the man he sought to draw, and save perhaps in one single particular, now to be mentioned, entirely accurate.

Dalgetty, being drawn from two originals who were both University men fond of pedantic allusions, and both cadets of good families, has given rise to an impression that the majority of Scottish soldiers of fortune of that period were men well versed in polite letters, who carried with them through the adventures of field and leaguer a curious affection for their Alma Mater. I am assured by Mr. J. M. Bulloch, who speaks with authority on this point, that the type of the student-soldier was not nearly so general as many believe. In his researches into the life history of the cadets of the house of Gordon, and incidentally of many other Scottish families, Mr. Bulloch has found that only a very small minority were University men. They seem to have cared little for schools or colleges. It is true that Marshal Keith and his brother, excellent later examples of the adventurous Scot abroad, spent some time at the College founded by their forebear and both were

[1] Act iv. Sc. i.

at the Grammar School. But their college career was brief; for they took the world for their University, and some will say that their advantage was the greater. But here we touch delicate ground, and run the risk of possible heresies, whereof it is impossible to speak more particularly in this place.[1]

These notes have stretched to an inordinate length, and, I fear, to little purpose; but it is pleasant to the writer, at least, to let his thoughts play round the various points, good and bad, of Dugald Dalgetty, and to try to discover a few of the threads that ran through the fantastic loom of Scott's brain when he wove this immortal web of fiction. Dalgetty, knighted and come to his own, lived, we understand, to a ripe age in these northern parts of ours, and Sir Walter gives us a last glimpse of him cruising about in that country, "very old, very deaf, and very full of interminable stories about the immortal Gustavus Adolphus, the Lion of the North, and the bulwark of the Protestant Faith".

It would seem that he is immortal, in another sense of immortality than that conferred by Scott's pen. There is some evidence that Sir Dugald yet lives and revisits the glimpses of the moon, hard by his beloved Marischal College, now no longer the plain and somewhat unsightly structure he knew, but the stateliest and amplest granite building in the world. That exquisite perpendicular, so near the Northern Sea, may Heaven preserve from the cannon of Germans whom Dugald would disown! Without doubt he still haunts these regions. At any rate some twelve years ago, a letter was printed by *Alma Mater*, in the following terms :—

Unto the Worshipful the Editor of *Alma Mater*: These :—

Sir,

Having been of last week a sojourner in our gude toun of Bon-Accord to advertise (quhilk may have been noted of divers learned) that truly pleasant and fertile farm of Drumthwackit, my paternal hereditament, in the *Gallo-Belgicus*, the *Fliegenden Mercoeur* of Leipsic, and in your local diurnals intituled the *Free Press* and *Journal*, I thought that I might again view the College wherein I studied the humanities.

Judge ye of the disgust with which the eyes of an old soldado were greeted. Not one could I see wearing the gown, but a wheen land-laufers, cullions, and other petty bisognos, with nothing but a cloth kep (!) allenarly,

[1] The Earl Marischal was a student at Marischal College, 1708-10. Marshal Keith was a member of the Marischal College Class of 1711-15, though for how long is not quite certain. P. J. Anderson, "Fasti," Vol. II. Professor Cowan ("Univ. Rev.," Vol. I, p. 227) says the Earl graduated at Marischal College in 1712, but this seems doubtful.

a kind of headgear mair befitting the ancient Scythians, or the salvage Indians in the America that now is, than academic youth.

I do remember a pretty argument held between the immortal Gustavus, the Lion of the North, the Terror of Austria, the Bulwark of the Protestant Faith, and Stout Hepburn of the Scots Brigade, at the intaking of Frankfort in 1631, as to whether a *tertia* of Irishes could be held to quarter for honourable cavaliers. Whereunto when Gustavus repugned, and did esteem them as fellows that havena sae mickle as a German whistle or a drum to beat withal a march, tattoo, reveille, or other point of war, our lads with an onfall fell briskly to work and put them all incontinentlie to the sword.

I could wish that some Hogan-Mogans in the Senatus that prate prodigiously of Crowns and Towers might be certiorate that there have been—not so long ago—in that body men that would NEVER have tolerated the sinking of ane auld and honourable foundation to the level of a Ragged Schule.

Hoping that, next time I pass that way, some change shall appear, and that *peremptorie*, as we used to say at the Marischal College, I have the honour to remain your worshipful's humble Servant,

DUGALD DALGETTY [i.e., W. K. L.].

DRUMTHWACKIT, BANCHORY DEVENICK, N.B.,
Jan. 26, 1903.[1]

The occasion was twofold. Not only had Sir Dugald reason to rebuke the *Epigoni* for their desertion of the gown, but his ancestral lands were for sale and duly advertised in the local press. It is doubtful, however, whether the advertisement published in the later diurnals was inserted by the Knight himself, but manifestly he keeps a keen eye on what is done in the North generally, and at Marischal in particular. He moves, too, with the times, and acquires new phrases, as the centuries pass. Minute critics might object that the phrase "Hogan-Mogan" would never have been used by the Rittmaster, as it is not found earlier than the time of William III. "Ragged Schule" is also a later acquisition. But here is only another proof of his continued vitality, his continual vigilance and adaptability to every emergency. For such stirring shades it were inappropriate to breathe a *Requiescat.*

J. D. SYMON.

[1] *Alma Mater*, January 28, 1903.

The University and Soldiering.

TO a large number of thoughtful people in our "corner," as they used to call it, nothing perhaps has brought home the poignant immanence of the Great War so much as the participation of the University in the struggle. You gain that impression by the way in which the newspaper chroniclers linger over the obituary of every academic victim of battle. A boyish Bajan fallen on the field, will get more notice than a blacksmith who may have been Volunteering these twenty years; and a great deal more than a Regular Gordon who had gone through Dargai and South Africa.

We have, of course, seen a great deal more fighting than the Germans; but it has not in our time touched academic circles appreciably; for, although the words "University" and "War" have a close alphabetic proximity, they have represented to the minds of most people activities diametrically opposed. The antagonism is one of my earliest memories, for I recall that nothing so much shocked my immediate family circle in the Franco-German war, which broke out when I was three, as the decimation of the Universities of the combatant countries; the immolation of their hopeful youth seemed the most profound tragedy of all; and I fancy my own circle was not peculiar in visualizing the campaign thus. That circle and the generation to which it belonged would have been still more shocked to learn that these very Universities, at least in Germany, had become the hottest hot-beds of militarist propaganda, as if to revenge in kind the decimation of 1870.

But, although our own University and Pacifism seemed to be synonymous, time was when it produced Soldiers, and contributed to the art of war. Indeed, there are some peculiarly great names in this connection, contributed by both the component parts of what we now know as Aberdeen University—Field-Marshal James Keith (1696-

1758), the inventor of Kriegsschachspiel, which might be described as the kindergarten of battle; the Rev. A. J. Forsyth of Belhelvie (1765-1846), whose invention of the percussion lock revolutionized gunnery and is the direct parent of our modern methods of ignition; and Sir James McGrigor (1771-1858), who did more than anyone before him to conserve the health of the soldier, which has been the outstanding feature of the present war.

But none of these did so much to make the name of the University more widely known to the outside world as the romantic figure of Dugald Dalgetty. Indeed, the Bobadil of Bon-Accord, if I may so call him, represents a distinct type in the first of the two great periods into which Scots soldiering divides itself. In the earlier period there was only one thing for the Scots professional soldier to do; he had to go abroad. As a Soldier of Fortune, his activities were catholic. One day he was fighting the cause of Protestantism, the next he was battling for Rome. Now it was for France; now for the Holy Roman Empire; and now for Russia. He battled without bias, a venturer so competent that his services were always in request. To this type of Soldier the Scots Universities, and the class from which they mainly drew their students, were lavish contributors for generations; and the adventures of these Gentlemen-at-Arms were so romantic that many books have been written about them.

The second period, marked roughly by the Union, introduced the element of fighting for a national bias. The road was open for service in England and her ever-growing dominions beyond the sea, whereas it was closing to service on the Continent, first because continental peoples were beginning to do things for themselves, and secondly because our alliance with England involved our espousing her quarrels especially against France, with whom Scotland pure and simple had lived on excellent terms for many obvious reasons. In due course the Scots Men-at-Arms in France came to an end. The Scots Brigade in Holland, a great absorber of our military activity, flickered out: and, although Peter of Russia and to a smaller extent Frederick of Prussia enlisted the services of some of our countrymen—notably the Gordons, the Griegs, and the Keiths—the call for the future lay nearer home.

If the Union opened the way to England, it also drove into exile many instinctive soldiers; and in any case it involved, as I have said, the espousal of causes which were more or less foreign to traditional Scots policy. There was a peculiar irony in men who had opposed

the "wee bit German lairdie" in 1715 and 1745 crossing the North Sea in their exile, as Keith did, to fight for other German lairdies like Frederick of Prussia, thus helping them to create the domineering Empire we know to our bitter cost to-day. No less ironical was it for those of our countrymen who had remained at home to have to enter on the long campaign against their old hereditary friend, France, with whom they had far more spiritual sympathies than the geographical area of England possesses even at this moment—sympathies that still continue in Scotland.

If the theoretic possibility of entering the British Army as officers was opened up for Scotsmen in 1707, the practical opportunity for doing so on a large scale did not present itself till fifty years later, when our struggle with France for world power began in real earnest. Soldiers were needed immediately and in ever-increasing numbers; and it was then that the foundations of Territorial Soldiering were laid; that national defence became a matter of deep local interest; and the country went through a series of experiences almost identical with those we have been witnessing during the past fifteen months, for in an old-established country like ours and with an independent people like ours, national temperament does not change so rapidly as with a mushroom, parvenu confederation like the German Empire which has few traditions that are not mimetic.

In the forty-five years which stretched out arms hungry for men between 1759, when the Duke of Gordon's first regiment (the 89th) was raised, and 1814, when the struggle ended, four different types of troops were raised under the auspices of two main authorities. Regulars and Fencibles were raised mainly by Highland gentlemen, noblemen and landed proprietors, and occasionally by military officers with a local landed connection. The Militia and Volunteers were organized by the Lords-Lieutenant of the Counties, because purely private enterprise gradually exhausted itself.

The first call for officers was mainly satisfied by lairds, big and little, and the more important farmers' son, classes that had numbers of suitable men in their keeping, and who could therefore bring quotas of recruits in return for commissions. The University student was only a second line to fall back upon, and was requisitioned usually if related to the regiment-raiser's family, or if connected with his farmers or his landed neighbours. The great point is that the Army under the strenuous circumstances of the day became an avenue of activity for

capable young men, exactly as it has become again in our time; and the men launched into it at that time bred sons who took to it and who have largely helped to breed our military caste—for patriotism almost invariably becomes a regular avocation.

It is not easy to make a complete catalogue of the officers supplied by the University, and, even if it were, a tabulated treatment of the subject would be out of place in a review like the present. An examination of "Gordons under Arms" supplies a good test so far as this one family is concerned; and I shall be content on this occasion to mention a few men belonging to other families.

Notable among these was William Finlason, son of the Supervisor of Excise at Aberdeen, by his wife Anne Gordon of the Aberdour family; that probably being the cause of the lad's being brought to the notice of the Duke of Gordon. Young Finlason entered Marischal College in 1756, and completed his Semi session. The University saw him no more, for in 1759 the 89th Regiment was raised, and William got a lieutenancy. From that time to the day of his death in 1817, Finlason spent practically the whole of his life soldiering under many auspices. He was one of the right-hand men of the Duke in recruiting for the Gordon Highlanders in Aberdeen in 1794, and in 1803 he raised on his own behalf the Loyal Aberdeen Volunteers, curiously known as "Finlason's Fencibles," the most highly trained body of Volunteers that Aberdeen had seen until our own immediate time.

Campbell's Highlanders, the 88th, who were recruited side by side with Keith's, the 87th, attracted another alumnus in the person of James Mercer, who had entered Marischal College in 1748 and joined Holmes's Regiment before he took post in Campbell's in January, 1760. Although Mercer saw fighting in Germany, and remained more or less in the Service for nearly a quarter of a century—he became Major in the Duke of Gordon's Northern Fencibles in 1778—he was throughout his life much more the student than the soldier. He served as Dean of Faculty at Marischal College; he was an intimate associate of Reid and Beattie and other members of the Wise Club; and he married a sister of the brilliant Lord Glenbervie. Mercer celebrated the year 1794, when Finlason was sweltering over the raising of the 92nd, by publishing a volume of "Lyric Poems," which, although called for on three occasions, including a posthumous and biographical edition in 1806, cannot be said to have raised the Major beyond the rank of a minor poet.

These locally raised regiments formed only one outlet for University men. The Service of the East India Company offered greater opportunities, for the social responsibilities of the officer were smaller and the chance of making a livelihood were greater. Besides, the patronage of the great landowners, who were often financially associated with India as shareholders in the Company, was easily requisitioned on behalf of likely youths. Another outlet was for doctors. If the ordinary Arts man had no special training as a soldier, the medical student started from the University gates fully equipped for his task; and, although his military status was a poor one for many years to come, he formed a recurring link between the Services of the University. Thus, it seems to have been the medical service of Dr. George French with the Duke of Gordon's Northern Fencibles in 1778 which led to his pupil Sir James McGrigor entering the Army, and that as we all know was the foundation on which our present magnificent service, the Royal Army Medical Corps, was laid, McGrigor's design being added to and improved by such men as the late Colonel Johnston and Colonel Beattie, who has once more returned to active service. Indeed, the medical side of the University has ever since been our main link with the Services, for our contribution to their combatant side has, for reasons which I shall explain, witnessed great fluctuations.

It must not be forgotten that at this period there was no technical instruction for officers apart from the drill ground. It was not until 1799 that a beginning was made (at High Wycombe) with what became known as the Staff College, opened by M. de Jarry, who had been a professor at the Military School at Berlin; while in 1802 the Royal Military College was opened in a hired house at Great Marlow. Several years before this a proposal had been made for a military academy in Aberdeen. It was propounded to the Duke of Gordon in 1784 by Alexander Dasti, who had started his career in the Military Academy of Luneville, and who had been captured at Louisbourg by Wolfe in 1758, drifting to Aberdeen via St. Maloes, Holland, Liverpool, Manchester, and Glasgow. Nothing seems to have come of Dasti's proposal, which would have been a useful subsidiary to the University.

But the University itself made a great contribution to the art of war in the shape of the percussion lock, invented by the Rev. Alexander John Forsyth, who was educated at King's College (1782-86). Like all pioneers, Forsyth was very badly treated by his contemporaries,

and his biographers have been so inadequate that his grand-nephew, the late Major-General Sir Alexander John Forsyth Reid, felt compelled to tell the true story of this ecclesiastical inventor in a little book published in 1909. While the country was buzzing with the threats of a French invasion and Aberdeen was agog with soldiers, notably the Duke of Gordon's (second) Northern Fencibles, Forsyth began experimenting with detonating compounds and proceeded to increase the inflammability of the priming in flint locks. In 1805 he struck on the idea of the percussion lock, which, after he had been most shabbily treated by the Government, he patented in 1807; but it was not until 1834 that it was tested at Woolwich and not until 1840 that it was first issued to a regiment, the Black Watch. The Gordons got it in 1845 and the 1st Sussex in 1848, whereas the whole Austrian army was armed with it in 1840. Reid's invention alone, which quite revolutionized modern fire-arms, gives the University a memorable place in the history of soldiering, of which his grand-nephew and admirer was such an inspiring specimen.

Of the direct influence of the University on the Soldiering of the day, there was not a trace, such as we have seen in the creation of the University Battery and U Company of the 4th Gordons. The nearest approach to it was the formation of a Volunteer Company in Old Aberdeen (1798-1802), when the Rev. Gilbert Gerard, the Professor of Greek and the grand-uncle of that distinguished soldier, Sir Montagu Gerard (1842-1905), became Major-Commandant, his officers including the Rev. William Jack, afterwards Principal, and Robert Eden Scott, Professor of Moral Philosophy. The rank and file, however, were citizens of the Old Town, and not members of the University. Though Gerard offered to revive the Company on the reconstruction of the Volunteer force in 1803, his proposal was declined by the authorities. This refusal seems to have had a chilling effect on the University, for neither in the Volunteers of that period nor in our day did the Professors of the University take any part until the University Battery was established.

Mr. Fortescue has said that the institution of the Military College at Great Marlow in 1800 "imperceptibly introduced education as a rival to hard cash for the key to entrance and advancement in the Army". But so far as our University was concerned there was an actual slackening of entrants just at this period, for the simple reason that the raising of regiments was passing out of the hands of private

patriots and becoming a State Affair, controlled by a central military bureaucracy, the War Office. At no time could Aberdeen students have had a chance with the money system, by which any beardless youth who came up to the Army Agent's price could be "danced from one newly raised corps to another". Undesirable characters, "such as keepers of gambling houses, contrived," as Mr. Fortescue tells us, "to buy for their sons commands of regiments; and mere children were exalted in the course of a few weeks to the dignity of field officers". On the other hand, the disappearance of patronage in favour of Staff College tests was a great disadvantage to the north, for the candidates so chosen—mostly farmers' and ministers' sons—were selected for their good physique and strong character, and not for their ability to pass educational tests. The Duke of Gordon, for example, might walk into a field and see the farmer's "hefty" son filling a cart with "neeps". Attracted by the lad's manner, he would get a "nomination" for him, preferably for the Army of the East India Company, which was much better financially than the Home Army. The lads thus selected invariably became excellent officers, full of fight and sound common sense.

This system of patronage seemed very undemocratic—on the face of it: but only on the face, for the modern competitive craze, while setting up a theoretical equality for all, has really resolved itself into a matter of money and the creation of a permanent military caste, for which soldiering has been more or less a subsidised hobby and not a means of livelihood.

This became increasingly the case after the dissolution of our bigger army in 1814, when public interest in military affairs waned once more almost to the point at which Pitt found them and let them go on from 1784 to 1792. Another blow came forty odd years later when the State took over the duties of the East India Company, and the new Indian Army became more educationally exigent than ever. Gradually the number of graduates entering the army became fewer and fewer, though those that did enter "made good". I may note Colonel Francis Duncan, R.A. (1836-88), the historian of the Royal Artillery; Sir George Strahan, R.A. (1838-87), who became a Colonial Governor; Surgeon-Major Peter Shepherd (1841-79), who was killed at Isandhlwane; Surgeon-Major Andrew Skeen (1842-85); his brother William (one of whose sons, James, was the great inspirer of the University Battery in my day, while another, Andrew, has had a distinguished

career in the Indian Army); and Major-General Sir Alexander Reid (1846-1913), who on retirement did so much for the Territorial Association, and ever held the ideal of soldiering high in our midst. For the rest, you could count the combatant officers of both Services as far as the younger generation is concerned almost on your fingers.

To-day, of course, it is quite different, as our splendid Muster Roll has shown. We are now raising soldiers of all ranks almost exactly as our forefathers did in the eighteenth century. Patronage has been (more or less) revived: educational tests have gone by the board as an Army Order issued in August forcibly reminds us:—

> During the period of the war, competitive examinations of candidates from the Special Reserve of Officers, the Militia, the Territorial Force, and the ranks for commissions in the Regular Army will be suspended, and qualifying literary examinations for such candidates will not be held.

Meantime, an "arena of the south," noting the highly technical character of modern soldiering, had taken a step which our old eulogist of these "arenas" surely never foresaw. Six years ago a Chair of Military History was created at Oxford, with Mr. Spencer Wilkinson as its first incumbent. His experiences—and no man in the country has had the chance of testing such students—are extremely interesting ("Westminster Gazette," 12 Aug., 1915):—

> Since then I have seen something of three classes of young men—those who until a year ago were candidates for commissions in the Regular Army, those who were reading for honours in history, and those who were elected to Fellowships of All Souls College by competitive examination either in law or in history. For the character and behaviour of all these young men, speaking generally, I have nothing but admiration. Their powers corresponded to the three classes described. The Army candidates were of merely average ability. They were taking an easy route to a degree and a commission. They were not in search of knowledge, either of war or of any other subject, but were anxious to make their way into a profession for which they had a taste. I never came across one who gave evidence of special ability. The honours men were on a higher level of intelligence and concentration. Some of them showed considerable power. The men who gained Fellowships were of exceptional power and formed a class apart.

Mr. Wilkinson tried to get the War Office to choose men "above rather than below the Oxford average," but he failed, for the red tape inherent in that highly conservative bureaucracy was too strong for him.

> Then came the war. Immediately the whole of young Oxford joined the Army, becoming officers either in the Territorials or in the new "Regular"

regiments that were being raised. Each term a class of these new candidates for war commissions attended my lectures. *They worked with a zeal without precedent in my experience, and quickly mastered the elements.* In these classes, again, I noticed the difference of powers. There were among them men whose ability stamped itself upon all that they did, men who, after eight weeks, were writing orders as well as any general in the Army. These were almost all of them graduates who had won distinction in the University. There were also younger men of the same type, as well as men of only average powers. All alike were interested in their work, diligent and keen, and all learned quickly.

I have been amazed all these months of war to see that the Army is unable to distinguish between these several classes of men. It makes them all into second-lieutenants and grades them according to the dates when they joined, so that very often the youngest rank above their elders, the pupils above their teachers.

By far the best of my pupils since the war began have been young College tutors, the pick of the University graduates. When the Government awakes to its responsibilities, means will be found to discover these men and give them opportunities of leading in proportion to their powers.

These results are extremely interesting, and make one wonder what the future will bring forth for our University when the present improvisations cease to be necessary. Personally, without expressing any opinion on highly controversial subjects, I believe that national defence will become more and more an integral part of local government; and as the University is at present partly State and partly Municipal as well as Academic, it will in all probability be called on to supply a great many officers—men with the necessary technical knowledge needed for modern soldiering, a knowledge that the sons of the landed interests, no matter what their power to lead may be, do not possess as a monopoly.

Of course it would be a tragedy if University teachers were to go over, body and soul, to the doctrine of force as the German professors have done almost to a man. But our experience of the past does not lend much countenance to such a disaster as that would be.

As it is, the University may well congratulate itself on the men it has sent forth to fight—though some of them under our improvised system might have been used to more advantage—and on those who have urged others to join the Colours in the Great Campaign.

J. M. BULLOCH.

"British Diplomacy 1902-1914."[1]

I.

SOME weeks ago I read in one of our weekly journals:[2] "It is individualism that is making this war so hard to win. It calls itself 'criticism,' or fair criticism, or criticism instructive, or constructive, or salutary, or helpful. But it is just the expression of personalities rather loathsome." "Loathsome" is hardly *le mot juste.* Edmund Burke more subtly, but with not less sting, castigated the little men whose carpings give "splendour to obscurity and distinction to undiscerned merit". Nor is the discipline always deserved. A nation may be embarrassed, but need not be ashamed, if its actions are criticized from within itself. For the act not only connotes a system of ordered liberty, but implies a gift of humour, without which a nation, like an individual, is imperfect. It is, in fact, a British characteristic of which we may be proud, a quality peculiar to a community "whose heart is set on honourable dealing and not merely on success," as Dr. Gilbert Murray has pointed out.[3]

One may admit, too, that the classification of so-called pro-Germans haphazardly as philo-Germans is an error of hasty generalization; though it is irksome to grope for the precisely appropriate adjective when scholars, as Dr. Conybeare, trumpet *urbi et orbi* — and eventually recant—their anti-British conclusions; or when politicians, as Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, vilify British diplomacy and represent Sir Edward Grey as "the greatest danger for the British Empire". We may value the proud forbearance which permits them the licence of utterance. We may appreciate the spirit of irrepressible individualism which they represent. But in that they shout their conclusions

[1] A Paper read before the Historical Association of Scotland (North-Eastern Branch), 22 October, 1915.

[2] Ford Madox Hueffer in "The Outlook," 24 July, 1915.

[3] "The Foreign Policy of Sir Edward Grey," Oxford, 1915, p. 5.

from the housetops we may permit ourselves to diagnose their case as one of excessive and unbalanced egoism.

What is the general trend of attack on British diplomacy in the past ten years? Dr. Gilbert Murray conveniently summarizes it in his own experience. He was unhappy over our dealings with Persia and Morocco. He was profoundly disturbed by our relations with Germany. The smallest Navy vote took him, but still reluctantly, into the "Aye" lobby. He laughed at scares and scaremongers, despised Jingoes, especially editorial Jingoes, and longed to relegate the occupants of certain newspaper offices to the more congruous housing of a lunatic asylum. He considered that German hostility was the consequence of Sir Edward Grey's persistent over-rating of it. On the eve of war, in July, 1914, he signed a declaration advocating Great Britain's neutrality, and did so without hesitation. And then came the awakening. On Germany's innocence he and his school of politics had founded their view of the international situation and Great Britain's place in it. But now Germany herself convinced him that his conclusions rested on a false basis, that in part Germany was bluffing, and in part meant murder from the beginning. In the light of her actions he saw his error, and confessed it in Lord Melbourne's blunt fashion: "All the sensible men were on one side, and all the d——d fools on the other. And, egad, sir, the d——d fools were right!"

To tilt at the school of politics which holds or held these *ante-bellum* views is not the purpose of this paper. It comprehended many tones of conviction and prejudice. And since war inevitably is one of two things, either the implement of diplomacy, or the accusation of its incompetence, diplomacy is peculiarly vulnerable. Mr. H. N. Brailsford, for instance, holds it anathema, root and branch, the survival of aristocratic privilege, a secret, underhand craft, a trespasser upon democracy's sovereignty. To surrender foreign affairs to what he calls the "uncontrolled conduct of a small caste" "gives the rein to caprices, rivalries, and personal interests," since the fewer people engaged in a public transaction the less probability there is, he holds, that it will be settled in accordance with public needs.[1] He instances the Crimean War, and declares Lord Aberdeen to have been goaded into an irrelevant struggle by the personal caprice of Napoleon III and Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. But that is not true.

[1] "The War of Steel and Gold: A Study of the Armed Peace," London, 1914, pp. 47, 52.

Lord Aberdeen went to war because public opinion made it impossible for him to keep out of it. And as to diplomacy's alleged release from democratic control, it is inconceivable that any Foreign Minister, least of all in a Constitutional system, should tie his nationals to obligations they would be unwilling to fulfil. Indeed, if proof is wanted of diplomacy's bondage to public opinion, we have only to look back upon July, 1914.

Again, Mr. Brailsford derides what he calls the "group system in Europe".[1] Alliances are the fruit of treaties, and like them are mortal, frail, and unreliable. They do not free those who make them from the need to take the very precautions which would have been imperative in their absence. Of what use are they, then? Why not abandon "exclusive" *ententes?* Why not throw "balance of power" overboard, return to the "Concert of Europe" and its specious suggestion of harmony? The answer is simple: There is no talisman in a "Concert," no greater efficacy in it than in a system of *ententes* or "balance of power". The object of them all is the same—to promote equilibrium. Which of them you employ depends upon and does not create the international situation of the moment. You cannot form a Concert if one of its members, like Prussia under Frederick the Great, or Germany under Bismarck and William II, lives *toujours en vedette* among its neighbours. The strength of a chain is that of its weakest link, and the amenities and structure of international society conform to the conduct of its least agreeable or most restless member.

Mr. Norman Angell fires a battery from a new quarter. All diplomacy, in his view, rests upon a "cannibalistic political philosophy"[2] which teaches a nation to regard its superiors in strength or position as its enemies. The very theory of diplomacy, he contends, rests upon false conclusions; that nations really can be rivals; that they can add to their wealth by annexing territory; that they can impose upon other countries economic conditions favourable to themselves; that they can be regarded as "competing business firms" for whom successful war brings dividends. On the contrary, he insists, nations have no material inducement whatever to go to war, or to build expensive engines of offence, or to weave alliances. For under no consideration whatever can the advantages which they expect to result from

[1] "War of Steel and Gold," p. 21.

[2] "The Foundations of International Polity," London, 1914, p. 36.

war actually follow from it. Some preachers have admonished us that war is wrong. Others have warned us that it is dangerous. Mr. Angell advises us to put it behind us because there is no money in it!

Of more potent influence upon our diplomacy since 1905 is a school of criticism not coverable by one label. It expressed a sort of rebound from the Tory policies of 1895-1905. Anti-Chamberlainism froze it to a rather shame-faced Imperialism. In a similar impulse of contradiction the French *entente* of 1904 biased it towards Germany. It raised horrified eyeballs against trafficking with once illiberal Russia. It was rootedly anti-militarist, partly because it hated war on principle, partly because armaments obstructed an expensive programme of social amelioration. Any suspicion of diplomatic "alcoholism," any action that imperilled our "splendid," but incompetent, isolation, any tendency to treat the German menace as a serious factor in the international situation, or to permit the assumption to guide our diplomacy, roused it stormily. It is an irony of circumstance that Sir Edward Grey of all men should have borne the brunt of its assault, but the fact is intelligible.

The explanation is this: between the Treaty of Berlin (1878) and the signature of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance in 1902 Great Britain stood by herself, isolated, even friendless. New Germany was gathering strength for an ultimate challenge. Austria-Hungary and Italy were bound to her by treaty and interest. Russia, unrolling herself in Asia, was openly unfriendly, and in 1898 was within measurable distance of war with the masters of India. France, pursuing what an English statesman called a "policy of pinpricks," harassed her in Egypt and the Sudan, and the Fashoda affair in 1898 almost precipitated war. The situation was one of the most critical in the history of the British Empire.

But before the century closed it reshaped itself. Bismarck, dying in 1898, lived to see his largest fear realized, Paris allied with Petrograd, and the foundation of a European balance against Germany. But for the moment the Franco-Russian *entente* merely emphasized Britain's detachment from two systems equally indifferent or unfriendly to herself. She was in a paralysis of party strife. Between 1880 and the arrival of Sir Edward Grey at the Foreign Office in December, 1905, the Government of the day was defeated six times at the polls. The conduct of foreign affairs was

correspondingly tentative. But in 1896 there came a bolt from the blue—the Kaiser's telegram to President Paul Krüger, "a flash of lightning revealing the abyss which quietly and without their noticing it had opened between the English and the German people".[1] After twenty years' silent preparation, the German Empire announced itself with a Prussian flourish. Thereafter it advanced apace. In 1898 the German Navy League was founded. In the same year the first German Navy Law was passed. In 1900 another, vastly more ambitious, took its place, and an ultimate challenge to Great Britain was discussed openly. In 1898 Europe was introduced to the "mailed fist," and in 1899 the Boer War again exhibited Germany's envious unfriendliness. Nothing less than this new menace out of Central Europe arrested Great Britain's drifting policy. The "splendid isolation" of her 'seventies and 'eighties went by the board. In 1902 she joined Japan in a treaty regulating the situation in the Far East. In 1904 she removed her obstinate misunderstanding with France. Simultaneously the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5 disturbed the balance of power to Germany's advantage. But British diplomacy was alert, backed France stoutly during the Algeciras crisis in 1905, completed the Triple *Entente*, and shook hands with Russia in 1907. For better or worse Europe once more was a balanced system, and Great Britain irrevocably was a unit in it.

To realize the dismay of our political habitations at these rapid commitments and their consequences, we must recall the placid conditions which they superseded. Only once since Waterloo had Great Britain sent armies to Europe—in 1854. Fourteen years before that campaign (1840) a brief crisis disturbed her relations with France, and twenty years after it (1878) a more perilous situation embroiled her with Russia. That crisis also passed, and another twenty years (1898) followed it before Britain again came within hailing distance of war. But this happy quietude vanished with the old century. The twentieth opened upon our difficult war in South Africa. It was hardly ended before Russia engaged Japan in the Far East (1904-5). In 1911-12 Italy flouted her partners and won Tripoli from Turkey. In 1912 and again in 1913 the Balkans blazed into war. Four times, at least, also, the larger peace of Europe was in peril. In 1905 and 1911 Morocco threatened it. Had Germany forced France into war in either

[1] Sir Edward Goschen, quoted in "The Times" of 27 August, 1915.

year, without a doubt we too should have been involved. In 1908 *Deutschtum* and *Slaventum* almost came to blows, after Austria's annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina, and again in 1912, when Russia and Austria faced each other angrily across their frontiers.

The accumulation of crises alarmed and unsettled British opinion. The nation took anxious stock of its position, devoted to the Foreign Office an interest which had been perfunctory and lethargic in the period of lesser tension, and discussed its policy as acrimoniously as the parochial subjects which hitherto had fed the appetites of belligerent politicians. It was patent to all that in 1911 we barely escaped war with the greatest military Power in Europe and, after ourselves, the most efficient Naval Power as well. The nation had welcomed the *ententes* with Japan, France, and Russia with sentimental satisfaction. But it now appeared that they involved reciprocal and dangerous obligations, and until Germany unmasked herself in August, 1914, the country was not unanimous upon the policy that had created them.

To unfold the operations of British diplomacy from 1904 to 1914 would either detain you till midnight, or more probably would find me here alone at that hour. Nor is it necessary. Its relations with Germany, its patient efforts in the cause of international peace, are familiar. Neither the Congo nor the Putumayo questions stand upon the larger international platform. There remain Morocco and Persia and the two achievements of British diplomacy which have been most angrily criticized—the Anglo-French *entente* of 1904, for which Sir Edward Grey was not responsible, and the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1907, for which he was. I propose to consider them.

The ground of Great Britain's concern in Morocco can be stated concisely—to prevent the transference of its littoral under conditions threatening the route to India. To avert that danger two alternatives presented themselves: either to assure the integrity of Morocco, the normal and preferable method; or, if that course proved impracticable, to ward off an unfriendly or powerful European State from the coast opposite Gibraltar. From the point of view of British interests the settlement of neither France nor Germany there was desirable, and the Anglo-French Agreement of 1904 ear-marked the region for Spain.

In the last quarter of the nineteenth century keen rivalry developed among the European States for African trade and territory. Morocco experienced it in the Madrid Convention of 3 July, 1880, whose

Article XVII accorded to all the countries represented there the most-favoured-nation status hitherto enjoyed by France and Great Britain alone. For fifty years behind that instrument France had been Morocco's neighbour in Algeria, and in 1881 added Tunis to her African interests. Beyond other Powers, therefore, she was concerned in the political condition of the Shereefian Empire, and in the Moroccan Government's increasing impotence. The Sultan was a spendthrift, his rule was chaotic, and the tribes were out of hand. In 1901 France insisted that their lawlessness could not be permitted to continue at her expense. And as promises of reform proved unavailing, M. Delcassé eventually (1903) announced that France would take it upon herself to "transform Morocco into a modern State". Before the end of 1904 he secured from every Power, except Germany and her Austrian ally, licence or encouragement to undertake the task.

The most important of these diplomatic agreements was the Anglo-French Treaty of 8 April, 1904, which contained nine public and five secret Articles. The public clauses pledged France specifically not to alter "the political status of Morocco". Great Britain, however, admitted that France's geographical position imposed upon her the obligation "to preserve order in that country, and to provide assistance for the purpose of all administrative, economic, financial, and military reforms which it may require" (Article II). Both Governments, "inspired by their feeling of sincere friendship" for Spain, agreed that she derived recognizable interests "from her geographical position and from her territorial possessions on the Moorish coast of the Mediterranean". France undertook to make an arrangement with her regarding them and to communicate it to Great Britain (Article VIII). Its nature was defined by the secret clauses, which provided that, in the event of the Sultan's authority lapsing, Spain should receive the Tetuan Riff littoral opposite Gibraltar, subject to her holding it open to international trade, erecting no fortifications upon it, and agreeing not to alienate it.

Outcry has been raised, particularly by Mr. E. D. Morel,[1] over a treaty whose terms are candid, consistent, and, in the circumstances, proper. It is alleged that the public clauses were a pretence. In fact, no subsequent act of either of the signatories justifies the allega-

[1] "Morocco in Diplomacy," London, 1912; cheap ed., entitled "Ten Years of Secret Diplomacy," London, 1915.

tion that their undertaking to respect the integrity of Morocco was insincere. But it was impossible to evade the fact that, if the prevailing anarchy increased, it would be difficult, perhaps impossible, to maintain the fiction of the Sultan's authority. Great Britain therefore, leaving France a free hand in her contiguous sphere, stipulated for Spain's occupation of the Moroccan coast, in which Great Britain was particularly concerned. It is objected that this arrangement was secret (it was published simultaneously in France and England on 24 November, 1911, and by "The Times" on the following day). But its secrecy is defensible on the ground that, while the contingency of Morocco's collapse had to be faced, the measures which in that event were held necessary could hardly be made public without risk of bringing on prematurely the crisis which it was the object of the agreement to avoid.

Mr. Morel holds the Moroccan treaty a flagrant provocation to Germany, aggravated by the French Government's "initial and gratuitous offence"[1] in failing officially to communicate to her either the agreement with Great Britain or the subsequent agreement with Spain (October, 1904). Undoubtedly, France would have been wiser to follow Great Britain's example in bringing the Moroccan arrangement officially to the notice of the German Government. But Germany wears a mien of injured innocence awkwardly. It took her an appreciable time to discover that the Anglo-French Agreement constituted a grievance at all. For a whole year she took no action upon it. Her Ambassador in Paris described it as "natural and perfectly justified". Prince von Bülow, her Chancellor, declared that German interests were "in no way imperilled by it". When, in October, 1904, the Franco-Spanish agreement was made public, Germany gave no sign that her rights or dignity were touched. In December, 1904, France formally urged the Sultan to introduce the imperatively needed reforms within Morocco. Still Germany remained inactive, and not until 31 March, 1905, did the Kaiser suddenly swoop down upon Tangier. The German Government very lamely explains its dilatory action by alleging that the agreement of 1904 "postulated the *status quo* in Morocco," in which alone it was interested.[2] Then why did it act in 1905? In March, 1905 the *status quo* was in no greater danger than it was twelve months earlier. Beyond the fact that France had

[1] "Morocco in Diplomacy," p. 93. [2] *Ibid.*, p. 103.

presented a programme of reform, it had not been modified in any particular. Mr. Morel suggests that Germany was outraged by the discovery of the secret agreement of 1904. There is not a word in the Chancellor's explanatory dispatch to the German Embassies abroad to support the contention, and if Mr. Morel is right, it is inconceivable that Germany should have failed to base her action on the fact. The plain truth is that Germany was impelled to sudden action, not by nice regard for the instruments of 1880 and 1904, but by Russia's entanglement with Japan, the consequent disturbance of the balance of power in Europe to the advantage of her own system, and the apparent opportunity to secure a footing in the Mediterranean and put a spoke in France's colonial wheel.

The consequent Act of Algeciras, signed on 7 April, 1906, is a document of 123 Articles, whose pertinence to our present inquiry is confined to its preamble and concluding clause. In the preamble the Powers admitted the need for reforms in Morocco, based upon "the threefold principle of the sovereignty and independence of His Majesty the Sultan, the integrity of his dominions, and economic liberty without any inequality". In Article CXXIII they stipulated: "All existing Treaties, Conventions, and Arrangements between the Signatory Powers and Morocco remain in force. It is, however, agreed that, in case their provisions be found to conflict with those of the present General Act, the stipulations of the latter shall prevail."

Article CXXIII, says Mr. Morel,[1] is "the true basis upon which the German case reposes". He insists: (1) that Germany was consistent throughout in basing her action upon it; and (2) that her diplomacy had no ulterior end in view. Whether this judgment is correct will become clearer as we proceed. For the moment, observe this not irrelevant fact. In 1909 and again in 1911 Germany made treaties with France regarding Morocco. On both occasions she had the opportunity to record her concern for the integrity of that country. On neither occasion did she do so. By the Franco-German Declaration of 8 February, 1909, in return for an undertaking "not to obstruct German commercial and industrial interests" in Morocco, France obtained an emphatic admission of her "special political interests" in that country. By the Franco-German Convention of 4 November, 1911, France received, so far as Germany could confer it,

[1] P. 38.

"full liberty of action . . . to strengthen and to extend her control and protection" in Morocco, "subject to the reservation that the commercial liberty guaranteed by former treaties is respected".[1] In both agreements Germany addressed herself only to secure her commercial and economic interests, and provided they were assured, she was, at the moment, prepared to give France a free hand. The two documents, in fact, knock the bottom out of Germany's alleged case and the ground on which she based her intervention in 1911. For France in that year was acting in strict interpretation of the "special political interests" which Germany recognized in 1909 and more amply confirmed subsequently. On neither of these occasions did Germany express the slightest concern for the *status quo* which in 1911 she professed herself so eager to defend.

The weakness of the Act of Algeciras, as Dr. Gilbert Murray points out, lay in "the unreality of the principle on which it was based".[2] The German Chancellor admitted the fact to the Reichstag's Budget Committee on 17 November, 1911.[3] "The Sultan [after Algeciras] had no longer the power to maintain order." To the Reichstag itself a few days earlier he said:[4] "It was soon evident that one of the essential conditions [to order in Morocco] was lacking, namely, a Sultan who was actual ruler of the country". Mulai Hafid proved as incompetent as his brother, Abdul-Aziz, and in 1910 France, at the Sultan's invitation, occupied Fez, the capital. But the event had unforeseen consequences. On 1 July, 1911, the German gunboat "Panther" anchored off Agadir, on the Moroccan Atlantic coast. For what purpose? If Mr. Morel diagnoses Germany's policy correctly, we should expect to find his simple and straightforward explanation advanced by Germany herself. In fact, Germany's official apologia circulated to the Powers[5] fails to confirm Mr. Morel's brief. It makes no reference at all to the Madrid Convention, or to the Algeciras Act, or to the *status quo*. It says plainly that the gunboat was at Agadir to protect "some German firms," who had been alarmed by "a certain ferment" among the neighbouring tribes. Even Mr. Morel realizes this to be an inadequate *entrée* for the champion of international rectitude and deportment, and offers an explanation as tame as his *protegée's*. Germany's objects, in fact, are revealed in the issue. She was out, not to buttress Article CXXIII of the Algeciras Convention,

[1] Article I. [2] P. 63. [3] Cd. 5592, p. 3.
[4] On 9 November. Cd. 5970, p. 1. [5] Morel, p. 133.

but to tear it up. Her intention was to terrorize France into a deal advantageous to herself, whether in Morocco or elsewhere was indifferent to her. And she expected, as in 1914, to tackle France single-handed.

But in 1911 British diplomacy unmasked itself promptly. On 4 July, Sir Edward Grey warned the German Ambassador that the "Panther's" arrival at Agadir created "a new situation," and Mr. Asquith used the same words to the House of Commons on 6 July. The reiterated phrase is suggestive. France and Great Britain were parties to an agreement regarding Morocco which was still operative in terms of the Algeciras Act to which Germany had put her hand. Morocco itself was under the collective guarantee of the signatory Powers of 1906. But Germany was treating both documents as "scraps of paper," adopting an attitude which she had challenged in France towards herself in 1905. Her object was to elbow Europe out of the Moroccan situation, and to settle it on her own terms with France. So far from demonstrating Germany's fidelity to her signature at Algeciras, the "Panther's" dispatch to Agadir was a calculated advertisement of her intention to treat that instrument as dead.

To Sir Edward Grey's warning (4 July) Germany made no reply. A week later the British Ambassador at Berlin (12 July) contrived to drop a hint of a rumour that she was negotiating with France behind Great Britain's back. He received immediately an official statement that the report was untrue. And yet, on 20 July, "The Times" revealed the fact that Germany already had France by the throat, that she was proposing to scrap the Act of Algeciras, and demanding, as her share of the loot, the surrender of the larger part of the French Congo. The issue is familiar. Great Britain took instant action. Mr. Lloyd George gave an unequivocal warning to Germany at the Mansion House on 21 July, and a "stiff" interview followed between Sir Edward Grey and the German Ambassador. German finance added its voice to convince the Kaiser and his fire-eating Junkers that war was not in the interests of the Fatherland, and Germany postponed military action to another season.

As to our general diplomacy in Morocco, it has been asked, Why involve ourselves in France's concerns? Why not let her make terms with her enemy? Why embitter our relations with Germany just when the prospect of an understanding was opening? For these reasons. We had vital interests, strategic and economic, in Morocco

that forbade us to stand aside, unless, upon some quixotic and impractical impulse, we were prepared to surrender them to unfriendly control. Again, it was in our interest neither to see France goaded into war, nor to see her despoiled. A firm attitude was the surest means to prevent either catastrophe. There is a further consideration. Since 1909 Germany had been trying to detach us from France in a systematic intrigue which culminated in the proposals of 1912, which Sir Edward Grey has exposed recently.[1] It was not improbable that she might make a similar experiment with France, some of whose people looked suspiciously upon the *entente* and preferred a direct understanding with Berlin. Again, there was the question of *prestige*, a consideration to which an Empire like ours cannot be indifferent. As Dr. Gilbert Murray puts it: "A Power which had small interests in Morocco, but immense military strength, suddenly announced that all the treaties which we had signed about Morocco were annulled, sent ships of war to a harbour where by treaty they were not to go, and proclaimed her intention to bring the affairs of Morocco to 'a definite solution' on lines which she entirely refused to explain to us; though our trade interests in Morocco were about three times as great as hers and our strategic interests vital".[2] That states the position fairly and concisely.

CHARLES C. SANFORD TERRY.

[1] "The Times," 1 September, 1915. [2] P. 74.

(*To be concluded.*)

Sandy Lawrence: A Sketch.

IT is not uncommon to find among the humbler classes men who, in their general appearance and demeanour, remind us of others occupying an entirely different, indeed an exalted, position among their fellow-men, and one is inclined to wonder as to whether the outward appearance, so similar and suggestive, is accompanied by a similarity in mental equipment and emotional nature. I knew a cabman in Edinburgh who, mounted on his dicky, had the military appearance and bearing of a successful officer. In the streets of Stonehaven, there once walked a tall and erect figure, with a refined and aristocratic face, who bore himself like a duke or any other member of the higher grades of the aristocracy, and yet he was only a son of Crispin. The subject of this sketch, who was a jobbing gardener, had a face and head which would have been suitable accompanied by the full-bottomed wig of a Judge, even of a Lord Chancellor. There was the large cranium, the broad, expansive brow, and the clear, penetrating eyes, indicating an active brain behind, and often twinkling with latent humour, as he discussed, possibly with sarcasm, some homely event in the community, or, it might be, the more serious affairs of Church and State. Character was expressive in every feature, and no one could pass Sandy in the street, or see him working in a garden, without feeling that here was no common man, but one well worthy both of study and respect. As I have already remarked, he had a large head, but it was mounted on a short, stout body—almost dwarfish. The head betokened such power and intelligence that one paid little attention to the barrel-like body. I have met with only one famous man who showed this contrast between head and body. Naturalists know of curious deep-sea crustacea that have enormous eyes and a very small and slender body for carrying about and nourishing those wonderful optical arrangements by which the creatures catch and focus the feeble, and probably phosphorescent, light glimmering in the depths of the ocean. Swinburne, the poet, gave one the impression of a splendid head mounted on a delicate-looking frame, but so magnificent was the head that on two occasions when I had the honour of spending a few hours alone in his company, I was so impressed by the head that I forgot the mechanism that carried it about. There was a similar experience with old Sandy. As one knew him better, one became more and more impressed by his strength of character, mental endowments, and sound judgment. He was often pawky, and all he said and did was lit up by a quiet and scintillating humour that was irresistible.

Sandy was a native of Glenbervie, the well-known hamlet in Kincardineshire associated with the ancestry of Robert Burns. For many years he was the "minister's man" to the late Rev. Alexander Silver, of the Parish of

Dunnottar, and, while with him, he acquired a knowledge of gardening, and more especially the taking care of such small but productive gardens as the garden of the manse. Mr. Silver was a remarkable man. He was much beloved by his people and he preached the Gospel in the old Kirk of Dunnottar and looked after his flock, many of whom were fisher-folk who lived in the old town of Stonehaven. He founded and personally conducted a savings bank and encouraged habits of thrift and economy. I have heard it said that he gave a hearty welcome to a fisherman when he came to deposit money, but he was not so agreeable when the depositor came to draw money out of the bank. He had then to give the banker-minister a full, true, and particular account of how the money was to be spent! Probably most of us would not relish this inquisitorial method in dealing with our banker!

As the minister's man, no doubt Sandy had many journeys in the gig in the uplands of Dunnottar, and they were in the habit of conversing freely, on many subjects, religious and otherwise. Sandy was fond of telling of a conversation which evidently had made an impression on his memory. Sandy and the minister met the doctor's gig coming from a farm-house where one of Mr. Silver's parishioners lay seriously ill. "How is he?" asked the minister. "Oh," replied the doctor, "he is *in articulo mortis*." A minute or two afterwards, Mr. Silver turned to Sandy and asked: "Dae ye ken fat that means, Sandy?" "No," says Sandy. "Oh," says the minister, "it just means he's near deid!" Sandy liked to repeat the words "*in articulo mortis*" in a rich, rough, low-pitched voice, as if he relished the sound. They were probably the only Latin words he knew, and he evidently thought they had a profound meaning. The minister's free translation was short and to the point.

When he left Mr. Silver's service, Sandy became a jobbing gardener in Stonehaven, and he served the community for many years. His views on gardening were primitive, but they were founded on a stratum of common sense and experience. He was parsimonious as to the feeding of plants and he expected a tree to live and thrive if it was simply put into the "grun'". Many a battle royal I had with him on this matter, but Sandy always finished the discussion with an air of victory. Nor did he believe in supporting even weakly plants with stakes, as he held that "the mair a young tree wis blawn about by the win', the mair firmly its ruits grippit the grun'". A good deal can be said for Sandy's contention. At all events it illustrates possible uses of the winds of adversity!

Sandy was thoroughly honest. He kept his little accounts written carefully in a rather crabbit hand, in a penny note-book, and no one could complain of his charges. As an illustration of the sterling character of the man, I may mention that he laid out and planted my garden at Maxieburn. This he did by contract for a sum within limits duly specified. After a good deal of the work had been done, I paid him a sum to account, and several weeks thereafter I asked him to look into his notes and inform me what was the balance still owing. A short time thereafter he said to me: "Weel, doctor, I have looket into the accounts and I find that the total expense is about *eicht* pounds below the estimate". He was of course promptly paid, with what is nowadays called a small bonus, but I thought how few contractors would have been so straightforward. I once told this incident to the late Mr. Nicolson of Glenbervie, and his remark was: "Well, I have known of only one public building, the cost of which was within the estimates;" and he added,

"perhaps you will understand when I tell you the building was the church of ——!" This church is perhaps the most striking specimen of poverty of design and roughness of execution to be met with in the North-East of Scotland.

One would expect that a strong character, such as Sandy undoubtedly was, would have his own views on many subjects and especially as to matters relating to his own craft. This often led him to be very positive, and even domineering, and one had occasionally to put up with a good deal from Sandy that would not be tolerated from another man. A. Mr. McG., a well-known merchant in Stonehaven, had a dispute about some matter of gardening: Mr. McG. wished one course to be taken, while Sandy strenuously advocated another. At last Mr. McG. could stand the discussion no longer, and, somewhat angrily, he addressed Sandy thus: "Sandy! you go on as if the gairden were ye're ain; ye'l dae nathing but tak ye'r ain wye!" Sandy looked up at the worthy merchant more in pity than in anger and, patting Mr. McG. on the arm, said: "Dinna be angry, Mr. McG., gae awa' te ye're bit shoppie and leave the gairden te me!" On another occasion, he replied to the expostulations of a patron (after the patron had exhausted himself by storming at Sandy as to the way he worked the garden) by calmly saying: "An' is not *the result* satisfactory, Mr. T.?" No more could be said!

Sandy made no special claim to being a religious man and, like many of his class, he was reserved on such matters. One day Mrs. McKendrick, who was dangerously ill at the time, asked me to give Sandy a book, a kind of "Bogatsky's Golden Treasury," written by a very remarkable man, a Mr. Bowen, who for many years was a missionary in Bombay, unattached to any Church or religious denomination. For each day of the year there was a text, a homily, and a prayer. I gave it to Sandy. The little man was seated on a mat by a garden border, weeding. He looked up, thanked me, and then added, in all sincerity: "But I'm nae religeous, ye ken". I found out afterwards that Sandy read from this volume day by day to his frail old wife, and that it was a great comfort to them both.

At last Sandy's health began to give way. He was nearly eighty years of age and the grasshopper was becoming a burden. By my advice, and as he was well off, he "treated himself," as he said, to a Bath chair, and in this he was wheeled about. One day he came to Maxieburn and said he would like to have a little conversation. I took him to a seat in the garden which owed not a little to his taste and foresight. He said, without preface: "I've come to see ye, doctor, to hae a talk about immortality. I could never tak it in, ye ken. I dinna ken fu' a man can live aifter he's deid. Ye see, the ministers they maun say it, but I would like to ken what ye think about it ye're sel'."

I was well aware that many in his class think about these solemn matters more than we give them credit for, and every one knows how the great mystery, in silent moments, comes home to all of us and our spirit may well shrink from the contemplation; but I do not know if the difficulties as to a future state were ever more forcibly put than by the old gardener. Knowing that Sandy had a great admiration for Mr. Gladstone, whose body was then resting in Westminster Abbey, I said to Sandy: "Now, Sandy, do you think that Mr. Gladstone, whom you admire so much, who was so learned, so wise, and so good in his generation, went out like the snuffing of a candle?" "No," says

Sandy, "that is a wye of lookin' at it that I haev'ne thocht on." To have quoted texts to Sandy would have been of little avail, but the appeal as to what he thought of the destiny of his hero helped him. We had a long talk and I hope he went home somewhat comforted.

At last the end came and the old man passed away. He now rests in the old kirk-yard of Glenbervie, within, literally, a few feet of the grave of the ancestors of Robert Burns. This is a short chapter from the simple annals of the poor. With better education, with such training as our venerable University could have given to such a man as Sandy Lawrence, one can imagine to what a range of knowledge and wisdom he might have attained. Such an intellect and such a grip of things would have developed another kind of Sandy Lawrence. In a sense his powers remained latent. Humble as he was, however, he made a lasting impression on those who knew him, and now he rests in peace. *Vale.*

JOHN G. MCKENDRICK.

Correspondence.

ABERDEEN'S FIRST SENIOR WRANGLER.

MANSE OF MOUSWALD, RUTHWELL,
DUMFRIESSHIRE,
17th September, 1915.

SIR,

The article on the above by Dr. Giles, in the June number of THE ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY REVIEW, has been intensely interesting to me, as a member of the Class that entered the University and King's College, Aberdeen, in 1849. The Class numbered ninety-six; and, so far as known to me, I am the sole survivor.[1] It makes me feel as if writing from another shore. The article is most appreciative, eulogistic and sympathetic, but in no instance more so than the subject deserved. Slesser and I entered College in our sixteenth year, he being my junior by the interval between 14 January and 27 April, 1834. We came respectively from the Parish School of Rathen, Aberdeenshire, and the Inverness Royal Academy—Slesser after a few months' polish from "Old Grim" (Dr. Melvin), without which it was considered that there was little chance of appearing in the Bursary List. As it was, the bursary that fell to Slesser was about the last. The "Version," as the article states, was the main feature of the competition. The future Wrangler did not affect classics, but he held a respectable place in each Class, and in every subject.

Our Bajan year being completed, Mathematics was taken up in Session 1850-51—the last year of Professor Tulloch. The Class-room was in the North-East corner of the Quadrangle on the first floor; the Natural Philosophy Class being on the floor above it. In a letter to his brother, dated January, 1851, Slesser styles the class "a most splendid class of Mathematics". This may apply to from a dozen to a score of young men, who were our seniors by from seven to ten years. But taken as a whole we were most innocent of Mathematics, and it was stated and believed of George that, at that time, he knew little Mathematics beyond the "Pons Asinorum". We began with Arithmetic at notation and went rapidly through the subject, taking some propositions of Euclid each day as well. There was then no special distinction marking out the student from Buchan from any others answering to their names. He was stout, round-shouldered, with ruddy complexion, and slightly reddish hair and rolling gait, and his place was at the right-hand corner of the front bench, allotted to him in the alphabetical order of his first name. Early in the year mentioned in the letter quoted—as I remember as vividly as if it were yesterday—there was a problem set by the Professor, duly inscribed by him on the Black-Board. Some students were called up to solve it, and one after another failed. It was then put to the Class, and George Slesser, habited in his

[1] [The names of two others appear in the Register of the General Council—Robert Gray, M.A. 1853, M.B. 1859, Brigade-Surgeon, I.M.S. (ret.), Aberdeen; and George Robert Samuel, M.A. 1853, Wesley College, Sheffield.—ED.]

red gown, slowly left his seat and marched to the encounter. There was silence for a time. Then the Professor scrutinized; and the solution was accomplished. Some days after, there was another puzzler placed on the Board, and again the same Front Bench carried the day and there were compliments from the Professor and a spontaneous "ruff" from the Class. Slesser was never called out again, unless to be appealed to as virtually Assistant Professor to the Class. This position he held to the last.

Professor Tulloch was of the old school, but he was a sound Mathematician. He had a Wrangler to his credit in the person of Mr. J. F. Maclennan, Inverness, Simpson Prizeman of 1849, who entered Cambridge on the recommendation of Professor Thomson, also a Cambridge Wrangler, and gained, if I mistake not, the position of 25th Wrangler in Trinity College. Tulloch did not approve of bringing Englishmen, or men trained in the English Universities, to our Scottish Chairs. This he sometimes showed to the students in comments on the Natural Philosophy Class with its English-trained Professor. He was an inveterate "joker". One day a demonstration at the Black-Board was going on in which $Pi\,r^2$ ($\pi\,r^2$) occurred; and it was so pronounced, when the Professor interrupted: "Joannes Mackay! Stop, Sir. You say $\pi\ r^2$. You will get 'Pies' up-stairs; but you must be content with 'Peas' down here!"

My lodgings were in College Bounds, a few doors from those occupied by Slesser in the Spital. In those days we all lived in this street, and visited freely one another. One evening Slesser came into my room, and found me in despair over some problem. He took the pencil and slate from my hand, and with a few strokes of the master-hand he made my darkness light. Such was his career from the outset. He was a Mathematical genius undoubtedly. But he was an ardent and prolonged student. Visiting among one another was not always advantageous to study; and it was my habit with some others to go early to bed and to get up about 3 A.M. We took a turn out about 4 A.M. to get a breath of the keen, caller air. At that hour Slesser's window was alight. He had not yet gone to his rest.

In Senior Mathematics, our Third Year, we had Professor Fuller. He made the same mistake as Professor Thomson, and treated our Class as if he was dealing with those he was coaching in Cambridge. We were plunged into the deep waters of the Calculus before we had waded any way from land, with the result that the majority of the Class failed to follow him and his rapid delivery in a purely English accent, and we were obliged to supplement our Class work by private study and books. The Senior Wrangler did likewise: but he was full of his subject and needed little help. He was *facile princeps* in the examination for the Simpson Prize. Another Candidate, George Daniel, broke down in the middle of the competition. He was seized with hæmorrhage of the lungs. He came to the graduation, pale, haggard, with livid lips and sharp, strained features; received his cap of A.M., and in six weeks he was in the grave. He predeceased Slesser—carried off by the same deadly malady. This adds corroboration to the remarks on this subject by Dr. Giles.

Excuse the length of these notes from the past. Being now virtually blind I write them much by guess for others to read. They cannot be read by me.

My blindness was due to cataract, and befel me suddenly through the failure on a Saturday night of a cataract eye that after operation had served

me for twenty-one years, till the retina was broken by a sudden cough on 19th October, 1912, and so soon as the necessary procedure was accomplished, I retired from the active pastorate of Little Dunkeld last year. I am now in the fiftieth year of my ministry of that Parish. Such is the last Survivor, so far as known to me, of George Slesser's Class of 1849-53. It should be noted that Professors Thomson and Fuller were the inspirers of the First and subsequent Senior Wranglers from Aberdeen. The latter was most anxious that his favourite student should make a name for himself and his University in Cambridge. He put Slesser to the test by leaving a most intricate problem with the late Mr. Fraser, the then Minister of Footdee, also a Mathematician, with the request that he should give it to Slesser. This was done on a casual call of the Student upon the Minister, when the Minister said to Slesser he was going out to visit and he would leave him to try what he could make of the problem submitted to him. On his return the Minister was asked "What is your difficulty?" and at the same time, there was handed to him a successful "Q. E. D." Professor Fuller on receiving the report said: "I have now not the slightest hesitation in sending him to Cambridge". It is truly sad that so promising a life was so early closed.

I am, etc.,
J. S. MACKENZIE, A.M.,
Senior Minister of Little Dunkeld.

SIR JAMES DONALDSON AND THE MARQUIS OF BUTE.

The acting Editor has received communications protesting against the paragraphs in Professor Latta's "Reminiscences of Principal Sir James Donaldson" (pp. 198, 199 of the last volume of the REVIEW), on the ground "that they are most unjust to the late Marquis of Bute, ill-informed and inaccurate": but in response to the request of the acting Editor—because it is undesirable in this REVIEW to re-open a controversy concerning another University—the writers do not press for the insertion of their letters.

Reviews.

STUDIES IN THE ODYSSEY. By J. A. K. Thomson, M.A., Late Scholar of Pembroke College, Oxford; Examiner in Classics to the University of Aberdeen. Oxford: At the Clarendon Press.

MR. THOMSON has written a very interesting book. Even those who find themselves unable to accept its conclusions must admit its wonderful ingenuity and the many-sided learning on which the author has drawn in support of his hypothesis. There is a vast deal of charm too in the literary presentation of the case. Unlike the late Mr. Andrew Lang, who frankly abandoned any attempt at making literature out of the interminable series of minute details connected with the Homeric question, Mr. Thomson is true to the exacting artistic conscience of the Grecian, and, though dealing with an immense mass of not very tractable material, succeeds in preserving throughout his book an unbroken note of style. He has moreover individual passages of great beauty—that more particularly in which he exhibits the nobler elements in Chthonian worship reaches to our thinking a high level of moving eloquence.

The opening chapter professes to reveal how much of "latent and unexplored magic and savagery" lurks in the background of Homeric poetry. Professor Murray has tried to show that though "Homer" has eliminated a great deal of what must have existed in the myths, torture of prisoners taken in war, for instance, insults to the dead, sexual impurity, human sacrifice and other horrors, yet much has unconsciously been allowed to remain. In the same way Mr. Thomson holds that many Homeric similes are not so much similes as reminiscences of an old belief that gods and men and beasts and birds could all be readily transformed into one another—that in fact many formal similes are merely "disguised identifications". The story of Dolon again half hides the device of the primeval man who disguised himself as a wolf to trap his enemy; and the φθόνος τῶν θεῶν which appears in the persecution of Odysseus by Poseidon and also in the sufferings of Achilles, is nothing but the jealousy felt by deities of assured and recognized position towards merely potential deities who might encroach on their prerogatives. This is an interesting line of speculation, but surely Mr. Thomson goes too far when he maintains that we cannot fully appreciate the poetical significance of the Odyssey unless we realize that it is "fashioned out of materials of the most different ages, and think ourselves back into a time when the Odyssey did not exist at all". To take the first example that comes to hand, it seems in the highest degree probable that the customs described in Burns's "Hallow-e'en" are relics of immemorial Magic and Nature worship; they offer all the materials for a fine anthropological essay; but to say that we cannot fully appreciate the poem till their origin has been investigated would be obviously nonsense. We take these things at their face value. Poetry is one thing, Anthropology another.

The book falls naturally into two parts which however are closely interrelated with one another, the Odysseus Myth, and the evolution of the Odyssey as we have it. The main contention regarding Odysseus, to which the first chapter is preparatory, comes to something like this. Odysseus is primarily not a Hero but what Miss Jane Harrison calls an "Eniautos Daimon" or Fertility Spirit. He is like Heracles and Theseus and Orpheus and Dionysus, a "projection," an embodiment of a something in the mind of primitive man, a being whose favour the savage seeks to propitiate that his crops and his herds may not fail. He descends to Hades like these others: that is the death of Nature, the dead time of the year. He appears again and slays the Suitors and is reunited to Penelope: that is the Epiphany of Spring. He is so vague a conception that he passes readily into many forms or "doubles". He has features that go to identify him with Helios, for the Eniautos is the "Sun Year," and Odysseus' sojourn with Calypso "the Concealer" may represent the periodic obscuration of the god, just as Helios is not far removed in this aspect from the god Hades. He is a "double" of Apollo: both are archers. He is very near to Hermes: indeed his maternal grandfather, Autolycus, "Very Wolf," is a "double" of that deity, and Odysseus himself is a "double" of Autolycus. His very name makes him a "Wolf god," for it is claimed that Ὀλυσσεύς, the popular and therefore the older, as opposed to the literary and later form Οδυσσεύς, contains the stem λυκ—in λύκος, and so on.

On this last head we fear that Mr. Thomson will have a bad time with the philologers, who we imagine now incline to the view that Ὀδυσσεύς is not a Greek name at all, but "Mediterranean" with a Greek suffix. But leaving him to do his best with that "*irritabile genus*," it occurs to us to question whether the mind of even primeval man is quite so involved and self-contradictory in its constitution as the identification of Odysseus with Helios implies. As Helios, Odysseus (for his followers are "secondary") kills the sacred kine of Helios, on account of which Helios incurs the wrath of Helios, so that Helios persecutes Helios through an Odyssey of woes! This is a hard saying. And these doubles again are a sore trial to one's credulity. As we shall see, Odysseus weds Penelope, who is a Wild Fowl goddess of Arcadia and the mother of Pan. But since Odysseus is Helios, Penelope must also be the Moon. In this it is held there is no inconsistency, for as a Fertility Spirit she is just as capable of becoming the Moon as Artemis is. No doubt we shall be pitied for senile stiffness in our mental joints, but we do not seem to possess the agility requisite for following these transformations. Professor Murray, in his coaxing way, endeavours to make his readers perform feats much more remarkable, but for the most part succeeds only in arousing one's suspicions that the tortuosities with which he invests the mind of primeval man are nothing but a reflex of his own.

The real kernel of the book is reached when proof is led to show that the worship of this Odysseus, πολύμορφος now as well as πολύμητις, is originally associated with Bœotia. "Arkeisios," his paternal grandfather's name, is very like "Arkesilaos," the name of a hero buried at Lebadeia in Bœotia. Moreover Odysseus had a son named Arkesilaos, who was the ancestor of the Battiadæ of Cyrene who claimed to be Minyans of Central Greece. Therefore Arkeisios was probably Arkesilaos of Lebadeia. Therefore Odysseus was probably Bœotian in origin. Then there is the wound Odysseus

received from the boar on Parnassus, the prominence of the Theban Tiresias in the Eleventh Odyssey, and also the fact that a good many (not quite, however, "all or nearly all") of the famous women in the Nekyia have Minyan-Bœotian connexions. The sceptic, however sorely tempted, cannot dismiss all this as of a piece with Fluellen's rivers in Monmouth and Macedon, "and there is salmons in both". It seems to us that a fairly strong case has been made out for a greater connexion than is usually supposed between Odysseus and Bœotia.

From Bœotia Odysseus' people are supposed to migrate by way of the Isthmus of Corinth to Mantineia in Arcadia, where they find that Wild-Duck Goddess, Penelope (πηνέλοψ), whose marriage with Odysseus, though crossed by two other primitive "motifs," "the Victorious Wooer" and "the Returned Husband," is held to typify the union of two peoples and of their religions. From Arcadia they pass to Triphylia in Elis and thence to Ithaca, whence they ultimately make for the coast of Asia Minor at the time of the Migrations and help to found Ionia. They carry with them at the same time the legend that makes the Odyssey.

For the Arcadian connexion, at least in this part of the assumed legend, the evidence cannot be called strong. The Mantineians, it is said, believed that Odysseus first introduced among them the worship of Poseidon, not originally, it is held, a sea god, but a horse god, whose worship naturally arose among the Minyans of Central Greece. And again on Mantineian coins of the fourth century is found a device apparently representing Odysseus planting his oar there, in obedience to the oracle which bade him "set it up among a people ignorant of the sea and to sacrifice to Poseidon". But Epirus is generally given as the scene of that ceremony, and that tradition is not disposed of by the suggestion that people would naturally, in a later stage of the myth, select a place nearer Ithaca than distant Mantineia. And granting that Odysseus went to Arcadia, what is there to show that he went there on his way to Ithaca and not on his way back from it at a subsequent time? Finally, in spite of all the arguments advanced, we do not feel at all certain that the Water Fowl deity of Arne is "certainly" our Penelope. Unless that is more firmly established the whole edifice of proof is in danger of collapsing.

The second part of the book deals with the genesis of the Odyssey, and here we are launched on the broad stream of the Homeric controversy. It will be gathered that Mr. Thomson is not a believer in a Homer "one and indivisible". He finds in the Odyssey a reflex of the journeys of this Minyan-Ionian people, whom he traces from Bœotia through the Isthmus of Corinth to Mantineia and thence by way of Elis to Ithaca. Each stage in their wanderings has left its trace in the story. By aid of the "Argonautica," which embodies a Minyan legend of much greater antiquity than the myth of Odysseus, he detaches from the Odyssey its purely Bœotian elements. They practically coincide with the narrative of Odysseus told in the palace of Alcinous—the blinding of Polyphemus (which by the way is regarded as a mere fiction to account for the wrath of Poseidon), the Læstrygones, Kirke, the visit to the under-world, the Catalogue of Women, the Wandering Rocks, Calypso, the wreck of the raft, and the escape to Phæacia. Similarly, with the aid of a short abstract of the Telegonia, an Epic poem by Eugammon of Cyrene, preserved by Proclus, we get the Arcadian element disengaged for

us. The test applied is the same in both cases. Whatever in the "Argonautica" or the "Telegonia" is inconsistent with our Odyssey must be older and must represent the original tradition. Clearly such a βάσανος is not infallible, but space does not admit of its further discussion. It must suffice to say that this part of the book displays wonderful cleverness, and that each detail falls into its place with a neatness that is just a trifle suspicious.

On the question why, if the poem was of Minyan-Ionian origin, the Achæan people is so prominent, Mr. Thomson has less to say that is new. This North-Western stock was the dominant power in Greece at the time when the Homeric poems took their present shape, and accordingly the poems had to be Achæanized in its honour. But the work of Achæanization has been imperfectly done, and much of the older substratum peers through in spite of all.

Lastly we come to the question, which possesses for most of us the keenest interest, Who then was this Homer?

At the great quadrennial festival of the Ionians in Delos a hymn to Apollo was chanted by a Chorus. In such Choruses there was originally an ἐξάρχων or leader both of dance and song. In time this functionary was differentiated into the professional Choregos or leader of the dance only, and the Aoidos or leader of the song, i.e., Poet and Harp-player. Later on a further differentiation of the Aoidos took place into the Harp-player and the Rhapsode or professional reciter of verses. Ὅμηρος then corresponds to the Aoidos: he is the traditional leader of the Song of the Delian Maiden Chorus. The name is not that of an individual: it is the name of a functionary. How then did the word become the name of an individual? Quite simply. The verb ὁμηρεῖν can mean only to be ὅμηρος: it is applied to dancers and singers like the Delian Kourai including their Exarchon. The ὅμηροι "project" an individual Ὅμηρος, just as the Amphiktyones "projected" Amphiktyon, the Bacchoi, Bacchus, the δαιδάλλοντες, Dædalus. There were many such χοροί in Greece; the names given to the Muses, Helikoniades, Pierides, Olympiades, etc., are evidence thereto, and hence we can understand why so many cities claimed to be Homer's birthplace. The name of this Aoidos functionary was Ὅμηρος at Smyrna, Chios, Colophon and all the rest. Homer then, from being the traditional Aoidos or author of the Delian Hymn, came to be counted the author of much other traditional poetry that was recited in later days at the Delian Festival. That poetry included the Odyssey, which by frequent repetition became an artistic epic poem, and was ultimately transferred from the Delian to the Panathenaic Festival at Athens.

A very pretty theory, but unless we are greatly mistaken there is a screw loose in it. If ὅμηρος is a definite functionary, the Aoidos or poet of the Chorus, and if ὁμηρεῖν means to be ὅμηρος, how can the words be applied to the Delian Kourai even if we "include their exarchon"? Were they all ὅμηροι, these ὁμηρεῦντες and ὁμηρεῦσαι? This won't do at any price. Again Hesiod's φωνῇ ὁμηρεῦσαι, it is said, must mean the same as the "Muses" ἀμειβόμεναι ὀπὶ καλῇ, i.e., singing amoebœan verses in a contest such as we have in Theocritus, "fitting together with the voice," in the sense that one Muse takes up the song at the point where another leaves off. Were these all ὅμηροι, with one ὅμηρος *par excellence*? The point is far from clear. But this much is certain, that a great deal depends on it—the whole notion, for instance, that the Rhapsodes might be called ὁμηρεῦντες because they could

be said φωνῇ ὁμηρεῖν, and might imagine for themselves an ancestor Ὅμηρος and call themselves Homeridæ as the δαιδάλλοντες imagined for themselves an ancestor Daidalos. Unless this point can be cleared up, the explanation of the name "Homer" must go the way of many another.

Some aid to the theory seems sought from a parallel explanation of ῥαψῳδός. It is said to mean "one who stitches lay to lay," from ῥάπτειν ᾠδάς, as we can say ῥάπτειν βουλάς "to add counsel to counsel". It seems implied that ῥάπτειν can be used only when you have *two* things to be stitched together. How then about ῥάπτειν φόνον, μάρον, etc., when there are certainly not two φόνοι? Why cannot ῥάπτειν ᾠδήν mean "to sew a lay"?

The question whether Mr. Thomson is right in contending that Homer is no more than a type or representation of all the minstrels who produced the poetry passing under his name is too vast to discuss here. His arguments have not induced us to give up our belief in a Homer any more than those of Professor Murray who thinks that the Homeric poems are something far more wonderful than the work of an individual, as being the work of a whole people. But one contention may be noticed. In answer to the argument that the architectonic of the Plot of the Odyssey implies a single mind, Mr. Thomson retorts that Plots are frequently produced by collaboration. But we have never heard of the collaboration of more than two at a time. Is it credible that the poets and audiences collaborating over many years could have produced a poem with the unity of the Odyssey, or that improvement in the plot could come from the efforts of the former to adapt themselves to the taste of the latter? When some one individual writes a satisfactory conclusion to "Edwin Drood" or "St. Ives," or "Weir of Hermiston," then we shall begin to think it worth while discussing the question whether the multifarious tastes and differences in culture in many generations of hearers and the varying talents of many generations of bards could possibly combine to produce a literary work of art in any sense of the term. It is all very well to say that we should not measure the possibilities of ancient by those of modern life with its entirely different conditions, but why should conditions of life regarding which we are so much in the dark be thought capable of producing results which we do know are impossible in modern society?

One last remark. Mr. Thomson "cannot help thinking that Greek scholarship in the immediate future will be largely concerned with the rebuilding of the tradition" latent in the vast popular literature of the myths. May all the gods and goddesses avert it! The prospect is too horrible to contemplate—a welter of individual opinion, scholars plunging about in an infinite bog of uncertain speculation! No, this phase, we venture to think, will pass like that of the Sun-Myth, and every other line of speculation where, in the words of Protagoras, "what seems good to each man is true for him," and where the proportion of truth attained is as one grain of corn to a ton of chaff. Greek literature has not yet yielded up all its secrets. We do not often agree with Professor Murray on any subject under the sun, but we do agree with him when he says that the most pressing work of pure scholarship lies in "catching across the gulf of years the peculiar thrill of what was once a winged *word* passing from soul to soul".

JOHN HARROWER.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN BOOK OF ENGLISH VERSE. Edited by John Purves, M.A. London: Longmans, Green & Co.

THIS is not, as the title carelessly read might suggest, an Anthology of English poems by South African poets, but a collection of English lyrics, from the age of Shakespeare to the present day, which the collector believes to be most likely to appeal to the young South African at school and college. Mr. Purves is an Edinburgh graduate of great distinction and learning, who was for a few years Lecturer in English Literature and Language in the University of Aberdeen. Since 1906 he has been Professor of the same subjects in Transvaal University College, first at Johannesburg, now at Pretoria. Few men that the present reviewer knows have as wide a knowledge of English poetry or so intimate an acquaintance and sympathy with the poets of our own day; certainly no one has anything like Mr. Purves's familiarity with European poetry and literature—English, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, and Dutch. Nor is Mr. Purves's judgment and taste obscured by his learning. He is one of the not too many people who know a good poem as soon as they see it, whose opinion is no reflection of established or fashionable tastes but the index of his own susceptibility. It would be hard to find one better fitted to cull an anthology.

The weakness which besets the anthology gathered for use in school or college classes flows from the want of a single guiding principle, the desire to do more than one thing. The collector is not contented or allowed to give just the poems he likes best, which is probably the only way to draw near to that unobtainable ideal success. He must think of his special audience; and he may feel that it is his duty to be representative—representative of authors, representative of kinds. All these difficulties have beset Mr. Purves's path, leading to inclusions and omissions with which a critic might cavil, and in addition he has undertaken two responsibilities proper to his work as a teacher and his tastes as a reader. The first of these is to adapt his selection to South African taste, and the second is to represent the work of the living poets of to-day.

Quite justly Mr. Purves insists that our enjoyment of poetry depends to *some* degree on our close understanding of the kind of life and experience which the poetry reflects, the "admixture of temporal circumstance" which even lyric poetry admits. We shall never *feel* Homer and Virgil, nor even Sappho and Catullus, quite as their contemporaries and countrymen did. The whole aim and end of scholarship is to help us towards such a comprehension. And so, Mr. Purves argues, we cannot expect the young South African to feel and to enjoy poems which, like Tennyson's English idylls or Gray's *Elegy*, are saturated with suggestions of English scenery and English life, its institutions and habits. "'The scenery and the manners" of England "are mirrored in the placid surface of Tennyson's poems as in a silver lake. And over it there lies the gracious shadow of the English country-rectory and the soft light of English skies." "Only the reader who realizes how Gray's *Elegy* is drowned and saturated in England can be said to get from it all that it has to give." All that the South African poet can learn from such poems is "the art which can make his own landscape lyrical," and Mr. Purves quotes from a Mr. Crosbie Garstin:—

The red flame-flowers bloom and die,
The embers puff a golden spark,
Now and again a horse's eye
Shines like a topaz in the dark.

A distant jackal jars the hush,
The drowsy oxen chump and sigh,
The ghost moon peers above the bush,
And creeps across the starry sky.

This last statement and illustration certainly give to think, for they suggest that the very fact which Mr. Purves adduces as a reason for excluding such poems might be used to argue for their retention. There is gain as well as loss in want of familiarity with the experience with which a poet deals so it be that his record is sincere and imaginative. For it is one of the functions of poetry to widen and enrich our experience. What Mr. Purves says suggests that to a South African student English poetry may be made to render the same service as classical poetry has to an older world, to enrich the mind with a revelation of experiences remote from his own yet connected with them by the unity of what is universal in the relation of man's mind to the natural environment in which it lives and grows. It is just so that literature begets literature. What Mr. Purves suggests that the poetry of Milton and Gray have done for Mr. Crosbie Garstin, Horace and Virgil did in their time for Milton and Gray. Our magnificent rural poetry—as one may call it by way of distinction from the conventional pastoralism of Spenser and his followers to Pope,—English as it is in all the details of picture and sentiment, is yet of classical inspiration. Ben Jonson's attempt to naturalize the "Beatus ille" of Horace, Thomson's selection of the "Georgics" as his model in preference to the "Eclogues," are the fountain-head of all that has followed to the idylls of Wordsworth and Tennyson of Crabbe and Mr. Masefield.

Professor Purves seems to me on stronger ground when he pleads that we should allow no barrier "of a literary convention which is both artificial and antiquated" to stand between the young colonial and his enjoyment of poetry. The "frustrate mediaevalism" of Tennyson's "Idylls of the King," the artificial classicism of Pindaric odes and classical elegy appeal to an interest which has been produced by a long educational tradition that the colonial has never fully entered into and probably never will now—in any large numbers. His education is modern, his life is controlled from the outset by a consciousness of the realities of life, meaning thereby the simple, obvious realities of money-making and material needs and pleasures. It is all the more essential that poetry should be made a vital factor in his education to quicken and sustain the ideal and æsthetic impulses which otherwise might perish altogether. But poetry that is to do this, to emancipate the spirit from the tyranny of material pursuits and coarse, crude pleasures, must appeal to him by the sincerity and directness of its emotional appeal. There is abundant sincerity in "Lycidas"—*pace* Dr. Johnson whose criticism, Mr. Purves says, "would find many echoes in South Africa". "Lycidas" and "Samson Agonistes" are of all Milton's poems—except only the personal passages in "Paradise Lost"—the most passionate utterances of Milton's self-consciousness at widely separated periods of his life. "Lycidas" is the first passionate poem which Milton wrote and "Samson Agonistes" is, as Treitschke said, "a work composed at one gush with a success Milton seldom attained: from first word to last a song of lament piercing bone and

marrow". But in both, this passionate sincerity is disguised, especially to the young reader, by the elaborate artificiality of form. He looks for pathos in "Lycidas" and he feels with Dr. Johnson that "in this poem there is no nature, for there is no truth . . . he who thus grieves will excite no sympathy". But he is wrong. The subject of "Lycidas" is not the death of Mr. King as that concerns King but as it concerns Milton. The poet has been brought face to face with the thought "I too may die before I have done anything". That is the passionate thought from which the poem springs, most clearly uttered in the two passages which transcend the pastoral convention but audible in the cadences throughout, for with all its faults "Lycidas" is the most wonderful poem in the language "ringing and echoing with music in every line".

Accordingly we should miss "Lycidas" in Mr. Purves's anthology were it not that it is easily found elsewhere. The safest conclusion which he has drawn from his study of the colonial mind, and it follows from the study of the youthful mind in all parts of the globe, is that such an anthology should contain as many modern poems as possible. The most interesting and novel feature of this selection is the large number of poems it includes written since the death of Tennyson and Browning—poems not only by Swinburne and Morris but by Meredith, Bridges, Stevenson, Francis Thompson, Newbolt, Kipling, Yeats, Trench, and Davies. Of more special interest for the colonial are the examples of Australian, New Zealand, South African, and Canadian verse. Only a small number of these are of enduring value but some certainly are; and of the American poems proper those by Longfellow, Poe, and Whitman have long ago established their claim to be classics. It is a bold step that Mr. Purves has taken thus to include in an anthology for the school and the general reader many poems whose title to immortality has yet to be adjudged upon; but it is a wise step. To have made a wider circle of readers familiar with Swinburne's wonderful "A Nympholept" (in stanza 4, for "the might of the Moon" read "the might of the noon"), Bridges' "I have loved flowers that fade," Thompson's "Hound of Heaven," and Mrs. Meynell's "Letter from a girl to her own old age," is a service to the study of English literature. Some indeed, as Stevenson's "The Woodman," have claimed a space they hardly deserve, but the whole effect is to make the anthology unconventional, unhackneyed, a challenge to the reader's own judgment.

And this unconventional challenging character belongs to Mr. Purves's whole selection. When we turn from the modern to the more familiar authors we find almost in every case alongside poems which every anthology contains others that the editor believes have suffered from some degree of undeserved neglect. Campion's "Rose-cheekt Laura," Donne's "Since I am coming to that Holy room," Milton's "On Time," and the beautiful Doric lyrics from "Comus," the Canadian Boat-Song, Keats's ode "On a lock of Milton's hair," are some of the pieces found here and not often in other Anthologies. Of course the inclusion of modern, colonial, and less usual pieces has led to many omissions. Only one of Keats's best-known odes is given. But this has probably been done on purpose. Mr. Purves is quite aware that his anthology does not stand alone. He has striven, while adhering to the main tradition, to enrich that tradition, to wander from the beaten track, to challenge the student's own judgment on less familiar poems.

Of individual poets the most flawless group is probably that selected from Herrick. "Burns" is nearly perfect, including "O Mary at thy window be," "O a' the airts," "Go fetch to me a pint of wine," "O my love's like a red, red rose," "O open the door some pity to shew," "It was a' for our rightfu' king". But to these gems we should have liked to add "When o'er the hills the eastern star" of the same rare quality, and, as only a little less precious, "The Country Lass," "Tam Glen," "Duncan Gray," and "Auld Lang Syne". The wish to be representative has probably led to the inclusion of the declamatory "Is there for honest poverty," and pastoral "O leeze me on my spinning wheel". The ballads are excellently selected.

The richness of English poetry is overwhelming. While reading Mr. Purves's book we have been dipping into "Die Ernte," a recent Anthology of German lyrics. The freshness and beauty of German song is undeniable, but how limited the range compared with English. The period up to the eighteenth century is represented by 119 pages out of 466. All that is best strikes the note of folk-song. One poet after another writes beautiful songs in this vein. But the result is a certain lack of individuality. We have not many poets who can give to the strains of folk-song the warmth and colour of Goethe, the poignant passion and irony of Heine; but what a succession of individual poets our history presents, of poets each of whom is a literature in himself—Chaucer, Spenser, Donne, Milton, Herrick, Shelley, Wordsworth, their name is legion. After Goethe and Heine who is there of the same rich and complex individuality?

H. J. C. Grierson.

Pre-Reformation Scholars in Scotland in the Sixteenth Century: their Writings and their Public Services. With a Bibliography and a List of Graduates from 1500 to 1560. By W. Forbes Leith, S.J. "*A list of the Scottish scholars driven from the land at the Reformation for their attachment to the Roman Catholic faith would form an exceedingly interesting chapter of Scottish literary history.*"—Sir William Hamilton, "Discussions on Philosophy". Glasgow: James MacLehose & Sons. 1915. 8vo, pp. viii + 156. With 18 illustrations. Price 6s.

In 1882, Franco-Scottish history was enriched by this local author's sumptuous work "The Scots men-at-arms in France," and during the following seven years the history of his Church owed to his industry two volumes of "Narratives of Scottish Catholics," and also Lives of St. Margaret and of St. Cuthbert. Thanks to careful editorship by Mr. P. J. Anderson, to whom we are indebted for the satisfactory completion and admirable arrangement of the volume, his "Records of the Scots Colleges," New Spalding Club, 1906, is a valuable historical book of reference. But the attractive-looking and beautifully-illustrated book before me contains neither original history, useful bibliography, nor collections of names to which interest is attached by collateral research, while many vital errors of omission and commission render it untrustworthy and of little literary value. Its purpose is hard to discover, for contents and title are not correlative, and Hamilton's desideratum is unattained. It is hardly ascertainable even from the introduction (pp. 1-21) in which historical quotations of a great many authors, from T. Bourchier, 1582, to Andrew Lang, 1911, are strung together by a running commentary under several dif-

ferent heads striving to establish that within the ranks of the pre-reformation clergy in Scotland there were men more or less learned in the classics, philosophy, law and architecture, besides educationists, Masters of Arts and philanthropists, and that not all were ignorant or degenerate. Being unaware that the contrary is anywhere seriously alleged, there is here so little room for difference or criticism that the only remark necessary seems to be a warning to the reader of the book that it is dangerous to accept any of the numerous quotations without examination of their author's context, because unhappily this author has already proved himself capable of gross perversion, as the following example painfully illustrates. In the "Life of Andrew Melville" (ed. of 1824, ii. 278) Dr. Thomas McCrie described how the seventeenth-century protestants of France had six universities and fifteen colleges, and stated that the number of Scotsmen who taught in them was great: "They were to be found in all the universities and colleges; in several of them they held the honorary situation of principal, and in others they amounted to a third part of the professors". In Father Forbes-Leith's "Narratives of Scottish Catholics," 1885, p. 7, the last sentence is quoted *as if related by McCrie of the pre-reformation clergy of the Roman Catholic Church.* It is regrettable to add that the late Dr. Rankin and his editor Dr. Story carelessly accepted the perversion without examination in "The Church of Scotland Past and Present," ii. 410.

The Bibliography (pp. 23-98) deals incompletely with the literary work of about seventy different Scottish Catholic authors from Henry the Minstrel of the fourteenth century down to John Barclay (Argenis) of the seventeenth, within which range the number might easily have been trebled. Very many great names, including those of George Buchanan, John Knox and Sir David Lindsay, all of whom were "pre-reformation scholars in Scotland in the sixteenth century," are obviously excluded from the list because in different ways they supported and influenced the glorious struggle for religious purity whose successful issue earned for them the perpetual blessing of their country. But it is difficult to comprehend why John Barbour and the Fathers Archangel of the families of Forbes and Leslie are unnoticed: why James Gordon (Huntlæus) is included and his contemporary James Gordon (Lesmoræus), an eminent Biblical expositor, is excluded; why Alexander Scot, the Grecian, appears, while his friend and fellow-student at King's College, William Chisholme, Bishop of Vaison, the assailant of the Scots Confession in 1600, is unmentioned. The number of such omissions is very large and other features of the section are equally defective. The arrangement is irregularly chronological, the treatment methodless and inconsistent, and not one collation is complete. Of many books only a single line description is given, as "*Ulric in personas.* Chepman and Myllar," which in an annexed note is said to repose in the "Advocates' Library," although no copy has yet been discovered anywhere. It is included under the erroneous heading "Anonymous" as are also a work by John de Garlandia, an Englishman, and "The Porteous of Noblenes," 1508, a translation from the French into Scots, the author of which, according to its colophon, was Mr. Androw Cadiou, who graduated in Paris in 1472, and afterwards practised as an advocate and notary public in Aberdeen. The unknown authorship of two early examples of the Scottish press, "Compassio Beatæ Marie," printed by John Story (*circ.* 1520), and "Strena," a Latin poem addressed to King James V, printed by Thomas Davidson (*circ.* 1538) is attri-

buted to Adam Præmonstratensis, assuredly an egregious blunder. Quite half the number of authors treated are men of North-east Scotland, and the early researches of Aberdeen bibliographers, published in "Scottish Notes and Queries" and elsewhere, are freely borrowed; but Mr. Keith Leask is called "W. Keith" on p. 43, and the "Delitiæ Poetarum Scotorum," on p. 92, is said to have been published in 1557, many years before its editors and most of its contributors were born. Of the great number of mistakes perhaps the most stupid and careless are those committed *sub* William Barclay (pp. 92-94) where the lives and works of two Aberdeen authors of the same name have been pounded together into a hopeless mess. The most creditable part of the section belongs to the late Dr. Thomas Graves Law, librarian of the Signet, whose bibliographical notes of the works of John Major, David Cranston, Robert Caubraith, George Lokert and William Manderston, with their defects and mistakes uncorrected, have been adopted almost verbatim from the Scottish History Society's edition of the "Historia Majoris Britanniæ".

The "List of Masters of Arts, 1500-1560" (pp. 99-145) is stated in the introduction to contain 1100 names, but I count only 1013, of which 123 are duplicates, leaving the actual number of individuals at 890. The dates set against the names have no reference to graduation, but merely to their occurrence in diocesan or public records, or in such books as Joseph Robertson's "Antiquities of Aberdeen and Banff," or P. J. Anderson's "Aberdeen Friars," from which they have been extracted; e.g. "1513, Laurence Purdy, vicar of Durrisdere," who graduated at Paris in 1477. It may therefore be justly estimated that about one-half of the men graduated before 1500, so that instead of displaying the graduations of less than sixty years the list more nearly presents those of a whole century, and thus for lack of better particulars is of negligible chronological value. The collection of the names, to which a great many might have been added by more extended extractions, is mere spade work of the most elementary description, but to make the list interesting, enlightening, useful, and suitable for separate publication, extensive further researches and a most capable and accurate editor are still required. Were the names collated with the existing registers of the universities of Paris, St. Andrews and Glasgow, many dates of graduation and other important information would be recovered, and the men who graduated at King's College, Aberdeen, where no register of the sixteenth century has been preserved, would to a certain extent become identifiable. In other directions research would discover the successive cures held by many of the graduates, 95 per cent of whom were celibate priests of the Roman Catholic Church, and might have identified many good ministers, of blameless life, who transferred their services to the Reformed Church in 1559 and subsequent years. Other very interesting researches would discover the professional qualities and private personal character of many of the graduates relative to the causes which made the reformation of their church an absolute necessity. And here I observe that in an innocent-looking footnote Father Forbes-Leith informs us that "the present list does not include many names of Masters of Arts recorded in the MS. volumes of the Registers of the Privy Seal". But he describes his list as "a remarkable display of the life and vigour which had been given to the Church just when she seemed to be beaten out of the field by her foes," and why should additional names so readily accessible be withheld? The reason why is easily found, for the Privy Seal Registers dis-

close that during the last thirty years of the reign of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Scotland, the dissolute members of the priesthood of every grade from cardinal to chaplain and curate were preparing for the inevitable crash by securing their ill-gotten possessions, including many which really belonged to the Church itself, to their bastard children by having them legitimized to prevent the succession of the Crown as *ultima hæres*. These voluminous "Lists of Legitimations," extracted from the registers by Dr. David Hay Fleming, with the care and absolute accuracy which distinguishes all his work, were published in his "Reformation in Scotland: its causes, characteristics, consequences," London, 1910, pp. 546-569. Therein we discover that Cardinal David Beaton, Primate of Scotland, 1538-1546, was the father of ten legitimized bastards, and that his successor, "the most reverend father in Christ," John Hamilton, Archbishop of St. Andrews, 1546-1559, himself a bastard, had six natural children legitimized, besides others who were dowered without the like formality. This arch-hypocrite was the author of "The Catechisme," 1552, and of "Ane Godlie Exhortatioun," 1559, contemptuously nick-named by the Scottish people "The Twa-penny Faith," praised in the bibliography, apparently on the authority of the late Principal Story, for "moral tone" and "devotional feeling". With these dignitaries and many similarly tainted bishops, abbots and other highly placed "most reverend fathers" for exemplars, it is only natural to find in the lists scores, and sometimes successive bastard generations of Father Forbes-Leith's Masters of Arts. A few selections at random will amply illustrate a too frequent phase of the boasted "life and vigour" they gave to the Church.

(1) 1529, June 2. Mr. Bernard Bailze, son of quondam Mr. Cuthbert Bailze, Commendator of Glenluce. Reg. viii. 52.
1550, May 16. John Baillie, son of quondam Mr. Bernard Baillie, rector of Lammyngtoun. xxiii. 88.

(2) 1539-40, Feb. 18. Robert Nicholsoun, son of Mr. David Nicholsoun, vicar of Mareculter. xiii. 74. [In the same year they were appointed conjunctly and severally Sheriff Clerks of Aberdeen.]

(3) 1545-46, Jany. 23. Henry and Nicholas Thorntoun, sons of Mr. John Thorntoun, precentor of Moray. xix. 73.
1550, August 1. Gilbert Thorntoun, son of Mr. John Thorntoun, precentor of Moray. xxiv. 11.

(4) 1546, Oct. 28. Mr. Gilbert Malcolmsoun, rector of Craginche, and Dominus John Malcolmsoun, brothers, sons of quondam Dominus John Malcolmsoun; and John Malcolmsoun, son of the said Dominus John. xx. 57. [Dominus applies to priests who had not graduated M.A.]
1546, Oct. 28. John Malcolmsoun, son of Mr. Gilbert Malcolmsoun, rector of Craginche. xx. 57.

(5) 1552, June 14. William and Alexander Meldrum, sons of Mr. William Meldrum, vicar of Petircultir. xxv. 18.

(6) 1559, June 23. Mr. Alexander Dunbar, succentor of the cathedral church of Moray, son of quondam Mr. Alexander Dunbar, Dean of the same church. xxix. 78.

This degrading revelation of vigorous decay in the very heart of its religious life shows sufficient cause why a self-respecting people should cast forth the church which tolerated it. If similar "life and vigour" character-

ized the Roman Catholic Church in Scotland to-day, how long would its presence be endured by the community?

There were good priests even in the most degenerate days of the Church. Witness the splendid literary appeal of Father Archibald Hay in the "Panegyricus," Paris, 1539, addressed to Cardinal David Beaton on his advancement to the primacy. The book is excessively rare: the finest and largest of the few copies preserved is in Aberdeen University library. It contains the best and most truthful description extant of the abominable internal condition of the Pre-Reformation Church, and urges the Cardinal with most powerful arguments to lead in its reform by personal example and other influences well within his power, advice which was completely disregarded. An edition of this work with a good translation is desiderated, and would go far to silence the flimsy apologetics of modern whitewash.

JA. F. KELLAS JOHNSTONE.

THE METAPHYSICS OF NIETZSCHE'S IMMORALISM. By Bertram M. Laing. [Reprinted from the "Philosophical Review," Vol. XXIV., No. 4, July, 1915.]

NOTWITHSTANDING all that has been written about Nietzsche, and all that we have heard of late about the nature of his philosophy and its malign influence on the German people, there is still much misunderstanding of his teaching and his real opinions, and much need for enlightenment. Especially is this so regarding the metaphysical foundation of Nietzsche's Ethics. This subject, indeed, has been almost entirely ignored by British interpreters and critics. And yet a true conception of it is indispensable for the proper understanding and appreciation of Nietzsche. It is the object of this important article, by one of the most distinguished of our younger Honours graduates in philosophy, Mr. Bertram M. Laing, to give such a conception. That he has succeeded in an eminent degree can hardly be questioned. He writes with full knowledge, with keen insight, and with a thorough command of his material. The clearness with which he has brought out the biological foundation of Nietzsche's ethical teaching and presented the just interpretation of the "superman," of "immoralism," and allied notions, will be acceptable to many who may have been puzzled by Nietzsche or even irritated or repelled by him. There are also in the article a telling account of the sources of Nietzschean doctrine, and a compact presentation of the general characteristics of Nietzsche's philosophy, and, not least, a striking comparison of his positions with those of Professor Bergson. Further, there is enforced the true bearing of Nietzsche's teaching on German State organization—which is specially associated in our minds at the moment with "Kultur". Such organization, instead of being a natural development of Nietzscheanism, is shown to be directly opposed to it. It is opposed to Nietzsche's leading tenets of individualism, anti-intellectualism, and the dominance of instinct. "The organization of the German State is a purely intellectual structure with, according to Nietzsche's theory, numerous consequent defects. It has turned the structure, which ought to be a means, into an end and converted it into a mould to which life must conform. With its faith in intellect, it has despised the value of instinct and instinctive wisdom; it has set a check upon individuality; and, as in all cases of the con-

version of means into ends, it has brought about a ruinous waste of the resources of life."

The article is a real and independent contribution to the subject of which it treats; and, as it is the writer's first published essay, I have special pleasure in acknowledging its ability, its freshness, and its philosophical value.

WILLIAM L. DAVIDSON.

RUDIMENTARY REFLECTIONS ON THE WAR. By William Miller, D.D., C.I.E., Madras, etc. The Christian Literature Society for India, 1915. Pp. 29. 1 anna.

THIS work by our revered graduate, the Principal of the Madras Christian College, consists of a message to his old students at the close of last year. They have published an English edition of it, of 10,000 copies, as well as large editions in Tamil and Sinhalese, and translations into other Indian languages are in course of preparation. The interest of the work is therefore twofold: —that of its intrinsic merits as a statement from the British point of view of the causes and issues of the present War, and that of its undoubted influence upon public opinion in India.

That it is lucid, candid and sagacious, that its historical perspective is just and clear, and that it emphasizes with force and judgment the moral aspects of the War—all this goes without saying.

No European understands the Indian mind—or minds—more clearly than Principal Miller's veteran experience of India enables him to do. It is interesting to see how he approaches his objective. He deals with his old students upon the same levels as those on which he would address his fellow-subjects in this kingdom. He not only counts on the interests which they share with ourselves in the civilisation threatened by the aggressors in this War and on their equal conscience of the moral issues at stake; but also on their knowledge of European history, of the intellectual virtues of the German people and of the gradual development among them of the Prussian spirit. I notice, by the way, that he does not hesitate to draw an illustration of his argument to Hindoos from the history of Scotland. He anticipates and disarms the suspicions with which history may have taught educated Orientals to regard the claims of France and Great Britain to be the defenders of weak nations and champions of the sanctity of treaties. The disinterestedness and candour of his argument may be seen from the following passages:—

> Would that Britain were half as ready to make unprecedented sacrifices in defence of her ideal as Germany in defence of her meaner one! True the German ideal is not lofty, but the strength imparted by passionate devotion to an ideal is not to be measured by the nobility or absence of nobility in the object at which it aims. There is nothing of nobility or even of reason in the passion of a madman, yet we know how superhuman is the strength that a maniac can at times assert. Moreover the fact that a cause is righteous does not guarantee its immediate success. All history testifies to this. There may be reasons inscrutable to us why the final triumph of good causes is for the most part long delayed. One reason is extremely obvious.
>
> It is that those by whom the good cause is championed may themselves by chastening and training be made even fitter instruments for perfecting the work entrusted to their care. Writing as I do from the district often spoken of as the central battle-ground of Scotland I cannot but call to mind that it was through defeat rather than victory that Scotland won her standing among the nations. The record of her long fight for freedom is illumined by some bright gleams of triumph, but her roll of defeats is far longer than her roll of victories. Mainly by her being enabled to bear up against what seemed to be overwhelming disaster

did Scotland become fitted to do her work for the welfare of mankind. It may be—I cannot tell—that events will follow a similar course in this fight for the freedom not of one nation but of all. But even should the path immediately before us be marked not only by delay but by disaster for a time, I am confident that our cause will conquer in the end. I trust that it will conquer in our hands, but even if not, yet in worthier hands than ours hereafter.

"The burst of splendid loyalty throughout India" enables Principal Miller to assert that "India perceives that her connexion with Britain is about the most precious of her possessions and a thing to be defended to the last by whatever expenditure of treasure and blood. India has shown how fatal the severance of this connexion would be to the hopes and aspirations which she cherishes for the days to come." On this see further p. 72.

GEORGE ADAM SMITH.

HORACE AND HIS POETRY, with Companion and Glossary. By J. B. Chapman, M.A., Classical Master in Airdrie Academy. London: George G. Harrap & Co., 1913-15. Pp. 142 + 135. 1s. 6d. net.

THE first of these two small volumes, bound in one, is a study (in the Poetry and Life Series, edited by Mr. W. H. Hudson) of the personality and poetry of Horace in connection with the politics, the social circumstances and the literature of his time. On this well-laboured field Mr. Chapman has succeeded in producing a work, marked by mastery of his materials, an independent judgment and a correct and lucid style. He has wisely let the poet be largely his own interpreter. The quotations from the poems are numerous and happy; the historical setting which Mr. Chapman gives to them is adequate and instructive. The temperament and genius of the poet, his art and his philosophy of life are expounded with sympathy and justice. The "Companion" consists of notes on the selections quoted in the volume and a "Select Glossary," with two maps of Rome and its neighbourhood in the time of Horace, a "Scheme of Conditions," schemes of metres, and the definition of metrical and grammatical terms. Mr. Chapman intends the Notes "for students such as those preparing for University Entrance Examinations". The Notes are compact and illuminating. There is nothing superfluous either in them or the rest of the work. It forms a very useful introduction to the study of Horace, and may be heartily commended to junior students.

COLUMBIA. By Frederick Paul Keppel, Dean of Columbia College. New York: Oxford University Press (American Branch); London: Humphrey Milford. Pp. xvi + 297. 6s. 6d. net.

THIS is a volume of the American College and University Series, dealing with Columbia University, New York City, which, if it has neither the antiquity nor the prestige of Harvard or Yale, has quite a distinction of its own. It has the largest financial resources of any American University, due to a valuable grant of land "down town" in New York, and to individual gifts and bequests amounting to twenty-six million dollars. It has an immense number of students, approaching 10,000 two years ago; and it is a thoroughly "modern" institution as regards teaching, possessing Schools of Mines, Engineering, Political Science, Journalism, Agriculture, and Household and Industrial Arts, etc. The history of its development, particularly under its

latter-day Presidents—Frederick A. P. Barnard, Seth Low, and Dr. Murray Butler—is one of great interest, suggesting many comparisons and contrasts with the older institutions in this country. There are chapters on Educational Organization, Teachers and Executives, Students and Student Life; and, altogether, we have an admirable presentation of "Columbia" and the work it is accomplishing.

THE MAKING OF A UNIVERSITY: What we have to learn from Educational Ideals in America. By W. M. Ramsay, Kt., D.C.L., etc. London: Hodder & Stoughton. Pp. 46. 1s. net.

IN this pamphlet Sir William Ramsay recounts the life-story of Isaac Conrad Ketler, who founded a University at Pine Grove, originally a village of 200 inhabitants in Western Pennsylvania, now grown into Grove City, with a population of 4000. Ketler "made a College out of nothing," his ideal being the formation, not of savants or great scholars, but of American citizens, "men fit for the American world, and likely to leave the American world a little better than they found it". Our Emeritus-Professor is evidently enamoured of the democratic University thus set up, with its purpose of producing an ordinary useful man in some line of practical life, and he contrasts it with the tendency of British Universities to sacrifice the average commonplace schoolboy and University man to the able few. His brief picture of American educational institutions is illuminative in many ways, while the allusions to our own system frequently have the savour of pungency.

THE YEAR BOOK OF THE UNIVERSITIES OF THE EMPIRE, 1915. Published for the Universities Bureau of the British Empire. London: Herbert Jenkins, Ltd. Pp. xii + 717. 7s. 6d. net.

THIS useful publication, which by virtue of alphabetic priority opens with the University of Aberdeen, now makes its second appearance. It contains for each of the seventy-six or so Universities and affiliated Colleges in the British Empire, lists of the members of the Governing Bodies, of the Professors and Lecturers, with General Information as to the constituent faculties, terms of study, degrees, courses and examinations, opportunities for research students, libraries and museums, publications, and the statistics of students and degrees for 1913-14. Appendices deal with various Institutes of Accountants, Actuaries, Architects, Chemists, Engineers, etc., etc., and with the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons. The work, as we have tested it, proves more accurate than the German year-book, "Minerva". It is edited by Dr. Alex. Hill, the Hon. Secretary of the Universities Bureau.

AN INDEX OF THE ADVERBS OF TERENCE. By E. A. Junks. London: Humphrey Milford. Pp. 31. 2s. 6d. net.

THIS little work, one of the St. Andrews University publications, is the result of Mr. Junks's research work as Bruce Scholar at St. Andrews last year, and is composed on the same lines as the "Index of the Adverbs of Plautus," compiled by Mr. Allardyce and Mr. Junks, published in the St. Andrews series of publications two years ago. The work has been carried out with a

thoroughness that leaves nothing to be desired. Not only is the list of adverbs complete, but the reader is enabled to see at a glance the number of times each particular word has been used by Terence, as well as its precise position in the text.

CAPE ASTROGRAPHIC ZONES, Vol. II. CAPE MERIDIAN OBSERVATIONS, 1905-8. ANNALS OF THE CAPE OBSERVATORY, Vol. XII., Part I.

THESE several works—received from the Astronomer Royal—were commenced under the direction of the late Sir David Gill, K.C.B., formerly H.M. Astronomer at the Cape. The catalogue of rectangular co-ordinates and diameters of star-images in the first volume and the results of meridian observations of stars in the second were completed under the supervision of Sir David's successor, Mr. S. S. Hough. The annals are an account of the heliometer observations of Jupiter's satellites made by Sir David Gill in 1891, his sudden illness and lamented death preventing him from completing his personal share in the work.

DR. MORTIMER, TURRIFF: A MEMOIR. By J. Minto Robertson, M.A. Printed by the "Banffshire Journal," Limited. Pp. 22.

DR. MORTIMER, who died a few months ago, spent over half a century in Turriff, and by his devoted medical work and attention to the less fortunate section of the community, he earned a reputation which led to his being compared to "Ian Maclaren's" William Maclure. He was an interesting personality, and his prominent characteristics are well brought out in Mr. Robertson's pleasing sketch, not the least attractive feature of which is the account of the doctor's early days.

SOME LITERATURE ON THE WAR.

"The Scots Fencibles and English Service," an Episode of 1794, by J. M. Bulloch; a most interesting memoir, with extracts from contemporary correspondence. The lessons and morals for ourselves, in the midst of another great War, are instructive. "No characteristic of the troops raised in Scotland to fight France in the latter half of the eighteenth century is so remarkable as the intense independence of the rank and file—whether Highland or Lowland; whether Regulars, Fencibles, Militia, Volunteers or Local Militia." "Nothing brought out the independence of the Scots soldier more fiercely than the Sea." Mr. Bulloch has dealt with the subject in his "Territorial Soldiering," but the discovery of more documents at the Record Office enables him to enlarge on the point as exampled in 1794. Further "the compulsive measures introduced by panicky Ministers so far from inducing this attitude [of dumb obedience] simply antagonised the Scots and defeated its own end, just as it tends to do so to-day, as any cool-headed man must see for himself."—"The Soldiers' Watchword," a Farewell Sermon to the 157th Brigade R.F.A. (City of Aberdeen), by the Rev. James Smith, B.D., Hon. Chaplain to the Brigade (Aberdeen, John Avery & Co., 1915); a stirring exhortation on the text 1 Cor. XVI. 13; also "The Call to Arms," another recruiting sermon by the same author.—"Australia's Battle-Hymn," words by Dr. J. Laurence Rentoul,

and music by Rev. John McIntosh, M.A. (Aberdeen, 1881); an inspiring contribution to the music of the War, dedicated by permission to her Excellency Lady Helen Munro-Ferguson.—Some sentences on the War are well worth quoting from the "Address" delivered by the Hon. Dr. Devaprasad Sarvadhikary, C.I.E., LL.D. (Aberdeen), Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta at the Annual Convocation last spring. "Thanks to the strong arm that protects us in our own seats of learning here, we are free to follow congenial pursuits which in similar Western seats are, for a time, suspended." "England and India have been long working together in fields of peace. They have now been called to fight side by side in the common cause." "It was Great Britain's singular triumph to encircle the world with a girdle of steel. To-day she has achieved a greater glory and is able to summon and receive prompt and willing assistance in defence of the Empire from all parts of the globe. It is still more glorious to be able to encircle the world with a girdle of united prayer from all races, and creeds, in the cause of Righteousness." Speaking of the flower of our youth who have given themselves to the War, he says: "How they have stemmed the tide of impending disaster in a strife in which the proprieties of life and conventions of morality, decorum, and religion are mercilessly trampled upon, . . . and how visitations of inexpressible savagery are being calmly, yea cheerfully, met in all ranks and by all nationalities gathered round the flags of the Allies is now common history that will be the world's rich heritage for all time to come. With unwavering determination the struggle continues, and thinned but unyielding ranks are readily filled by the magic cult that demands that every son of England—larger England that now is the entire Empire—shall do his duty. They must do so till Right once again proves itself mightier than Might, as of yore from age to age."

The following have also been received:—

"A Friendly Talk with Socialists and Others," by Joseph Bibby (Liverpool: the P. P. Press; price 6d.), consisting of some letters on Socialism, the conclusion of which is that "the next step in social advancement will not be towards a Democratic Socialism, but in the direction of a more enlightened Capitalism"; a paper on the War, its unseen causes, and some of its lessons; and a paper on the new Socialism.—"The Laymen's Book of the General Assembly of 1915," edited by the Rev. Harry Smith, M.A., Tibbermore (Edinburgh: J. Gardner Hitt; 2s. 6d. net); a vivid record of an Assembly memorable for the circumstances of War under which it met, and which are fully reflected in these pages.—"Aberdeenshire," by Alexander Mackie, M.A. (Cambridge University Press; 1s. 6d. net); a pocket edition of Mr. Mackie's contribution to the Cambridge County Geographies series.

University Topics.

BEQUEST FOR AN ENGINEERING CHAIR.

A MUCH-DESIDERATED addition to the equipment of the University will be provided by a generous bequest made by the late Mr. William Jackson, Thorngrove, Aberdeen. He left one-half of the residue of his estate for the foundation of a Chair of Engineering, which will place Aberdeen University on a level, as regards this particular subject, with the other three Scottish Universities, all of which possess Engineering Chairs. The bequest, however, is subject to the life-rent of the testator's widow, and it is also provided that any balance of the half-residue remaining after the establishment of the Chair is to be divided among Aberdeen charities. Mr. Jackson, who died on 15 June, aged sixty-five, was himself an engineer, and was long engaged in the tea industry in Assam. He was a man of remarkable engineering skill and inventive genius, inventing in particular a tea-leaf rolling machine which came into extensive and almost universal use. He also invented and patented a tea-drying machine, which is in use on most of the great tea estates in the East, and he devised many improvements in the machinery employed in the manipulation of tea. But for his inventions, it has been said, the tea industry could never have reached the gigantic proportions it has attained to-day.

FORESTRY INSTRUCTION.

The University Court, enabled through the generosity of the Chancellor's Assessor, Dr. J. E. Crombie, to institute a Lectureship in Forest Botany and Forest Entomology, the course in which subjects will qualify for the degree of B.Sc. in Forestry, has appointed Mr. Alexander Stuart Watt (B.Sc. Agr., 1913), Lecturer. Mr. Watt was recently studying at Cambridge, where he gained a travelling research scholarship, which was intended for Continental work and was arranged for residence in Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; but he had to abandon it owing to the war.

At a meeting of the Governors of the North of Scotland College of Agriculture in July, it was intimated that Mr. John Sutherland, of the Forestry Division of the Board of Agriculture for Scotland; Sir John Stirling-Maxwell, and Mr. J. M. Henderson, M.P. for West Aberdeenshire, had offered a sum of £5 each for prizes in forestry at the three Scottish colleges. The prizes in each case will be for two approved collections and specimens illustrative of the damage done to forest trees by (*a*) fungi, (*b*) insects, and

(*c*) mammals (rabbits, voles, squirrels) and birds. The competition will be open to past and present students of the colleges, and also to foresters within the areas of the colleges.

NEW EXAMINERS.

The University Court has appointed the following additional Examiners for degrees: In Physiology—Emeritus Professor McKendrick, LL.D.; in Anatomy—Mr. F. W. Paterson, M.D., F.R.C.S., Professor of Anatomy in the University of Liverpool; Law—Mr. J. R. Wardlaw-Burnet, B.A., LL.B. (reappointed); Forest Botany and Zoology—Mr. William Dawson, M.A., B.Sc. (Agr.), Reader in Forestry, University of Cambridge.

The Court has also appointed Mr. John Fraser (M.A., 1903), Lecturer on Comparative Philology, Examiner in Gaelic for the Arts Bursary Competition.

THE ORDINANCE ON THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

At a meeting of the Court on 15 June, the Principal (who presided) said the proposed new ordinance of the four University Courts on the preliminary examination had been considered in Committee, when the following resolution had been come to:—

That, without committing itself to certain details which it feels are in need of amendment, the Court should resolve to approve generally of the proposed ordinance.

The Principal thereupon moved that this be the resolution of the Court; and, in the course of an explanatory statement, said that Edinburgh University Court approved of the ordinance, not because they agreed in every detail of it, but as a reasonable settlement of a difficult question. St. Andrews University had also given it a general approval, and they had just received intimation from Glasgow University Court that it was of opinion that the ordinance should not proceed further. The resolution was agreed to.

On the invitation of Edinburgh, a further conference of representatives of the four Courts was held on 30 October, when it was agreed, by 14 votes to 2, to proceed with the Ordinance, and, after some verbal adjustments, to submit it to the Courts.

EMERGENCY ORDINANCES.

The following Act to extend the powers of the Scottish Universities to make Ordinances for purposes connected with the war was passed through Parliament in July:—

1.—(1) It shall be lawful for the University Courts of the four Scottish Universities to submit to His Majesty in Council a joint representation showing that it is expedient that specified provisions of ordinances applicable to one or more of the Universities, or to the Joint Board of Examiners, should be modified or suspended in their application to graduates, students, or intending students, who are, or have been, engaged in naval, military, or other public service connected with the present war.

(2) It shall be lawful for His Majesty in Council to refer such joint representation to the Scottish Universities Committee of the Privy Council, who shall report to His Majesty thereon.

(3) It shall be lawful for His Majesty in Council to approve such joint representation or any part thereof; and by Order to confer, under such conditions and for such time as may in the said Order be prescribed, upon each University Court, and upon the Joint Board of Examiners, the power, after consultation with the Senatus Academicus con-

cerned, to modify or suspend the application to such graduates, students, or intending students, of the specified provisions, or any of them.

2. This Act may be cited as the Scottish Universities (Emergency Powers) Act, 1915.

On the second reading of the bill in the House of Lords, it was mentioned that 853 students were away on war service from the University of Edinburgh and 457 were cadets in the Officers' Training Corps, while from Glasgow there were 600 students on service and 250 engaged in munition work. From Aberdeen 277 students were serving in the Forces and 90 in the Officers' Training Corps. From St. Andrews 140 students and 20 members of the teaching staff were on service. To these figures might have been added that Glasgow has also a large number of cadets in its Officers' Training Corps.

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE WAR.

Since the Provisional Roll of Service was closed on 8 July (Supplement to Vol. II of the REVIEW) the total number of graduates, alumni, students and members of the Staff who are not graduates, on service or under training, has risen from 1317 to over 1500; the number on active service from 1205 to 1432. The number of graduates has increased from 806 to 941, of alumni from 99 to 119, of students from 256 to over 300 (besides 25 or 26 who would have matriculated but for their war service). The number of students who have received commissions was in July 55 and in November 90, all but 4 in the combatant ranks. 51 have fallen, 31 graduates and alumni and 20 students; while 14 have been reported as prisoners of war, 8 are missing, and over 100 have been wounded—the total casualties since the beginning of the War being now over 170. These figures do not include 22 additions to the list of graduates and others employed under the British Red Cross Society, nor those entered on the Navy List as Surgeons and Agents at Sick Quarters; nor the increasing number employed in the making of munitions and for other War purposes. Of all those we hope to publish a full list later. The Principal will be grateful if any graduates, alumni, and students who have not yet done so will send him their names and the designation of their units and ranks; or, if still civilians, of their employment for war purposes.

The Principal has received a large number of letters from the front, but the actions to which they refer are too recent to permit of the publication of even extracts from them till a later number. At present we can only note that the 4th Battalion Gordon Highlanders, in "D" Company of which the old University Company is incorporated, greatly distinguished itself in the severe action of 25 September, near Hooge by Ypres, and suffered heavily as the list of fallen and prisoners shows. Captain Mackinnon, writing on 6 November, reports that only 25 University men are left in the ranks of that Company. Of the devotion to duty, the courage and self-sacrifice of all her sons on service—both those who survive and those who have fallen—their Alma Mater may well be, as she is, very proud—very proud and very grateful.

It is particularly gratifying to note that a large number of University men who are (or have been) serving in the war have earned special distinction for gallant and distinguished conduct in the field.

The order of C.M.G. has been conferred upon:—

Lieutenant-Colonel David Sydney Wanliss, Australian Imperial Force (alumnus, 1881-83).

The Military Cross has been awarded to:—

Captain George Forbes Dawson, R.A.M.C. (M.A., 1903; M.B., 1906).

Captain (temporary) James Murray M'Laggan, R.A.M.C., attached 3rd Battalion Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), (M.B., 1913).

Captain (temporary) William Wilson Ingram, R.A.M.C. (M.B., 1912).

Lieutenant William Brooks Keith, R.A.M.C. (M.B., 1906; M.D.).

Captain (temporary) David James Shirres Stephen, R.A.M.C. (M.B., 1910; M.D., 1912).

The Distinguished Service Order has been conferred upon:—

Captain (temporary Major) James Dawson, 6th Gordon Highlanders (M.A., 1899).

Lieutenant Edmund Hugh Moore, R.A.M.C. (M.B., 1911).

The following have been mentioned in dispatches:—

Colonel Henry M. W. Gray, R.A.M.C., Consultant Surgeon, British Expeditionary Force, France (M.B., 1895; F.R.C.S.).

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles William Profeit, R.A.M.C. (M.B., 1893).

Captain (temporary Major) James Dawson, 6th Gordon Highlanders.

Captain Alexander Donald Fraser, R.A.M.C. (M.B., 1906).

Captain Henry Edward Shortt, I.M.S., attached to the 62nd Punjabis (M.B., 1910).

Captain George Davidson, R.A.M.C., 89th Field Ambulance (M.A., 1884; M.B., 1887; M.D., 1894).

Captain (temporary) W. W. Ingram, R.A.M.C., 7th Div. Brit. Ex. Force.

Captain (temporary) Rudolph William Galloway, R.A.M.C., 1st Cav. Div. Fd. Amb. Brit. Exped. Force (M.B., 1914).

Captain (temporary) James Smith Stewart, R.A.M.C. (M.B., 1913).

Dr. William Innes Gerrard, R.N.V.R. (M.B., 1909), has had conferred on him by the Emperor of Russia the decoration of the Order of St. Anne (third class) in recognition of war services. Dr. Gerrard is assistant school medical officer in Aberdeen.

Dr. Colin Finlayson Simpson (M.A., 1906; M.B.) is, it is conjectured, the only Briton who is an officer in the Russian Army. A member of the staff of the Moukden Medical College, Manchuria, China, he was anxious, when the war broke out, to serve his native country, but was unable to get through Russia and so attached himself to the Russian Red Cross Society, and has since rendered valuable services. At the evacuation of Lodz, his superintendence of the safe removal of almost 18,000 wounded soldiers and others from there to Warsaw received the highest praises. He was subsequently engaged with the 9th Army in Galicia, daily treating hundreds of cases at the first dressing stations behind the fighting line. He has had many remarkable experiences, having shared in all the exciting incidents of the campaign. His services, indeed, are so much appreciated in Russia that the authorities there will not hear of his leaving them. He now holds the rank in the Russian Army which corresponds to Lieutenant-Colonel in the British R.A.M.C. Dr. Simpson is a native of Fraserburgh.

The following remarkable record has been furnished us by Mr. James Cruickshank (M.A., 1885):—In 1895, at Lee-on-the Solent, Hants, I opened a school preparatory for the army, navy, and public schools. Nearly 600 of my old pupils are engaged in the present war as officers in the army or navy. Two are V.C.'s, several D.S.O.'s; a few have been awarded the Military Cross; and many have been mentioned in dispatches. Nearly twenty, alas! have made the supreme sacrifice.

LECTURE BY SIR FREDERICK BRIDGE.

Sir Frederick Bridge, C.V.O., M.A., Mus.Doc., organist of Westminster Abbey, delivered a lecture on "Milton and Music," with special reference to "The Masque of Comus," in the Mitchell Hall, Marischal College, on the evening of 20 September. He described how he had "hunted down" the original music written by Henry Lawes for the Masque, discovering it in the possession of Dr. Cooper Smith, a clergyman at Basingstoke. He was able to get a correct version, and so to dispense with all the "miserable editions" of the music which had been published. The melodies for the five songs, said Sir Frederick, were absolutely as Lawes wrote them, and the harmonies—(parts for a string quartette and piano, composed by Sir Frederick Bridge)—were in consonance with his figured bass; and the other incidental numbers introduced into the musical programme illustrative of the lecture might have been played when the Masque was originally produced, because they were by composers living at the time, and some of them were by a brother of Lawes. Sir Frederick Bridge was assisted by Miss Elizabeth Christie (soprano), Mr. Alexander Hastings (baritone), and the members of the University Chapel choir. The accompaniments for the string orchestra were played by Mrs. Burnett, Miss Grogan, Mr. Townend and Mr. Robb.

The proceeds of the lecture were devoted to the University War Dressings Fund—a fund in aid of a movement for the preparation of war dressings which has been organized and is being successfully carried on by members of the professoriate and teaching staff of the University. The net proceeds amounted to the gratifying total of £61 18s. 6d.

ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY EDINBURGH ASSOCIATION.

An appeal having been made by the Committee of the Aberdeen University Edinburgh Association to the members, a sum of about £30 was raised to be expended for the benefit of graduates and students of the University serving at the front. It was ascertained that a larger number of them were serving in the 4th Battalion of the Gordon Highlanders than in any other regiment; and, accordingly, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas W. Ogilvie, C.M.G., the commanding officer of the Battalion, was asked to indicate what would be most appreciated by his University men as a gift from the Association. He replied that the best thing they could get would be one or two telescopic rifle sights. "The Germans," he wrote, "use them extensively with terrible accuracy, and I am quite sure that many crack shots in the University Company, which is now D Company, could use them with equal effect." The Scottish Command having, in response to an application, supplied the Committee gratuitously with three service rifles, these were fitted with telescopic sights and dispatched to the 4th Gordons in the firing line. Colonel Ogilvie has since expressed the appreciation and thanks of the whole regiment for the gifts, and testified to the efficiency of the rifles in the hands of selected crack shots. Each telescopic sight costs £10 10s. so that the sum originally raised is exhausted. Two members of the Association have since given donations sufficient to provide a fourth and a fifth rifle, one of which has been given to Colonel Ogilvie for the 4th Gordons and the other to Major Dawson for the 6th Gordons. The Association has increased its fund to £113. But as the military authorities have taken up all the available supply of lenses, so that no further telescopic sights can be meantime procured, the Committee will apply the balance of the fund to an object equally suitable and useful.

Personalia.

The most noteworthy incidents in the *personnel* of the University since our last issue are the transference of two of our Professors to the University of Edinburgh, and the appointment of their successors. Professor Herbert J. C. Grierson, M.A., LL.D., has been appointed to the Chair of Rhetoric and English Literature vacant by the retirement of Professor George Saintsbury; and Professor William A. Curtis, M.A., D.D., D.Litt., has been appointed to the Chair of Biblical Criticism and Biblical Antiquities, from which Dr. John Patrick recently retired. These appointments deprive our own University of prominent members of the staff, two of its most accomplished teachers. While deploring the loss, we congratulate the two Professors on the added distinction that has been conferred upon them by their well-merited promotion.

In the case of Professor Grierson, the added distinction is conferred on one who is also a son of Aberdeen University. Mr. Grierson was a member of the 1883-87 Class, graduating in the latter year with first-class honours in mental philosophy and carrying off the Bain gold medal for the subject and the Seafield gold medal in English. Proceeding to Oxford in 1889, having gained an open classical exhibition at Christ Church, he obtained a second class in honour moderations two years later, and in 1893 a first class in the final school of Literæ Humaniores and the B.A. degree. In October, 1893, following on Professor Minto's death, Mr. Grierson was appointed by the University Court interim Lecturer on English Literature; and when the Chalmers Chair on that subject was instituted he was selected by the Crown, in May, 1894, to be its first occupant. As the teaching of English at the University had previously formed part of the duty of the Professor of Logic, the responsibility of organizing and developing its study as a separate department of the Faculty of Arts devolved upon Mr. Grierson; and, in the words of the Principal's testimonial, "He achieved this aim in a manner which reflected the highest credit both on his ideals for his subject and on his powers of organization". An indication of the work he accomplished is given in the article on "The Development of English Teaching at Aberdeen," which he contributed to the first number of the REVIEW. Of the Professor's attainments as a scholar and critic of literature this is not the place to speak. It will suffice to mention that he is the author of an edition of "The Poems of John Donne," with introductions and commentary, and of one of the volumes of Professor Saintsbury's "Periods of European Literature Series"—the volume dealing with "The First Half of the Seventeenth Century"; while he collaborated with Professor Macneile Dixon in the production of an anthology, "The English Parnassus". He is the

author, besides, of several poems, mostly translations from foreign writers; has contributed to the "Cambridge History of English Literature"; and has frequently lectured, inside and outside the University, on a variety of literary topics. Keenly interested in the REVIEW, he has been a member of the Editorial Sub-Committee from the first, and a frequent contributor to our pages.

Professor Curtis, on the other hand, is a member of Edinburgh University, where, after carrying off a large number of class prizes, he graduated M.A. in 1897, with first-class honours in classical languages and literature. He afterwards travelled for a year in Greece and Italy as Heriot Research Fellow, becoming a member of the British School of Archæology at Athens. He then entered the Divinity Hall at Edinburgh, after gaining the Webster bursary of £47 a year for three years, and the Barty memorial prize for Hebrew and New Testament Greek. Carrying off a number of class and other prizes, including the Hepburn prize for an essay on "Miraculous and Non-miraculous Christianity," and the Jeffrey scholarships in Biblical Criticism and Divinity, Mr. Curtis graduated B.D. in 1901, and was awarded the Pitt scholarship of £100 a year for three years. He studied subsequently at Heidelberg, Leipzig, and Oxford. In the summer of 1902 he gained the first Gunning prize of £50 in theology and the fourth Gunning prize of £20 in natural science. He was one of the candidates for the Professorship of Systematic Theology at Aberdeen University in 1903, when the Chair became vacant by Professor W. P. Paterson's appointment to the Divinity Chair in Edinburgh; and his brilliant appearance in all departments of the examination which is conducted for this particular Chair led to his selection, though then he was but twenty-seven years of age. Professor Curtis's discharge of his duties in the twelve years that have since elapsed has in every way justified the expectations formed of him as a scholar and thinker. In 1911 he published "The History of Creeds and Confessions of Faith in Christendom and Beyond"—a learned work which received high commendation. A Doctorate in Letters was awarded him by his *Alma Mater*, which last year conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.D. Professor Curtis, like Professor Grierson, has interested himself in the REVIEW, being a member of the Editorial Sub-Committee.

The vacant Chair of English Literature was filled by the appointment of Mr. Adolphus Alfred Jack, M.A., LL.M., formerly Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge. The new Professor is a son of Dr. William Jack, Emeritus Professor of Mathematics at Glasgow University, and a nephew and son-in-law of the late Professor Nichol, of the English Literature Chair at Glasgow. He is forty-seven years of age, and was educated at Glasgow and Cambridge Universities. At Cambridge, where he studied law and literature, his career was one of unusual distinction. He took high honours in law and was awarded the Chancellor's Medal for English verse. After graduating LL.M., he was, in 1895, admitted a barrister from Lincoln's Inn, and in the same year he was appointed to the newly-created Lectureship in English Language and Literature at Queen Margaret College (Women's Department), Glasgow.

He resigned this post in 1902 and went to London, where he lectured for the extension systems of London and Cambridge, and also occasionally for Oxford. He delivered lectures at some fifty London centres. For many years, too, he gave to large audiences annual courses of lectures at Edinburgh each August for the University vacation courses. In 1908 he was appointed to the Chair of English at Queen's College, London. In 1914 he was invited to deliver the annual course of Clark Lectures at Trinity College, Cambridge, and, to secure the leisure requisite for their preparation, he resigned his professorship at Queen's College; his lectures dealt with Chaucer and Spenser, and are about to be published. Professor Jack is the author of a number of critical essays—"Thackeray," "Shelley," "Essays on the Novel," and (his most important work) "Poetry and Prose, Being Essays on Modern English Poetry," published in 1911. He has also produced two plays, "The Prince" and "Mathilde," and has contributed to the "Cambridge History of English Literature" and the "Essays and Studies" of the English Association.

The examination of candidates for the Chair of Systematic Theology was conducted by delegates appointed by the Senatus, the Synod of Aberdeen, and the Presbyteries embraced in the Synod, Rev. Dr. J. Gordon Murray being Chairman, and took place from the 19th to the 22nd October. There were eleven candidates. The competition resulted in Rev. William Fulton, M.A., B.D., B.Sc., collegiate minister, Paisley Abbey, being appointed to the Chair. The next in order of merit were—Rev. John Dickie, M.A., Professor of Systematic Theology and New Testament Language and Exegesis, Knox College, Dunedin, New Zealand; Rev. Andrew C. Baird, M.A., B.D., B.Sc., Anderston Parish, Glasgow; and Rev. George S. Marr, M.A., B.D., Dalziel Parish, Motherwell. The newly-appointed Professor, Rev. William Fulton, is thirty-eight years of age, and was educated at Glasgow High School, of which he became dux, and at Glasgow University, where he graduated in Arts, with first-class honours in Classics and Science, and with special distinction in Mathematics and Astronomy, and also in Divinity. On the result of the examinations for the B.D. degree, he was awarded the Black Fellowship as the first student in Divinity. On the completion of his college career at Glasgow he proceeded to the Universities of Marburg and Berlin, where for a year he continued his studies in Systematic Theology and Biblical Criticism. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Glasgow in 1903, and became an assistant minister in St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh, under the Very Rev. Dr. Wallace Williamson. From 1906 to 1909 he was minister of the parish of Wigtown. Since the year 1909 he has been collegiate minister at Paisley Abbey. He had also in Paisley the appointments of officiating chaplain to the Presbyterian troops and chaplain to Dykebar Asylum. He has had considerable experience of academic teaching at Glasgow University. On his return from Germany he assisted the Professor of Biblical Criticism by conducting a tutorial class in New Testament Greek. He has acted twice as Professor of Divinity, once during the last vacancy, and again during the recent illness of the present occupant of the chair. He was selected by the late Professor Hastie's trustees for the task of editing his Croall Lectures on "The Theology of the Reformed Church". He has contributed expository

articles on New Testament subjects to "Life and Work," the Church of Scotland magazine. He has also been a contributor to the Transactions of the Glasgow University Oriental Society and the Glasgow University Divinity Hall Club. Dr. Hastings entrusted him with articles on the "Lord's Prayer" and the "Sadducees" for his "Dictionary of Christ and the Gospels," and with an article on "Paganism" for his "Encyclopædia of Religion and Ethics," but owing to other work, Professor Fulton relinquished them.

Professor Nicol, addressing the divinity students at the opening of the session, referred to the contestation for the Chair of Systematic Theology, and pointed out, as a remarkable fact, that every one of the professors of divinity holding office in the four Scottish Universities, down to the death of Principal Stewart in July last, had passed through the ordeal of the contestation into the possession of their chairs. Principal Stewart obtained the chair after contestation in 1887. When he left for St. Andrews Professor Paterson obtained it in 1894, and when he went to Edinburgh Professor Curtis obtained it in 1903. It was well known that it was the excellent appearance made by Dr. H. M. B. Reid in the contestation on the latter occasion that, along with his fine record of scholarship and pastoral efficiency, pointed him out to the University Court of Glasgow and secured him the appointment to the Chair of Divinity there, then vacant by the sudden death of Professor Hastie. Those appointments, said Professor Nicol, were surely a remarkable justification of the contestation.

Mr. Robert Morrison MacIver (M.A. Edin., B.A. Oxon., and D.Phil. Edin.), Lecturer in Political Science and Sociology at the University, has been appointed Professor of Political Science in the University of Toronto. He was also awarded the first Carnegie Trust Essay Prize of £100 (instituted last year), for a thesis entitled "Community, a Sociological Study, being an attempt to set out the nature and fundamental laws of social life". The prize was open for competition to the staffs of the four Scottish Universities. There were seven competitors.

Professor J. Arthur Thomson was appointed Gifford Lecturer at St. Andrews University for 1914-15 and 1915-16, but last year's lecture was postponed, and the Professor has been re-appointed Lecturer for 1915-16 and 1916-17. He began his first course of lectures in October. The general subject is "A Study of Animate Nature," and this year's course is entitled "The Realm of Organisms as it is," including among other questions those of the Criteria of Livingness, The Problem of Body and Mind, Organism and Mechanism, and Adaptation and Purposiveness.

At the meetings of the British Association at Manchester in September Professor Hendrick read papers in the Agricultural Section on "The Manurial Situation and Its Difficulties" and on "Composition and Use of Certain Seaweeds".

In the distribution of honours on the King's birthday, Mr. James Murray, Glenburnie Park, Aberdeen (alumnus, 1868-72), was knighted, and Mr. David Petrie, Superintendent of Police, Punjab (M.A., 1900), was made a Companion of the Indian Empire (C.I.E.).

Mr. George Gall Sim, of the Indian Civil Service (M.A., 1898; B.A. Oxon., 1901), has been appointed a member of the Legislative Council of the United Provinces. He is meanwhile serving as a trooper in the Cawnpore Squadron of the United Provinces Horse.

Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel James Forbes Beattie, of the Army Medical Staff (retired), (M.A. King's College, 1860; M.D., C.M., 1863), has been appointed President of a travelling Medical Board established in connexion with the London Military Command. Major Sir [Robert] John Collie, R.A.M.C. (M.B., C.M., 1882; M.D., 1885), is also a member of the Board, the only other member of which is a military representative, Colonel Lord William Cecil, C.V.O.

Mr. John Alexander Simpson (M.A., with first-class honours in Classics, 1913) gained the second place in the recent Indian Civil Service competition. He had a remarkably brilliant career at the University (see Vol. I., 91, 195). The first place in the competition was taken by Mr. M. F. P. Herchenroder, who made 3853 marks out of 6000. Mr. Simpson's total was 3736. He took Classics chiefly, and it is noteworthy that he made 640 marks in Sanskrit out of a possible total of 800. Eight other candidates—all of them, to judge by their names, Indian students—took Sanskrit, but only one of them exceeded Mr. Simpson's figures, and he only by 3 marks. To take the second place in the Indian Civil Service examination is a very high distinction. It has been excelled only twice by Aberdeen men—the late Mr. James Geddes, a brother of Principal Sir William Geddes, who was first in 1860, and the late Sir James Westland, brother of Dr. Albert Westland, first in 1861; and equalled only once—by Sir John O. Miller, late Commissioner of the Central Provinces, a cousin of Emeritus-Professor Sir William M. Ramsay, who took the second place in the examination of 1877. Two other Aberdeen students entered the examination this year—Mr. W. R. Tennant (M.A., 1914), who gained the thirty-third place with 2303 marks, and Mr. A. R. Murison (M.A., 1912), who was forty-second, with 2126 marks. As there were only thirteen vacancies this year, they were both cut out. Mr. Simpson, as soon as the examination was over, enlisted, and is now serving as a private in the London Scottish. Mr. Tennant has joined the Edinburgh University O.T.C. (Artillery Unit).

Mr. Allan James Low (M.A., 1914) has won the Ferguson Mathematical Scholarship of £80 per annum, tenable for two years. He was first bursar in 1910, and graduated with first class honours in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, carrying off the Simpson Mathematical Prize, the Greig Prize in Natural Philosophy, and the Dr. David Rennet Gold Medal in Mathematics. He was also awarded the Town Council Gold Medal as the most distinguished graduate of his year in the department of Science.

The Fullerton Scholarship in Classics—£100 per annum, tenable for two years—has been awarded to Mr. John Locke Irvine (M.A., 1915). He won the Liddel Prize in March.

Rev. Dr. John Smith, minister of St. John's Presbyterian Church, Pietermaritzburg, Natal (M.A. Marischal College, 1858; D.D., 1907), has attained

his jubilee of ministerial service, having landed in Natal on 9 May, 1865, and ministered there during the fifty years that have since elapsed. On the formation of the Presbyterian Church of South Africa, Dr. Smith was chosen as its first Moderator, and he again filled the office in 1903.

Rev. James Donald (M.A., King's College, 1858; D.D., 1904), minister of the Parish of Keith-hall, Aberdeenshire, attained his ministerial jubilee on 19 September. Several graduates have recently celebrated their semi-jubilee as ministers, among them—Rev. George Birnie, Speymouth, Fochabers (M.A., 1882; B.D.); Rev. William Cowie, Maud, Aberdeenshire (M.A., 1880); Rev. John Kennedy, Birnie, Elgin (M.A., 1884); Rev. James Lumsden, formerly of Grange, Banffshire, and now of the Tolbooth Church, Edinburgh (M.A., 1884); and Rev. Alexander Wilson, Ythan Wells, Aberdeenshire (M.A., 1882).

Mr. Archibald Alexander (M.A., 1912) has been appointed head master of Cabrach School, Aberdeenshire.

Dr. James Cantlie (M.A., 1871; M.B., C.M., 1873) has been appointed Principal of the College of Ambulance recently established in London.

Rev. James Taylor Cox, Dyce (M.A., 1886; B.D., 1889), has been elected a member of the governing body of the Dick Bequest by the chairmen of the School Boards of West Aberdeenshire, in succession to the late Mr. George Smith of Pittodrie. The representative of East Aberdeenshire is Rev. Dr. Spence, Udny.

Dr. William Brown Davidson (M.A., 1890; D.Sc., 1899; Ph.D. [Würzburg], 1898), chief chemist to the Gas Department of Birmingham, and formerly Lecturer in Physical Chemistry at Aberdeen University, has been appointed chemical engineer to British Dyes, Limited, the new company formed to re-establish and extend the aniline dye industry in this country.

The Gladstone Memorial Prize in Political Science has been awarded to Mr. David Shepherd Duguid (M.A., 1914), for an essay on "The Conditions and Limitations of an Efficient International Court of Arbitration".

Rev. William Dey Fyfe (M.A. Edin., B.D. Aberd., 1910) has been elected minister of Rattray Parish Church, Perthshire. He took his B.D. degree at Aberdeen with honours in Church History and Theology. He was Synod Prizeman in Church History, Prizeman in Biblical Criticism, Theology, and Christian Evidences, and gained the King William Scholarship of £200, with which he pursued a course of special research in Early Church History at the University of Oxford. Mr. Fyfe was assistant at St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh (1911-12), and had charge of St. Columba's Church, Newtonmore (1912-15).

Mr. George Marr Giles (M.A., 1903), who for a number of years past has held a post in the London office of the "Pioneer" of Allahabad, has received an appointment in Reuter's Agency, to take charge of their Indian news service.

Rev. Alexander Gray (M.A., 1911) has been elected minister of the United Free Church, Balmaghie, Kirkcudbrightshire.

Professor Alexander Robertson Horne, of the Aberdeen Technical College (M.A., 1909; B.Sc., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.), has been appointed organizing engineer for the Aberdeen area under the Munitions Act.

Mr. James Cooper Johnston (M.A., 1911) has been appointed head master of Crudie Public School, New Byth, Aberdeenshire.

Rev. John McQueen (B.D., 1915) has been elected minister of the Parish of Cruden, Aberdeenshire. He is a brother of Rev. D. J. McQueen (B.D., 1907), minister of Monquhitter.

Mr. A. R. Macrae (alumnus, 1905-8), who has been District Police Superintendent at Delhi for the past three years, has been appointed Deputy Commissioner at Basra, in the Persian Gulf, the new territory taken by the British early this year.

Rev. George Minty (M.A., 1868), minister (probationer) of St. Mary's, Fyvie, has retired after thirty-nine years' service.

Mr. William Mitchell, advocate, Edinburgh (M.A., 1893), who had been one of the Advocates Depute since March, 1913, resigned on the reconstruction of the Ministry in June last, and was appointed an Extra-Advocate Depute.

Mr. George Johnston Morrison (M.A., 1906) has been appointed head master of Corse Public School, Leochel-Cushnie, Aberdeenshire.

Mr. Francis Grant Ogilvie, C.B. (M.A., 1879; LL.D. Edin.), Director of Science Museums, South Kensington, has been appointed one of the panel of honorary scientific experts to assist in the examination of projects for inventions relating to munitions for war.

Mr. William Mitchell Ogilvie (M.B., C.M., 1898) has been appointed medical superintendent of the Ipswich Borough Mental Hospital.

Sir George Morison Paul (M.A. King's College, 1858; LL.D., 1908), Deputy Keeper of the Signet, is a member of the Royal Commission on the Civil Service.

Rev. James Rae (M.A., 1910) has been ordained minister of the United Free Church, Morebattle, near Kelso.

Mr. Alexander W. Reid (M.A., 1911) has been appointed head master of Badenscoth School, Aberdeenshire.

Dr. Andrew Macgregor Sinclair (M.B., C.M., 1890; M.D.) has been elected by the Burnley Town Council Mayor of the borough for the current municipal year. He went to Burnley in 1890 as resident medical

officer at the Victoria Hospital, and is one of the best known medical men in the district. He entered the Town Council in 1896, sitting until 1902. After a break he was elected again in 1908, since when he has sat continuously, becoming eventually Chairman of the Health Committee. He was placed on the Commission of the Peace in August, 1913.

Dr. James Humphry Skeen (M.B., C.M., 1890), who has been medical superintendent at Kirklands Asylum, Bothwell, Lanarkshire, since 1894, has been appointed medical superintendent of the Fife and Kinross Asylum.

Mr. James Gordon Souter (M.A., 1903), head master of Cultercullen School, Foveran, has been appointed head master of Newmachar Public School.

Mr. James Oliver Thomson (M.A., 1911; B.A. Cantab.) obtained a place in the first class in the second part of the Classical Tripos at Cambridge in June last. His previous successes were mentioned in Vol. II., pp. 76, 272. He is now Second Lieutenant 3/5th King's Own Yorks. Light Infantry.

Mr. James Strath Whyte (M.A., 1903), formerly English master in Girvan High School, has been appointed head master of Spennymoor Higher Elementary School and Pupil Teachers' Centre, under the County of Durham Education Committee.

Rev. George Tod Wright (M.A., 1913; B.D., 1915) has been appointed assistant minister at St. Michael's, Dumfries.

Miss Iva Isabella Bisset (M.A., 1913) has been appointed assistant teacher at Macduff Higher Grade School.

Miss Lucy Cockburn (M.A., 1912) has been appointed assistant teacher in the Westhill School, Skene, Aberdeenshire.

Dr. Elizabeth Mary Edwards (M.B., C.M., 1912; D.P.H., 1913) has resigned her post as assistant medical officer to the Aberdeen School Board, having received an appointment in Worksop.

Dr. Elizabeth Esther Elmslie (M.A., 1910; M.B., Ch.B., 1914) has gone as a medical missionary to Rajputana, India. She is a daughter of Dr. Walter Angus Elmslie (M.B., 1884), who, with her mother, had a great share, along with Dr. Laws, in founding the Livingstonia Mission in Central Africa.

Miss Johanna Forbes (M.A., 1903) has been appointed principal teacher of classics in Hutcheson's Grammar School for Girls, Glasgow. Another Aberdeen graduate, Miss Esther Legge (M.A., 1908), has been appointed head of the English Department in the same school.

Miss Ethel H. Kemp (M.A., 1913), classical mistress at Hamilton Academy, has been appointed assistant classical teacher at the Girls' High School, Aberdeen.

Miss Agnes Lobban (M.A., 1914) has been appointed head mistress of Garmond Public School, Monquhitter, Aberdeenshire.

Miss Lilias MacGregor MacMillan (M.A., 1915) has been appointed assistant in the French and English department in the Inverurie Academy.

Miss Mary W. U. Robertson (M.A., 1911), who after two years at Newnham College, Cambridge, studied at Rome as Gilchrist student, has been appointed temporary assistant Lecturer in Classics and Ancient History in Birmingham University.

Miss Alice Shirras (M.A., 1913) has left for Bombay to undertake missionary work, particularly at the Girls' High School.

Miss Myra Watt (M.A., 1914) has been appointed a teacher in one of the schools of the Kintore School Board.

Among works by graduates recently published are the following :—"The Nor' East," by Rev. W. S. Bruce, D.D. ; "Lessons in Geometry"—Part I, by Dr. Charles M'Leod ; "The Founders of Israel," by Rev. W. M. Grant, M.A., Drumoak ("Text Books for Bible Classes Series") ; "Peter Tamson, Elder o' the Kirk and Sportsman," by Captain Dickie, R.A.M.C.—Dr. John Low Dickie (M.B., 1895), a son of the late Professor Dickie and at present Registrar of the Red Cross Base Hospital, Netley ; "The Great Texts of the Bible"—two volumes, Jeremiah to Malachi, and Revelation—edited by Rev. Dr. James Hastings, and completing the series of twenty volumes ; a volume on Hezekiah to Malachi in the "Greater Men and Women of the Bible," also edited by Dr. Hastings ; and the first volume of a new series under the same editorship—"The Great Christian Doctrines," this volume dealing with Prayer ; "Transactions of the North of Scotland Agricultural College Former Students' Association," edited by Messrs. W. J. Profeit, I. G. Innes, and W. M. Findlay ; "Practical Prescribing and Treatment in the Diseases of Infants and Children," by D. M. Macdonald, M.D., F.R.C.P.E. ; and "Selections from Malory," an Introductory Reader in Middle English for secondary classes, edited with historical and linguistic introduction, notes, and glossary, by Agnes M. Mackenzie, M.A.

Mention may also be made of "Memoir of Rev. James Simpson, Port William" (M.A., 1875), by Rev. Alexander Simpson, M.A., B.Sc., Glasgow. Volume IV (Zoology) of the "Report on the Scientific Results of the Voyage of the 'Scotia,'" issued by the Scottish Oceanographical Laboratory, includes a paper on "The Habits and Distribution of the Seals of the Weddell Sea," by Dr. R. N. Rudmose Brown, and contributions on Ornithology by the late Mr. L. N. G. Ramsay and Dr. Rudmose Brown.

An interesting account of the striking career of the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Robert Laws, the medical missionary of Livingstonia, Central Africa (M.A., 1872 ; M.B., C.M., 1875 ; M.D., 1877 ; D.D., 1891), was published in the "Record" of the United Free Church for June, under the title, "Forty Years in Livingstonia". "In forty years," said the article, "the United Free Church has sent to Livingstonia 133 missionaries, of whom 28 have died and 10 have

been invalided, but of the original band Dr. Laws alone remains. During all that time he has played many parts—minister, doctor, engineer, explorer, architect, surveyor, builder, electrician, printer, and farmer. In 1908 he was called home and made the first Missionary Moderator of the United Free Church, which office, with its manifold duties, he filled to the satisfaction of his friends and with honour to himself. On his return to Nyasaland he was nominated by the Governor a member of the Legislative Council, an office he still holds."

Through the death of Rev. Alexander Giles (see Obituary), Rev. Professor William Robinson Clark, M.A., D.D., D.C.L., LL.D., of Trinity University, Toronto, now becomes senior graduate of King's College. Professor Clark was born at Inverurie in 1829. He entered King's College in 1844, and graduated with honours in 1848. He proceeded to Hertford College, Oxford, and took the degree of B.A. in 1863 and M.A. in 1866. Entering the Church of England he was ordained deacon in 1857 and priest in 1858 by the Bishop of Worcester. He served successively as curate of Birmington and curate and vicar of Taunton, and was frequently selected to preach in St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey. On going to Canada, in 1882, he was appointed the following year to the Chair of Mental and Moral Philosophy in Trinity University, Toronto, which he has filled ever since. In 1891 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada. He has published many works of a literary and theological nature. Apart from his professional position, Professor Clark is widely known as a public speaker and lecturer. Besides being one of the best known College men in the Dominion, he has long been eminent in the councils of the Church of England in Canada.

The oldest graduate of the University, however, is Rev. John Robertson, New Brunswick, who entered Marischal College in 1838 and graduated in 1842 (see Vol. II., 279). He celebrated his ninety-first birthday early this year, having been born in 1824, a son of Rev. John Robertson, minister of Gartly. Mr. Robertson studied theology under Dr. Chalmers in Edinburgh in 1842, joining the Free Church in 1843, and is now one of the very few ministers living who studied under Dr. Chalmers. For many years he was minister of Black River, Nova Scotia.

At the summer graduation in July, the degree of M.A. with honours was conferred on twenty-five students, and the ordinary degree on seventy-one. Two students graduated D.Sc., and three B.Sc. ; two received the diploma in Agriculture. There was a solitary graduate in Law (LL.B.). Two doctors took the M.D. degree, and the ordinary degree of M.B., Ch.B., was taken by thirty-one. The degree of D.Phil. was conferred on the Rev. William Spence Urquhart (M.A., 1897), of the Scottish Churches College, Calcutta, for a thesis on "Pantheism and the Value of Life, with Special Reference to Indian Philosophy".

As in the previous session, no awards were made of the Caithness prize in History and the Archibald Forbes gold medal in History. There were no candidates for either the Hutton prize or the Bain gold medal in Mental Philosophy.

At the Bursary competition this year the first place was gained by Alexander M. Buchan, last year's dux of the Inverurie Academy. Robert S. Walker, a son of the schoolmaster of Glentanar, and a pupil of Robert Gordon's College, was second bursar. The College has also the credit of training the fourth, fifth, and sixth bursars—respectively William Chrystall, Banchory; George P. Webster, Aberdeen (dux of the classical side and Town Council gold medallist); and William Forbes, Tarland (dux of the modern side and also Town Council gold medallist). The third bursar was Thomas M. Taylor, Keith, dux of the Keith Grammar School. In the case of the seventh and eighth bursars—Anthony M. Henry, Fraserburgh, and Robert A. Forbes, son of the schoolmaster of Rosehearty—the positions they attained at Fraserburgh Academy were reversed, Forbes having been the dux and the winner of the Sir George Anderson gold medal, while Henry ran him very closely for the honour. The Aberdeen Grammar School had no place in the first twenty, its most successful candidate being twenty-fifth; but it was subsequently pointed out that there was a conspicuous absence of Grammar School pupils from the competition, a dozen boys who would have been in the highest classical class of the school having enlisted in the Territorials. The Aberdeen Girls' High School was also behind this year, the first place secured by a pupil from the institution being the twenty-sixth. The rural schools were well represented. While, of the first sixty places, Gordon's College had eleven, the Girls' High School seven, and the Grammar School three, Fraserburgh Academy and Fordyce Academy had six each; Banff Academy, Peterhead Academy, and the Mackie Academy, Stonehaven, four each; the Gordon School, Huntly, the Kemnay Higher Grade Public School, and the Strichen Higher Grade Public School, three each; Keith Grammar School, two; and Inverurie Academy, Dingwall Academy, Turriff Higher Grade Public School, and Buckie Higher Grade Public School, one each.

Obituary.

The Very Rev. ALEXANDER STEWART, D.D., Principal and Primarius Professor of Divinity, St. Mary's College, St. Andrews, died at St. Andrews on 21 July, aged sixty-eight. He was minister of the parish of Mains and Strathmartine, near Dundee, from 1873 to 1887, when he was elected (by competition) to the Chair of Systematic Theology in Aberdeen University, in succession to Professor Samuel Trail; and in 1894 he succeeded Dr. Cunningham as Principal of St. Mary's. He was Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1911, and delivered the Croall Lecture in 1902, giving an account of the genesis and contents of the Creeds. Among other degrees he received was that of D.D. from Aberdeen University in 1906. Dr. Stewart was the author of a well-known "Handbook of Christian Evidences" (published in 1892; revised and enlarged, 1895); a sketch of "The Life of Christ" (1906); and "The Religious Use of the Imagination" (his Assembly address in 1911). Along with Professor Menzies, he translated and edited part of Pfleiderer's "Philosophy of Religion". He was also a contributor to Dr. Hastings' "Dictionary of the Bible". Principal Stewart took a great interest in education, and in 1906 succeeded the late Principal Sir James Donaldson as Chairman o fthe St. Andrews Provincial Committee for the Training of Teachers.

Dr. CHARLES ANNANDALE (M.A., 1867; LL.D., 1885) died at his residence, 35 Queen Mary Avenue, Crosshill, Glasgow, on 4 September, aged seventy-two. He was a native of Fordoun, Kincardineshire. He joined the literary staff of Messrs. Blackie & Son, Ltd., publishers, Glasgow, in 1868, and was for a long period their editor. He edited a number of dictionaries, including the revised edition of the Imperial Dictionary, the Students' Dictionary, and the Concise Dictionary; also the Modern Cyclopædia, and the New Popular Encyclopædia. He edited besides an edition of Burns's Life and Works, and wrote the introduction to and the continuation of Thomson's "History of Scotland".

The Very Rev. JOHN ARCHIBALD (M.A., 1869) died at Northfield, Birmingham, on 10 September, aged seventy-five. He was incumbent and afterwards rector of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, Keith, Banffshire, for the long period of thirty-six years, from 1876 to 1912, being appointed Dean of the diocese of Moray, Ross, and Caithness in 1902. He retired from the ministry in 1912, and had since resided at Birmingham. He was the author of "History of the Episcopal Church at Keith" (1890), "The Historic Episcopate in the Columban Church and in the Diocese of Moray" (1893), and "A Ten Years' Conflict and Subsequent Persecutions" (1907).

Mr. Alexander Cowieson (alumnus, King's College, 1856-60), formerly teacher in Pirie's School, Banff, died at 41 Castle Street, Banff, on 30 September, aged eighty-seven. On leaving College, he taught for six years at Mindurno School, Oldmachar, and in 1866 was appointed to Pirie's School, where he remained until the school was closed in 1889 under the Act of Parliament dealing with endowed schools.

Mr. John Alexander Duguid (M.A., 1913) died at Bangkok, Siam, on 11 June, aged twenty-three. He was the eldest son of Mr. James Duguid, blacksmith, Park Villa, Strathdon. With the intention of taking up teaching as a profession, he attended the Aberdeen Provincial Training Centre, but in December, 1913, he received an excellent appointment under D. M. Horne and Co., teak and rice merchants, London and Bangkok, with whom he had held since then a position of considerable trust and responsibility at their eastern station.

Rev. Alexander Giles, minister-emeritus of the United Free Church, Ashkirk, Selkirkshire, died at his residence, 8 Rochester Terrace, Edinburgh, on 31 August, aged ninety-one. He was the senior graduate of King's College, which he entered in 1839, graduating in 1845 (see Vol. II., 85, 159). He became a minister of the Free Church of Scotland, and was ordained at Ashkirk in 1866, retiring in 1897.

Dr. John Gregory (M.B., C.M., 1883) died suddenly at the Aberdeen Royal Infirmary, on 8 September, aged sixty-three. He was a native of Dornoch, son of Mr. John Gregory, who was the last parochial schoolmaster of Oldmachar; and had practised in Old Aberdeen for many years.

Mr. Gustav Hein died in Aberdeen on 1 August, aged sixty-three. A native of Magdeburg, Saxony, he came to Aberdeen about 1878, and began teaching German to private pupils and University students, becoming ultimately senior German master at the Aberdeen Grammar School and then German teacher at the Girls' High School. For some time he taught French and German at the University, and in 1894 was appointed Examiner in Modern Languages for the degree and preliminary examinations—a post he held for four years. He also acted as Lecturer in German Honours at the University for several years.

Mr. William Ironside, solicitor, Oban (M.A., 1882), died on 14 May, aged fifty-three. He was a native of Fyvie, Aberdeenshire. After graduating, he engaged in teaching in England for a short time, but, adopting law as a profession, was apprenticed to Messrs. C. & P. H. Chalmers, advocates, Aberdeen. He went to Oban in 1896, and became a member of the Faculty of Procurators there. In 1899 he was assumed as a junior partner of the firm of Messrs. Hossack & Sutherland, and about three years ago became the sole partner. He also became joint agent of the local branch of the Royal Bank, and held various public appointments, besides being factor for many estates in Lorn and Mull.

Mrs. Keith (Annie Brown Macdonald), (M.A., 1912) died at Aberdeen on 5 August.

Dr. James William Norris Mackay (M.A. King's College, 1849; M.D. Edin.) died at his residence, Erneville, Elgin, on 26 September, aged eighty-three. He was a son of Rev. George Mackay (M.A., King's College, 1809; D.D., 1850), who was parish minister at Rafford, Morayshire, but came out at the Disruption in 1843. After completing his medical studies at Edinburgh University, he returned to Elgin and acted for a time as resident doctor at Gray's Hospital, but soon commenced practice on his own account and in the course of a few years built up an extensive practice. He was medical officer for the burgh of Elgin for many years, as also for the poorhouse and asylum, and held a number of medical appointments in the district. He acted as Secretary to the Northern Medical Association for about thirty years, and on retiring in 1895 was presented with his portrait in recognition of his services. He was a member of the Elgin School Board and its Chairman for a number of years, and was prominently identified with the Free Church (afterwards the United Free Church) in Elgin.

Mr. John C. Philip, who was sacrist at Marischal College for six years, 1897-1903, died at Dundee on 4 March, aged fifty-four. He entered the army when a young man, joining the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, and attaining the rank of sergeant; he went through the first Egyptian Campaign, being present at the battles of Kassassin and Tel-el-Kebir, for which he had the medals. After leaving the army, he entered the Aberdeen police force, rose to be a sergeant, and was appointed drill instructor to the force. Then he became sacrist at Marischal College, and finally left Aberdeen for Dundee to join the staff of the "People's Journal," having displayed considerable literary talents, particularly in the direction of writing serial stories. He wrote "Reminiscences of Gibraltar, Egypt, and the Egyptian War of 1882," and "Robert Woodcroft, or the Memoirs of an Aberdeen Detective," both published when he was in Aberdeen.

Dr. Edward Payne Philpots (M.B., C.M., 1868; M.D., 1870) died at Raynes Park, London, in September, aged seventy-three. In March, 1865, while still a student, he sailed from Peterhead in the whaler "Queen," which spent upwards of nineteen months in the Arctic regions, chiefly in Bethune Bay, in the neighbourhood of Cape Horsburgh. He was assiduous in exploring the adjacent shores and in making botanical collections; and he proved that the land, previously believed to be a peninsula, was in reality an island, the eastmost point of which is Cape Horsburgh. This land is now marked on maps as "Philpots Island". Dr. Philpots, under the pseudonym "Oliver Eaton," wrote several works of fiction: "The Beacon Hydro," "Results of Waiting," etc. He was also the author of the once-popular song "Paddle Your Own Canoe". He contributed a sketch of Professor Alexander Harvey to "Aurora Borealis Academica". Dr. Philpots was a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and had residences in London and Bournemouth.

Dr. James Bernhardt Klingner Robb (M.A., 1877; M.B., C.M., 1881; M.D., 1884) died at his residence, 38 Carr Road, Nelson, Lancashire, on 16 September, aged fifty-nine.

Mr. Joost Marius Willem van der Poorten-Schwartz, the Dutch novelist (better known by his pen-name of "Maarten Maartens"), died at Zeist, near Utrecht, on 4 August, aged fifty-seven. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1905.

Rev. John Wilson (M.A., 1862), senior minister of Victoria Park United Free Church, Partick, died at his residence, 33 Queen's Crescent, Edinburgh, on 13 September, aged seventy-three. After graduating, he acted for some time as a teacher in the Gymnasium, Old Aberdeen, among his pupils being Emeritus-Professor Sir William Ramsay. He then studied Divinity at the Theological Hall of the United Presbyterian Church, and was ordained minister of the United Presbyterian Church at Stronsay, Orkney, in 1867. He was afterwards minister at the Canongate Church, Edinburgh (1871-74); Stow in Midlothian (1874-81), Whiteinch, Glasgow (1881-88); and in 1888 was appointed minister of the Victoria Park United Presbyterian Church (afterwards United Free Church), Partick. A colleague and successor to him was appointed in April, 1909.

Up to the date of completing this Obituary list, the following thirty-four University men, engaged in the various operations of the war, were either killed or fatally wounded (a few of the names appeared in the "In Memoriam," in the "Roll of Service," published as a supplement to Volume II.):—

Alexander Allardyce (M.A., 1904; B.L.), sergeant in G Company, 4th Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, was killed in action in Belgium, on 20 July, aged thirty. He was a son of the late Rev. William Allardyce (M.A., 1877), minister of Rothiemay, and was a solicitor in Aberdeen with the firm of Messrs. Hunter & Gordon, advocates.

James Anderson (Arts Student), of Portknockie, private, 4th Gordon Highlanders, who was reported as missing after 25 September, was taken prisoner, and is reported as having died of his wounds and been buried at Giessen.

George Cameron Auchinachie (Medical student, 1910-13), sergeant, 1st Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, was wounded in action on the morning of 23 August, and died later in the day at the 9th Field-dressing Station. He was the youngest son of the late Provost Auchinachie, Aberchirder, Banffshire. He was thrice previously wounded.

George Macbeth Calder (M.A., 1915), Second Lieutenant, 8th Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders, was killed in action in the heavy fighting that took place in the advance upon Loos, France, on 25-27 September. When the war broke out, he was about to enter the third year of his medical course, but he volunteered for service. He went to France as a sergeant in the 4th Gordon Highlanders in January, and obtained his commission in March. He was twenty-four years of age.

James Cruickshank (Arts student), lance-corporal in the 1st Gordon Highlanders, died in July from wounds received in action in Flanders. He was third bursar in 1914.

MARIANUS ALEXANDER CUMMING (M.A., 1912), lance-corporal, 1/4th Gordon Highlanders, was killed in action in Flanders on 13 June. He was assistant schoolmaster at Kemnay, and was only twenty-three years of age.

ALEXANDER DAVID DUNCAN (M.A., 1914) aged twenty-one, lance-sergeant, 1/4th Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, died in Hospital at Boulogne of wounds received 17 June.

JOHN BIRNIE EWEN (M.A., 1914), private in the 2/4th Gordon Highlanders, was killed in action in the action near Hooge, on 25 September. He took a keen interest in University athletics, and was secretary of the Athletic Association. He was successful in open competition in obtaining an appointment with the Health Insurance Commissioners in Wales, and intended taking it up at the end of the war. He was twenty-two years of age.

JAMES C. FORBES (Agricultural student), aged twenty, a private in the 4th Gordon Highlanders, was killed in action in Flanders on 16 June.

JOHN KEITH FORBES (M.A., 1905), sergeant in the 1/4th Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, was killed in action in the action near Hooge, on 25 September. After graduating, he was for a number of years a teacher in Buckie, but in 1912 he entered the Aberdeen United Free Church College. He was the most brilliant student of his year in any of the United Free Church Colleges, and in both the entrance and the exit examinations he secured the first place among all candidates in Scotland. Even in the trenches Sergeant Forbes pursued his studies, having sent home for some of his Hebrew class books. He was a son of Mr. Alexander Forbes, late headmaster of Ruthrieston School, Aberdeen, and a nephew on his mother's side of Professor Arthur Keith.

ALEXANDER JOHN FOWLIE (M.A. 1911 and student in Agriculture), private in the 13th Infantry Battalion Australian Imperial Force, is reported as killed at the Dardanelles in August.

ANDREW THOMSON FOWLIE, aged twenty-six, lance-corporal, 1/4th Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, was killed in action in Flanders on 15 June. He was county organizer for Orkney under the North of Scotland College of Agriculture, where he was trained, obtaining the diploma in Agriculture in 1909; he also held the National Diploma in Agriculture. He was a son of Mr. Fowlie, farmer, Auchintumb, Strichen.

IAN CATTO FRASER (Arts student), Second Lieutenant, 2nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, was killed in action in the fighting around Loos on 25 September. He was promoted from corporal in the 1/4th Gordon Highlanders. He was a son of the late Mr. John T. Fraser, schoolmaster, Petty, Inverness, and was in his twentieth year.

GEOFFREY GORDON (M.A., 1903), Assistant Commissioner of the Punjab, who volunteered for service at the outbreak of the war and was granted a commission as Lieutenant in the 12th Lancers, was killed on 30 April, while on service in France. In an official notice published in the "Punjab Gazette," the Lieutenant-Governor of the province paid an eloquent tribute to Mr.

Gordon's sterling worth, describing him as "a fearless officer and gallant gentleman". Mr. Gordon had often to expose his life to a grave risk in the pursuance of his duty in the Punjab, his life being twice attempted, the assailant in one case being blown to pieces by his own infernal machine. For the five years preceding the war he held a commission as Lieutenant and Captain in the Punjab Light Horse, Indian Volunteers.

ROBERT PATRICK GORDON (Arts student), aged nineteen, a private in the 4th Gordon Highlanders, was killed in action in Flanders on 17 June.

HERBERT MATHER JAMIESON (M.B., Ch.B., 1904) died on 26 September while on Admiralty service. He was in practice at Newcastle-on-Tyne, but shortly after the outbreak of the war he volunteered for medical service in the Navy.

ARTHUR KELLAS (M.B., Ch.B., 1904; D.P.H.), Captain in the 1st Highland Field Ambulance, R.A.M.C. (attached to the 89th Field Ambulance), was killed in action in the Dardanelles on 6 August, aged thirty-one. He was senior medical assistant at the Royal Asylum, Aberdeen. He had been promoted temporary major some time previously, but the promotion was not gazetted till after his death.

WILLIAM ROBERT KENNEDY (Medical student), Second Lieutenant, 2nd Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, was killed in action in the forward movement in France, 25-26 September. He joined the Gordon Highlanders as a private, and displayed such conspicuous bravery in carrying dispatches across a shell-swept zone that he was recommended for the Distinguished Conduct Medal and singled out for promotion. He received a commission and was attached to the 2nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. He was a son of Dr. Kennedy, Dunbeath, and was only nineteen years of age.

HARRY LYON (Arts student), aged twenty-two, a private in the machine-gun section of the 1/4th Gordon Highlanders, was killed in action in France on 17 June.

MURDO MACIVER (Agricultural student), aged twenty, lance-corporal in the 4th Gordon Highlanders, was killed in action in Flanders, 16 June.

IAN CHARLES M'PHERSON (M.A., 1914), Second Lieutenant, 3rd Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, was killed in action in the advance on Loos, on 25 September. At the outbreak of war he was a medical student. He enlisted in the 44th Field Ambulance, and was in training at Aldershot until January, when he was commissioned. Proceeding to the front, he was attached to the 2nd Gordon Highlanders, with whom he fought up to the time of his death. "If ever a soldier deserved the V.C. he did, and had he lived he would have gained it. This is the opinion of his men and the officers who saw him." He was the elder son of Mr. Charles S. M'Pherson, rector of the Banff Academy, and was only twenty-one years of age. He was a young man of exceptional promise.

JOHN COOK MACPHERSON (M.A., 1910; LL.B.), Second Lieutenant, 1st Gordon Highlanders (late private, 9th Royal Scots), died of wounds received in action in the fighting, 25-27 September. He was the third son of Rev. Robert Macpherson, D.D., Elgin.

JOHN ELLISON MACQUEEN (alumnus, 1891-95), Lieutenant-Colonel, Officer Commanding the 6th Battalion Gordon Highlanders (T.F.), was killed in action in the advance on Loos, on 25 September, aged forty. He was the eldest son of the late Mr. John Otto Macqueen, S.S.C., Aberdeen, his mother being a sister of Viscount Haldane. He became a member of the Society of Advocates in Aberdeen in 1900, and was for some time in partnership with his father and latterly with Mr. H. J. Findlater, W.S. In 1896 he joined the 1st Volunteer Battalion of the Gordon Highlanders (afterwards the 4th Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, T.F.), retiring as major in 1910. On the outbreak of the war he promptly offered his services, and was placed in command of the 2/4th Battalion Gordon Highlanders, and in July last was appointed to the command of the 6th Battalion.

JOHN HAMPTON STRACHAN MASON (M.A., 1913), private in D company, 4th Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, was killed in action in the Loos engagement, 25 September. While at the University, he was prominently identified with the social life of the students, was Vice-President of the Literary Society in his last year, and for more than a year edited *Alma Mater*. When the war broke out he was engaged in literary work in London. He was twenty-three years of age.

FREDERICK WILLIAM MILNE (Medical student), of Fyvie, private in the 1/4th Gordon Highlanders, was killed in action in France, in October, after passing unharmed through the fighting near Hooge.

GORDON DEAN MUNRO (Medical student), private, 4th Gordon Highlanders, missing since 25 September, died of his wounds on 2 October in an hospital in Belgium.

FREDERICK ALEXANDER ROSE (M.A., 1911; B.A. Oxon.), Lieutenant in the 4th Gordon Highlanders, was killed in action in Flanders on 11 August. He belonged to Huntly, and had a distinguished career at the University, graduating with first-class honours in English, and winning the Seafield Medal and the Minto Memorial Prize. He gained a scholarship of £80 per annum at Christ Church, Oxford; gained the Charles Oldham Shakespeare Scholarship open to the University; at graduation was placed in Class I of Final Honour, School of English Language and Literature; and was elected to the Dixon Research Scholarship of £66 per annum. The last of his many academic achievements was to win the Matthew Arnold Memorial Prize at Oxford for an essay on "The Supernatural Element in Icelandic Literature".

In a letter in the "Free Press" (17 August) Professor Grierson described Mr. Rose's career as one of the greatest promise, and said that, in the preparation of his edition of Donne's Poems, he had received invaluable assistance from Mr. Rose, both in the collation of manuscripts and the correction in detail of difficult proofs. "Throughout last winter," added Professor Grierson, "Mr. Rose was busy preparing to edit himself the difficult poems of Fulke Greville, Lord Brooke, the friend of Sir Philip Sidney. He had already made most interesting discoveries as to the bibliography of the volume and the sources of his work."

WILLIAM LESLIE SCOTT (Medical student), aged twenty-two, Lieutenant, 5th Gordon Highlanders, was killed in action in Flanders on 16 June.

GEORGE BUCHANAN SMITH (LL.B., 1914; M.A. Glas.), Second Lieutenant, attached to the 2nd Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, was killed in action in Flanders on 25 September. Graduating M.A. in 1912 at Glasgow—where he was Chairman of the Liberal Association during the Rectorial Election that resulted in the victory of Mr. Augustine Birrell—he studied law in Aberdeen and Edinburgh Universities during 1912-14, and took the LL.B. degree at Aberdeen, intending to proceed to the Scottish bar. In July, 1914, he joined the Special Reserve of Officers, having served as Cadet and Cadet Sergeant in the Glasgow University Contingent of the Officers' Training Corps. He was gazetted on 5 August, and attached to the 1st Battalion, Gordon Highlanders. He served at Stoneywood for four months, and on 6 December, 1914, crossed to Flanders in command of a large draft of men. On the early morning of December 14, while leading his platoon in a charge on the German trenches between Kemmel and Wytzaechte, he was severely wounded, and after lying out all day under fire brought back the remnant of his platoon to the British lines. He was in hospital for more than two months. In May he rejoined for duty at the Depot in Aberdeen, where he remained till 8 August, when he returned to France. There he was attached to the Second Battalion and on 23 September, the date of the last letter received from him, he was second in command of one of the companies. He fell leading his platoon in the first charge of the advance on Loos. He was the eldest son of Principal Smith, and was twenty-four years of age.

FREDERICK CHARLES STEPHEN (M.A., 1909), Second Lieutenant, 6th Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, was killed in the fighting around Loos, 25-27 September. After leaving Aberdeen University, where he had a brilliant career in Mathematics, he continued his studies at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and gained the Fullerton Scholarship and the Ferguson Scholarship in Mathematics. He was a noted athlete, both at Aberdeen and Cambridge, and won many trophies. Shortly after the outbreak of the war he enlisted as a private in the 4th Gordons, but eventually received a commission in the 6th Battalion.

JAMES STUART (Arts student), private, 1/6th Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, was killed in the fighting on 25-27 September.

BERTRAM WILKIE TAWSE (M.A., 1905; B.Sc., 1906), sergeant, 4th Battalion, Cameron Highlanders, was killed in action in the fighting on 26 September. He carried on a Business College in Inverness, and at the outbreak of the war enlisted as a private in the Camerons. He more than once refused a commission, but eventually accepted the rank of sergeant. An excellent linguist, he rendered valuable service in teaching soldiers French. He was a son of the late Mr. Peter Tawse, contractor, Aberdeen, and was thirty-one years of age.

JOHN MCLEAN THOMSON (M.A., 1911), sergeant in the 4th Gordon Highlanders, was killed in Flanders in July. After graduating, he studied divinity at the Aberdeen United Free Church College, and he had been engaged in missionary work at Tongue, Sutherlandshire, and later in Canada.

JAMES WHYTE (Arts student), aged twenty-one, private in the 4th Gordon Highlanders, died of wounds received in action, 16 June.

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The Youth who carried a Light.

BY THOMAS HARDY, O.M.,

LL.D., ABERD., 1905.

I saw him pass as the new day dawned,
Murmuring some musical phrase,
Horses were drinking and floundering in the pond,
And the tired stars thinned their gaze;
Yet these were not the spectacles at all that he conned,
But an inner one, giving out rays.

Such was the thing in his eye, walking there,
The real and visible thing,
A close light, displacing the grey of the morning air,
And the tokens that the dark was taking wing;
And was it not the radiance of a purpose rare
That might ripe to its accomplishing?

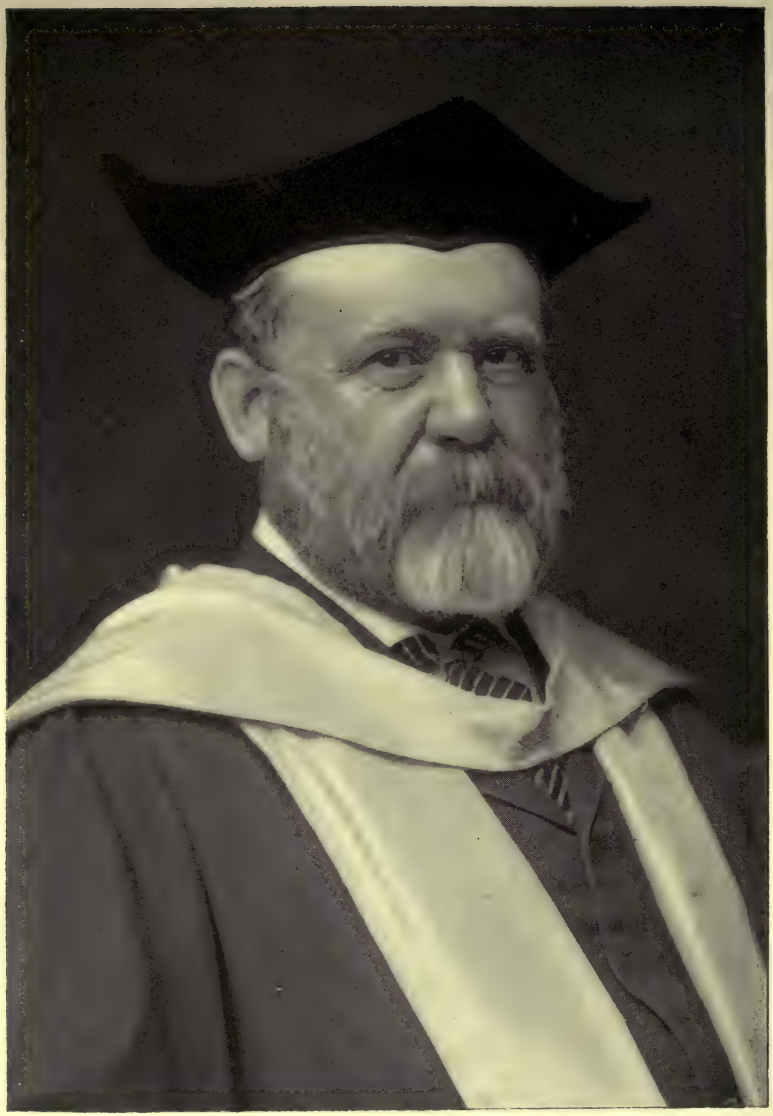
What became of that light? I wonder still its fate!
Was it quenched at its very apogee?
Did it struggle frail and frailer to a beam emaciate?
Did it thrive till matured in verity?
Or did it travel on to be a new young dreamer's freight,
And thence on infinitely?

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My Last Schoolmaster.

I HAVE no will to write about my friend; for I cannot tell myself that he is dead, and the years since I first met him, now nearing forty, are so big a part of my life that I am unready to believe they are all in the past. Joy, pleasure, satisfaction, hope—the white sails of youth, set for all the seas, hang in the memory now, an accepted illusion; there are more important things in the world than the little rights and prospects of our imaginary selves. It takes just a life-time to learn the lesson; but it is to William Dey that I owe the initiation. He taught us to "carry on" for duty. Whatever deviations we have made in the voyage, we hear always the words spoken with such a passion of goodness: "What a man soweth, that shall he also reap". "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might." "Non scholae sed vitae discimus." Well do I recall his grave words repeated to each new class: "When I look at the faces around me, I feel that it is not too much to say that the state of this planet a thousand years hence will depend very much on how we conduct ourselves in this room". That was the touch of imagination that separated him from every schoolmaster I have ever had. He felt the future as a living presence. He made us feel it too. Many a time I have been made conscious along with all the rest of the responsibility thus cast upon us for the days to come. The open and obvious sincerity of his utterances, their transparent and loving goodness, their moral energy, did stir in us something not otherwise to be evoked. This was no trifling with life. This was no individual punishment; it was not punishment at all; it was the forging of the inner bond that linked him and us in the crusade of work, the passion of duty, the making of the world by the best standards that all our energies could produce. I have had many professors and some schoolmasters; but from none of them, at any time in any mood, have I heard the sincere, unworldly ring of the

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WILLIAM DEY, LL.D.

voice of Dr. Dey. He lifted us with perfect certainty above the thoughts of the moment, and filled us with something of his passion for duty. He made us conscious of the total life, richer and greater than the passing hour. That is what we owe to him. It is, I now see, the only great thing I have ever learned; and if I still slave for every hour that can physically be drawn from the twenty-four, and if I never without pain let out of my sight any aspect of the multiple unity we call "life," it is because he taught me. He kept us in the atmosphere of the great minds, and in the light of them every fragment of the day's duty sparkled like diamond dust.

Two boys had come from the Highlands. They were the two newcomers, and formed part of the whole school as it gathered in the main room. The master's pulpit stood in one corner: it was the days before the reconstruction. He read a text from the Bible, and then some sentences from a commentary. This he followed with prayer. The voice is still speaking in my ears—intense, reverent, stern, gracious: "The night cometh when no man can work". The first, second, and third classes then filed out to their room; but we two were as yet unplaced, and, provisionally, we joined the first. At the end of a year one of us went back to the Highlands, and I have never seen him since; the other passed into the fourth class and afterwards into the fifth. And these were my three years with My Last Schoolmaster.

But by the time I had reached the fourth class Dey had dropped the Bible commentary and the prayer. Perhaps he felt that he was striking a false note, that religion is too great to be expressed through a single literature, like the Bible, or through the limited interpretations of it embodied in the flowing and evanescent orthodoxies. Whatever the reason, he changed the morning ceremony. For an intense five minutes or so, he read to us from Carlyle, or Robertson of Brighton, and, one year, he read to us the Introduction to Taine's "History of English Literature". It is impossible to convey in words the intellectual or emotional effect of these readings; but to-day over the world many a life flows with greater sweetness because, in the morning of his days, a good man spoke great words with sincerity and passion. "The irreparable Past, the available Future, . . . there is a Past which is gone for ever. But there is a Future which is still our own." Once every quarter he read to us that sermon of Robertson's. Of Carlyle he spoke often and admiringly. He made us readers of

Carlyle long before we could master his vocabulary. It was in my last quarter that he read Taine's Introduction, two pages every morning till the whole beautiful sketch was gone through. He read always in a voice earnest, controlled, and modulated to the expression of every shade of meaning. Thirty years later, the readings from Taine and the long studies that followed them led me to the Lake of Annecy, by whose blue waters Taine is buried, and I rejoice that my country, whose literature he loved, has taken its great part in keeping the barbarians out of France. For me, the feeling kindled by Dey's beautiful reading can now never die.

The school day was short. Indeed, the school was conducted so differently from any school I have known before or since that some fourteen years ago I put a description of its curriculum before the Royal Commission on Physical Training (Scotland). Curiously, since the war began, the practice of confining school work to the forenoon has, for reasons of doubtful relevancy, spread to many schools; with Dey it was a thought-out principle. I reproduce a few paragraphs from the Blue Book, in which I did my best to make one little bit of history immortal.

"As an illustration of a secondary school conducted on lines suitable to continuous and exacting study, I give some facts regarding the Grammar School, Old Aberdeen, as it was conducted in the years 1876-1879, under the rectorship of Dr. William Dey.

"The primary work of the school was the preparation of students for an Arts course at Aberdeen University. The school subjects included classics, English, and elementary mathematics. The ages of pupils ran from thirteen or fourteen on the first class to any age up to twenty or more on the fourth and fifth classes. Roughly, the ages were from thirteen to seventeen or eighteen. The pupils were drawn from all parts of northern Scotland, and represented practically all classes in country and town. At least fifty per cent or more of the pupils lived in lodgings in Aberdeen, usually two in a room, or room and half. All the pupils, with very rare exceptions, had every motive for working. They were in considerable part picked men from rural schools, but a fair proportion were drawn from elementary schools in Aberdeen

"The tension of intellectual work was higher than at any other school I have known or heard of. Dr. Dey himself taught the two highest classes in all the subjects, and prescribed courses of home read-

ing. His aim was thoroughness of work by concentration of effort—the antithesis at once of cram and of dawdling. He made it impossible for triflers or idlers to remain at the school. None of the work was done in view of examinations; everything was done for its own sake. The results of fifteen years of work at this high pitch are written large in the history of Aberdeen University.

"What of physical training?

"In the ordinary sense there was none; no gymnasium, no swimming pond, no time specifically allotted to training. But the hours of work were so arranged that no pupil could fail to have two or three hours in the open air after school-time, and that without neglecting his home work. This was secured as follows:—

"On three days a week, the work on the fifth (or highest) class continued from 9 a.m. to 12.20 p.m.; for two days a week, from 9 a.m to about 2 p.m. For the three short days there was no play interval. The pupils went home for the day at 12.20. For the long days there was an interval of twenty minutes or so, and the second part of the day was occupied by a test examination of some sort. On no day were the pupils kept longer than to 2 o'clock. Thus the total school working hours were about nineteen per week of five days, or an average of nearly four hours a day. But on three days the hours never exceeded three and a half. No lesson was longer than half an hour at a time. The home work to prepare normally should occupy three to five hours. This was made possible by the freedom of the afternoons. The recommendation was to spend some time of every afternoon in the open air, and this was done.

"The exercise indulged in was very little; a sort of cricket or football, walking, long walks on Saturdays, occasionally rowing. . . . But exercise did not occupy a large part of anyone's time or thought. When I say exercise I mean systematic physical training.

"The lower forms had slightly longer hours. The intention of the shorter hours of the higher classes was to encourage individual reading. But no class was detained after 2.30 p.m.

"I cannot recall any nervous breakdown under the strain of work, which continued from October to Christmas, with ten days' interval; from January to March, with ten days' interval; from April to June, with six weeks' interval; and then from August to October, with ten days' interval. As a rule no members of the fifth form remained at the school more than the year necessary to pass through the form.

"The deductions I make from these facts are:—

"That experience had shown that concentration, with long rest following, and much individual freedom, favoured high tension of intellectual work; that the absence of systematic exercise was more than balanced by the time in the open air and the freedom from strain; that the absence of physical training according to a system was never felt; that the habit of relying on simple walking in the open air conferred staying power for future work at college, and that the distribution of work through the day, with short breaks for exercise, would have tended to lessen the tension and, therefore, the quality of work; that it is sound psychology to rely on the fresh hours from 9 to 12 for the organizing and developing of impressions, and to let a long rest intervene before preparation is begun."

It was only a man like Dey that could have taught on this plane. He taught all the subjects of the fourth and fifth classes himself. He was the only schoolmaster I ever knew that worked harder than his pupils. He had many other interests in life, as some details I can give will prove; but he focussed every thought, every feeling, on the lesson of the moment. He saved us from the distractions incident to change of class-room. He kept us in a state of mental concentration. Absence of distraction, intensity of motive—these were his negative and positive. More than once he told me that, when pupils travelled by train every day, they rarely did well. But only a man of his ethical force, of his peculiar richness of emotional endowment, his depth and readiness of sympathy, his passion for duty could have evoked a response so profound or stood the strain of a ministry so intense.

Education to him was a religion. No other word can indicate his feeling about it. To the outside world the Old Grammar School was simply a cramming place for the bursary competition. For this charge the list of high-placed names from year to year gave, perhaps, some superficial justification. But anything less true of Dey's teaching I can hardly imagine. Cram, in the ordinary sense, was incompatible with his method. When a certain man, not without some local distinction in his day, gave "evidence" to some Commission or another, bearing that the Grammar School of Old Aberdeen was merely a cramming place, Dey made one of his rare appearances in the local press and tore the "evidence" to tatters. It was work at

high tension certainly; but it was work for the making of minds, not for the stuffing of them. And that is a difference. Cram, however, has its uses, as we all know. I once took the trouble to write about it, and the best definition I found was Dr. Rennet's: "Cram is the work of a successful opponent". But to William Dey cram in any form was hateful. Cram of the memory is the antithesis of intellectual mastery and it was mastery he sought to produce.

I do not say that his methods were faultless; but the faults belonged less to him than to a vicious tradition of scholarship. Twenty years afterwards, I argued with him for many hours on the modern methods of teaching languages and the amount we lost because we had to fit ourselves to an inelastic University course. He was himself a good linguist. He admitted all I said, and he recognized how much weary time in later life we might have saved had the rigidity of the University curriculum and its stale iniquities been broken up earlier. There was no option either in method or in subject. Except in one or two departments the University ran on the lines of a Higher Grade School, and kept men on the beaten highways long after they had found paths for themselves.

If Dey, in his earlier days at the Grammar School, had to keep within the stringent limits essential for useful concentration, it was from necessity, not from choice. For in after days he did more than any single man in Scotland to reform the training of teachers, forecast the whole Normal School curriculum, to develop the idea of the King's Student, to adjust the curriculum of education to its proper climax in a University degree. And for the reform of the University curriculum itself he did great service. The excitement of that first election of four Assessors is a thing of the far past; but when Dey made known his willingness to stand he found a large body of voters ready to support him. When as a member of the Court he attended the Curriculum Committee of the Council, he sat silent but sympathetic. Of that Committee Professor Bain was Chairman. We were all agreed on two things—that options were necessary, but that a minimum for all students was equally necessary. Options came; the minimum has been allowed to struggle into existence as it could. "Freedom is a noble thing," and the theoretical freedom of options, as Mr. Anderson pointed out so long ago, is limited only by the algebraical rules for permutations and combinations. Perhaps we were all too rigid in our ideas. Much education is as great a danger as a "little learning".

But let me go back a step. Outside the school curriculum Dr. Dey recommended us certain lines of reading. The books were fairly "strong" for youths round about sixteen. For instance, many of us, at his suggestion, read Spencer's "Education," Spencer's "Study of Sociology," Carlyle unlimited. Mill's "Liberty," Mill's "Representative Government," Bain's "Mind and Body," Huxley's "Lay Sermons" were also among our private reading, and when, in 1879, Spencer's "Data of Ethics" appeared, some of us devoured it with the fury of a morbid appetite. In the pause between the bursary competition and my entrance to the University, I called one night on Dr. Dey, not because I had anything individual to say, but because I felt that here was a great parting. He gave me the whole evening. He spoke as a man to a man, not as a master to a boy, and indeed one of the secrets of his great influence was that, from the beginning, he had treated us as men. He had learned in the school of experience the foolishness of assuming that there is any fundamental intellectual difference between a boy and a man. A difference in degree, of course, there always is: the boy mostly knows more, or has the feeling of knowing more; but the master knows better. But, in the gracious and smiling atmosphere of that little room, one spoke out freely and without afterthought. One was taken with perfect seriousness and sympathy. Of course, we talked about the "Data of Ethics" and the "Study of Sociology" and Carlyle. It was then that he quoted to me Seeley's great remark about Carlyle—that he saw with "intense gaze" what others reasoned about. Mill had said something of the kind too, and when, on that hint, I read the "French Revolution," I understood something of the appreciation. Dey saturated us with Carlyle and with the gospel of work and, to this hour, like so many others, I am drawn to the great man of genius, though now we marvel at some of the petty things he admired. But that night Dey assured me that he had read all the battle pieces of the ancient classics and studied them with care, but he found that, in all the classics, there was nothing greater than Carlyle's battle pieces in the "Frederick". I was impressed and I meant to read them; but, somehow, I left over the reading, led perhaps by a developed hatred of all tyrannies. Twenty-five years of administrative experience leave my feeling as strong as ever, and I shall never read the "Frederick" except as part of the morbid psychology of the Hohenzollerns.

But the kind of books discussed showed the width of Dey's out-

look and sympathies. To this hour I cannot tell what Dey believed on any of the great speculative topics, and I never thought of inquiring of him; neither did he, of me. But the strength of his feeling for the good, for duty, was manifest in every sound of his voice, in every expression of his features. Years afterwards we discussed the Spencer-Weissman controversy and there is nothing essential in it that he had not mastered. It was the same in all the main branches of knowledge —comparative philology, psychology, physics, economics, banking, currency problems, history, sociology, ethics, criticism. To the end of his long life he remained a student with a memory of marvellous tenacity, an intellectual interest of unresting potency. He never stopped growing.

That night, among other things, he advised me to read "Ecce Homo". "After your session begins, you will have more time; you should read that book." And he spoke of it with a reverence that I found more than deserved. It was one of the great new books of the nineteenth century. To-day it is painful to see how inadequate Seeley's critical ideas were; anybody can counter his historical view of the New Testament; the whole unity of his vision of Christ is now impossible, except as ideal construction. But in its day, when the fundamentals were still credible to us, and the "Quest of the Historical Jesus" had not yet lost itself in the catacombs of the dead religions of the first century, "Ecce Homo" produced its full effect on every susceptible mind. It changed our whole view of life. It was a symptom of the break with the ethical sanctions of the past. I have read much ethical literature since then, but I have found most of it petty and anæmic compared with Seeley. When, in 1882, the "Natural Religion" appeared, the break with the past was more manifest. I asked for it at the Library, imagining that a Magistrand might properly do so; but I was informed that, by order of Principal Pirie, the book was barred! That was in 1882.

Dey remained our mentor right through the Arts course. At the end of every session, I went to him to get his advice on the next step. He knew the history of every pupil he had ever had. He kept a complete account of their work. When they called on him, they found him familiar with all their academic and post-academic records. When, many years ago, a group of us gathered to give him a complimentary dinner, the intimacy of the *rapport* between our old

Master and his pupils was shown in a hundred tones and looks. It was one of the evenings that go and do not come again. He was touched through every fibre of his nature. His emotional richness, his sympathetic humour, his graciousness to us all—how can we characterize the unseizable? At the opening of his reply, he gave us in the old voice:—

> Soothed with the sound the King grew vain,
> Fought all his battles o'er again,
> And thrice he routed all his foes,
> And thrice he slew the slain.

Then at the end he said:—

> So ere I set I'll see you shine;
> I'll see you triumph ere I fa';
> My parting breath shall boast you mine;
> Good-night! and joy be wi' you a'!

Out of that meeting rose the proposal for his picture, which was presented to the University a year or two later. It hangs in the Marischal College Gallery. It is not one of Walton's most immediately taking pictures, but it is a great picture. When I look on the photogravure of it, I see in every touch the realization of the dominant moral energy that was the whole man. Walton's method is familiar to all lovers of good art. He keeps the picture within the frame. He did not aim at a flashy success. He aimed at genuine characterization and he has succeeded. Dey told me how the artist did at the sittings and he was immensely impressed. Whether he was entirely satisfied with the picture, I cannot tell; but I think he was. The picture will grow more and more beautiful under "the unimaginable touch of time". The gem of the talk at the presentation of it to the University was contributed by Dr. Dey's youngest brother, who had gone to America as a young man and had come across from Syracuse, New York, to attend the meeting. With a delicate American accent he said: "Your Carlyle says that if it were to be a case of Shakespeare or the Indian Empire, he would prefer Shakespeare. I feel like that about my brother. You will say—'I think him perfect'. Well—I do."

Of his methods of private work when he had become immersed in the affairs of the Provincial Committee, the University Court, and the Highland Committee, an example is enough. A day or two after the

new regulations for the training of teachers had been issued, I called on him at his house. I found him making some special notes and criticisms for his Committee. "When," said he, "I received this document I set myself to study it for twenty-four consecutive hours. It is a masterly document. The number of difficulties it has foreseen and solved is enormous." It was a new development after his own heart, and he did as much as man could to make the great national scheme succeed. I was not slow to communicate his opinion to the Maker of the new system, to whom Scotland owes more than this or any generation can ever know adequately. It was then that I learned for how much Dey's opinion counted on all administrative problems of education. If Aberdeen retains its proud superiority as the Teachers' University, it is in no small measure due to Dey's passionate devotion and encyclopædic outlook.

For some ten years I met him, at least once a year, to discuss the teaching of hygiene and physical education at the Provincial Training Centre. He was as ready to promote the new health movement among teachers and pupils as he had been long ago to set our unstable feet on the highways of all knowledge. To meet him on the plane of affairs was to realize the ideal continuity of his life. What he had thought out in the desert, he now taught in the market place. To discuss things with Dey was one of the joys of my life.

I could fill many pages in telling how much he was to me and how dark the shadows are, now he is gone. With him vanishes out of my life the Aberdeen I came to as a boy. Last autumn I spent a day among the mountains where he was born. For him there is the "peace that is among the lonely hills"; for me, the silence of the last parting.

> For as lone as thou liest in a land that we see not,
> When the world loseth thee, what is left for its losing?

W. LESLIE MACKENZIE.

"Billy" Dey.

IT is five and thirty years since I first set eyes on William Dey: but it might very well be but five and thirty minutes, so clear is my vision of him. That is a wonderful fact, for he had none of the idiosyncrasies which silhouette men like "Davie" Rennet: there was no picturesqueness of speech or point of view: there was an almost total absence of everything that we call colour. To be perfectly frank, he was a somewhat drab figure on the drab background of dominie-ism: and yet he made a deep and lasting impression on his pupils and on all who came into close contact with him, an impression which the lapse of time actually accentuates even in the kaleidoscopic transformations of our busy day, which throw down one perpetual challenge of authority.

What, then, was the secret of his power? I confess that much cogitation and an inherent instinct to search for the springs of conduct leave me uncertain of his spell; and make me doubt my ability to convey to those who did not know him the abiding place he erected for himself in the memories of his pupils and of his circle generally. But I venture to suggest that he succeeded precisely because of his drabness; because he was inspired by extraordinary simplicity and dignity and singleness of purpose, and with all those consistencies which are the negation of colour and of surprise. Few men I have known have conveyed such an impression of permanence of purpose. It exhibited itself in his actual physical appearance, which had undergone very little change during the thirty-five years I knew him: indeed, when I met him one bleak rainy day last September in Union Street, he did not seem to have aged much, and I would not have readily recognized that he had been thoroughly ill had not his doctor, who had been my fellow-pupil at the "Barn," warned me that the thread of his life had become very precarious.



OLD ABERDEEN GRAMMAR SCHOOL—THE "BARN"

I was just thirteen and a half years old when I (with my brother) found my way to the "Barn" after three or four desultory years in the Preparatory Department of the new Grammar School; and but for the anxious intervention of the head master, the late Alexander Green, who talked my father over—for which I never quite forgave him—we would have gone a year earlier. At that period, and for several years before, the "Grammar" had been in a rather bad way. It had really lost its bearings, almost as if in the act of "flitting" from the Schoolhill to Skene Street. It had struck the transition period between the domination of the strong Man (like Melvin) and the advent of the Machine in the shape of State interference, so that it was neither one thing nor another.

The Old Town Grammar School, on the other hand, was still in the sway of the Man: and to it we decided to turn. It was really a waste of physical energy to have to do so, for, as it happened, we lived within a hundred yards of the new Grammar, whereas its rival in the Aulton was two miles away, with no bus or tram to link it with the New Town. And what a contrast there was between Matthews's manipulation of castellated architecture in glistening Rubislaw granite and the "hummel" harling of the well-named "Barn," which was even less imposing than the stuccoed dignity of my first school, Sim's Academy in Union Row.

The interior spirit was just as different as the external appearance of the two institutions. The new Grammar had not merely the impersonalness of a machine, but of a machine which (at that time) was working most inadequately. The "Barn," on the other hand, was the apotheosis of personality, and that of an earnest type to which I had been accustomed all my life at home, where the ethic of the Psalm of Life—"life-is-real—life-is-earnest"—was inculcated daily, without, however, the hard utilitarianism which made the boyhood of John Stuart Mill a paralysing nightmare. The "Barn" was making a great name for itself, not merely because it turned out bursars, but because William Dey was a personality, a man with moral force. This point cannot be too definitely asserted. The "Barn" has often been regarded as a good cramming place for the Bursary Competition. But it was much more than that. First and foremost, it was a school of character, where the pupils mastered their lessons because they were taught to master themselves.

Mr. Dey, as he then was known, was making a success of his

school because he was approaching the problem of pedagogy from the standpoint of a definite theory of conduct. That theory had nothing novel about it. You can trace it through the whole history of ethics: but it had come to him directly from his cradle country of Kirkmichael, where the land had been rescued and conquered after a long patient fight, of which the modern farmer, even on the prairie, has little idea. It had taken him to a King's College bursary: it had accompanied him to "England," where an eight years' sojourn had served only to accentuate it, though the journey had also softened his accent. It is not difficult to understand how Mr. Dey had kept his flag flying, steadily though never aggressively: how he had gripped his Principle among a people for whom Compromise is always much more potent than Principle, so that I often say in the moments of my own conflict with them that they are never quite sure whether the word ends with "le" or "al". Mr. Dey's tenacious hold of his inherited theory of conduct amid the deflective environment of "England" was set forth by him, in his sober and somewhat unimaginative way, on the occasion of the presentation of his portrait in January, 1901 :—

> As might naturally be expected, I found among my fellow-teachers [in England] methods of discipline of which I could not approve either in theory or in practice. [Just think of the importance attached to a man getting his "blue," and donning his "sweater"! Mr. Dey understood "sweaters" of a very different character.]
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> I never could accept, for example, without large reservations the method of governing boys that underlies the common remarks "Boys will be boys," and "You cannot put old heads on young shoulders". At an early stage of my English experience, I came to the conclusion that these venerable and pithy sayings, when strictly analysed, are found to contain more of clap-trap than of truth. . . . I fully satisfied myself that boys are endowed with a very considerable amount of self-control. I therefore definitely settled in my own mind once for all what I was to do and to be in my dealings with boys; and gave them very clearly to understand that I assumed the existence of this power of self-control and meant to hold them responsible for the due exercise of it under ordinary circumstances.
>
> I settled once for all another point of far-reaching importance to every teacher: namely, that, if I meant to exact from my boys a fairly reasonable measure of thoughtful self-control under the stress and strain of their daily work, then I must set them the example. I held then, as I hold now, that no man can govern either boys or men unless he has learned to govern himself.

That in a nutshell was the authentic *credo* of Mr. Dey, learned, as I say, in the hard school of his native Kirkmichael where his ancestors

had waged such a fight with the climate, nearly as grim as many of them had waged in the Peninsula to the call of "Bydand" in a previous generation. It is the doctrine of what is called the "sticker," and is so typically (though not exclusively) Scots that Kipling has put it in the mouth of his immortal engineer, M'Andrew: "Law, Orrder, Duty an' Restraint, Obedience, Discipline!"

That doctrine, I may note in passing, worked out in the terms of M'Andrew's own craft, has brought fortune to one of Dr. Dey's brothers, whose mechanical time-keeper, as an insistent sentinel on punctuality, is known in every factory throughout the world.

The ethic, on the broad foundation of which Dr. Dey sought to build everything, gave his whole life a sense of dedication, even, I fancy, to the point of celibacy, which the Roman Church has adopted as an incentive to singleness of purpose and perhaps as conferring an immunity from those tell-tale criticisms which the conduct of a man's children often creates. If the doctrine was a little drab, and if it roused in his young pupils the humorous incredibility attaching to all counsels of perfection, it was never priggish and never domineering, for the master felt as much under its rule as the boys to whom he preached it. It had nothing to do with the discredited Smiles theory of "getting on"—the world is full of men who "get on" by the very negation of conduct. Dr. Dey certainly believed that accomplishment would follow self-control: but he first of all taught self-control and let the result of "getting on" take care of itself. In short, nothing more alien to the crammer's creed could be imagined. Had he possessed that spirit, he would have remained in "England" and made his fortune in pursuit of it; whereas he chose to return to his native country—on the departure of Cosmo Grant—as if to find suitable soil for the harvesting of his ideas, among a people largely endowed with a spiritual outlook similar to his own. That the winning of educational prizes was not the be-all of his existence and the missing of them no embittering disappointment comes out in his reply to a letter I wrote him in the spring of 1901, daringly suggesting that the business of teaching must be "depressing":—

> Your remark is undoubtedly plausible, and in many cases, I fear, more than plausible. This phase of the question certainly did not escape me; but it never became strong enough to depress me. Again and again [how I hear his voice and his persuasive dogmatism in these written words] at the end of a day's work or a week's work there might be a feeling of disappointment as to the *visible* results produced; but I had an abiding conviction that the earnest

worker need not feel depressed even if he does not see any *visible* results at the end of a week or other definite period of time.

In spite of his seriousness he was really a Happy Warrior, for he lived in a land of promise, symbolized by his daily walk along King Street, that long unlovely avenue of promise, which, begun in 1801, did not really materialize until he had left the school and his house in Roslin Terrace altogether. Every morning in the week, except Saturday and Sunday, we could descry him from the school dyke shortly before nine, just as he passed the derelict mill at the end of University Road, a short figure in a shabby frock coat—he rarely wore an overcoat—and a tall hat, tramping steadily along, carrying an umbrella and a mass of papers, the pupils' exercises corrected overnight. The sun might be shining, the rain might be pouring, and the wind might be blowing huge waves over the South Breakwater; but there he was to the minute, the strenuous, earnest soul, intent on his mission.

We all assembled in the big central room, and "Billy," hanging up his hat above him—he had no sort of retiring room—mounted a queer sort of pulpit in the passage by the door, and began to read—mostly, if not exclusively, from Robertson of Brighton's Sermons, with the brown cloth back of which I had been familiar all my life. His favourite message was from the Galatians text—"Be not deceived; God is not mocked; for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap". St. Paul's Epistle, and particularly this motive in it, summed up his whole creed, which was ethical rather than what is called religious, and was never goody-goody. We on the scarred benches were engaged in sowing; the man in the box foreshadowed the harvest. It is impossible for me to convey a full sense of the immense impressiveness of this little morning dedication to the work of the day, with its total absence of perfunctoriness and its dominating note of inspiring awe. It was, when you come to think of it, a strange note to strike before a lot of raw loons, but it impressed all of us deeply at the time, and more deeply in after life, for it was part and parcel of the man's whole life, and the most critical of us—for young people see life with merciless sincerity—could detect not a moment's deviation between his precept and his practice.

Similarly with his actual teaching, he constantly drew our attention to the ethic of the subject. Thus he liked to demonstrate Euclid

with its intense sense of cause and effect; but he was still more at home in teaching Latin, for its logicalness and its severe thinking appealed to him; Cicero, especially in "De Officiis," was naturally his favourite, and the Ciceronian *decorum* with all its implications marked for him the high-water mark of conduct. So far as we could see, he had much less interest in the æsthetic of literature, and in the matter of textual criticism his use of men like Madvig was all in the direction of demonstrating the "Law and Orrder" of the Romans.

Do I convey the impression of a mere Machine? Nothing could be farther from the truth. The establishments which gradually supplanted the "Barn" are the Machines, huge, intricate, and comprehensive, and they go on more or less by their own momentum, according to laws imposed on them from without. The "Barn," on the other hand, was essentially the work of the Man: and a Man of extraordinary personality to have carried it on upon a high wave of success for seventeen years, almost single-handed. Our educational system has broadened far too much for one man to do that to-day with equal force. And Dr. Dey clearly knew when his particular part in the scheme of things was done; he divined, as Mr. William Archer said the other day, that the grammar school in the literal sense of the term "must go the way of the dame's school and the horn book". But even when he changed it for the wider arena of the University Court and the development of a Faculty of Education, the power of the Man was very great and the University as a whole, like his own immediate pupils in particular, owed him a deep debt of gratitude as a great exemplar of high thinking and plain living.

By a curious paradox he was absolutely unknown in the flesh to the great majority of his fellow-citizens until he had left the scene of his teaching triumphs and moved from the cottage in Roslin Terrace to the west-end; though of course his name and fame were known to all. During his teaching career he had been so absorbed in his work that he had led the life of a recluse. Indeed, he was a sort of myth, for none of us knew whether the school was his own property or under some sort of management (for we never had visitors); and not one pupil in a thousand had ever crossed his threshold. When he did emerge into public life Dr. Dey was found to be a most human, kindly man with a rich store of varied knowledge (he had frequently visited America) and a real sense of humour, expressed in an almost boyish laugh and in a myriad of laughter-wrinkles at the corners of

his grey eyes. Perhaps it was this little occasional escape from his serious self that earned him the sobriquet of "Billy".

I have said that a school equipped as the "Barn" was, with little more than the *Studium Generale* of the infant University, could not compete with the huge educational caravanserais, any more than a little grocer can compete with Harrod or Selfridge or Whiteley. But I hasten to add that at no time within living memory was the Spirit of William Dey more necessary than it is at this moment, and still more in the immediate future. His doctrine of Self-Control might well be followed by almost the whole of our dominie-ism and *Intelligentia*, which seem to think it applicable only to the unrestrained ranks of weekly wage-earners. His reticence and courage were never in such real demand. His industry and complete economy are of greater value than ever. His whole creed is so congenial to his cradle country that we who belong to his "corner" are apt to take it for granted. But it is more or less new in the arenas of the south, from which "Billy" departed early in his career, as if by a sure instinct for self-preservation. Entering his eightieth year, he was far more on the right track than many men half his age, and we who were trained directly by him find ourselves facing the future with less difficulty than had we been reared in a less strenuous school.

Nor is the actual harled shell of the Barn without its purpose. To-day it is housing Soldiers. "Law, Orrder, Duty an' Restraint, Obedience, Discipline" continue to inform it as when William Dey reigned there supreme.

J. M. BULLOCH.

Ultimus Georgicorum.

IT was with no little pleasure that I made the discovery of my distinction. There was no renown, no far-flung fame which would make my name a household word or make my pen a rival of Crœsus, but it was something in a common prosaic career to be at least a person out of the ordinary, to have lived in the psychological moment when such changes were made in the University curriculum that there was no possibility of another conventional Aberdeen student casting the shadow of his important self on the quadrangle. I was the last. If I did not leave the plough stilts to climb the steep Parnassus hills of classical learning, at least I had served a full term at the anvil and the forge, and during the months between Whitsunday and the opening of the session I had earned my bread and a few precious pounds at the toil of the farm servant. Were Charles Murray to designate me in the mither tongue he so well preserves, he would not deny me the title of "The Hin'most o' the Geordies".

That was in the year of Jubilee, when the whole world was full of rejoicing over the completion of fifty years of the gracious reign of Queen Victoria. On the day appointed for the celebration of the national festival I laid down the scythe in the hay-field and went to the Established Kirk of Inverurie to take my place in the choir, bearing the credential of being the leading tenor in the congregation to which by birth and training I belonged. It somewhat vexed my loyal soul to reflect that one effect of the tribute I paid to the beloved Queen was that at the very least one hour was thereby lost from the study of Virgil; but the sombre reflection of the scholar who was puzzling out the antics of Juno as they were recorded in the limpid hexameters of epic poetry led me to think, before the close of the day, that the balance of chances was against seeing another jubilee year in the too solid flesh of earthly life. I therefore indulged in a wild dissipation in the evening

of that day; I closed my books and tramped with the rest of the jubilant throng to the blue heights of Bennachie, from that commanding eminence to see the myriad flaming tokens of the nation's gratitude in a multitude of bonfires all over the country.

Soon the days sped away, and when the great Artist was painting every conceivable colour into the woods of Keith-hall, I wheeled my box to the station in a barrow—my whole stock of clothes, books, and a supply of meal and butter and eggs; and away I went, prouder than any scion of a ducal or royal house when entering upon his hereditary patrimony, to tread the coveted regal highway to a University degree. I had a fidus Achates, then rising to the giddy heights of academic eminence as a Tertian; he had told me many things as to how the students spent their time which gave me no little conceit of myself. I had the serious intention of using every hour for its legitimate purpose; there would no Semi lay a frivolous finger upon my body to waste a part of an hour in the historic frolics of the contending classes, without at least knowing that he had to deal with sinews that had grown like steel rods when I had been swinging the sledge hammer. He had also given me some charts of this untrodden Canaan by which I would know the richest fountains of milk and honey. He was weak and rather small, and from his infancy a student; our ways had been very different but he was my good, true friend. How I miss him still, although the years mount up since he met his death in the railway disaster at Elliot Junction.

On the first day of the session we walked down together from North Broadford, close by Split-the-Win', and I ventured to indulge a little sentiment with him by telling him how I had looked forward for years to that day, when I would actually enter King's. I was the eldest child of a widowed mother who had been left with a family of eight and no means of providing for their support. A young man past his twentieth birthday, setting out to get a University education on his own charges, has not much sentiment left for anything or anybody.

There were few gowns. I had heard of them but had never seen one before. My friend had sartorial antipathies, and as there was no compulsion in those days for the under-graduate to adorn himself in appropriate costume, he did not possess one. They had been described to me by privileged visitors to the city as "reed clokkies," and as one of the vulgar mass I had no respect for such petty marks of

differentiation from the common people. I was actually a bearded Magistrand before I wore the scarlet tunic, and then partly because the law had been passed to make it compulsory, but more because the professor requested me as a favour to him to make myself like my fellows.

Harrower was the first professor I saw. My spirit contracts yet as I recall that dark frown. I thought that I had seen men of the same type, for whom it was necessary that they should never forget to support their own dignity if they were to keep their charges under control. He was such a man to me for all the months I occupied a place in his room; but his stern discipline, his relentless perseverance with class work, fitted in with my scheme of life, and I respected where I did not revere. How surprised I was to learn, when I accidentally met him one day in the streets of Glasgow six years ago, that he actually remembered me, not because I "had scintillated with coruscating brilliance in the Hellenic heaven," but because he had noted that I had entered the Grecian grove without any of the approved probation in the porch of Grammar School or Gordon's College. He began, after a devotional exercise, by giving us a list of textbooks, translations, reference books, all of which he thought necessary for the student; he took away my breath; if each cost even a modest shilling, to say nothing of the half-crown or half-guinea he quoted, my hoarded twenty-five pounds would be spent before I got my foot firmly planted on the first rung of the ladder. A neighbour commented on his list in a language which saved me from despair, "Auch, ye dinna need the hauf o' them, an' what ye hae to get ye can get second-han' or wi' paper covers; an ye can get a Kelly's crib for a sixpence".

Then to Ramsay—I have several of his books on my shelves today as my regular working and necessary tools. I wonder if they would have been more or less to me if I had never seen him or heard him. He is before my eyes again, sitting on one foot, twirling a pencil, the background of his desk suggesting ancient Rome, he himself most carefully groomed, just like a leading draper in my native town. There were no Huns anywhere in all Europe like those who despised the classic cult; he talked to the class that day on a subject about which I knew no more than I did about the prehistoric dodo; it was a chapter in the controversy of wordy warfare which was then disturbing the placid life of the Chanonry. But there was no list of books; we were to read Horace and Livy and we got no advice as to what or

where to buy anything. Ramsay was the only professor to whom I ever spoke, except in class. He invited me to his house. Shades of the wooden horse! My wardrobe boasted of nothing better than the clothes I wore at college, a mere convenient change for unforeseen drookings. I offered an apology which was made true by the acceptance of an engagement which I had myself procured to let me free from the fateful terrors of an evening in the high society of the College Bounds.

Minto—will there be an Elysium at all without him? He was altogether human, and his subject of English literature was nectar to a soul which had tasted a few stray drops from the goblets of the gods and thirsted for more as did the hart of the psalmist for the water brooks. In my possession now there is a cherished note he wrote to me after I had finished my Tertian year advising me to read for honours in Philosophy. How he could command his class! We met him three times a week, after those who had spare pennies had made the trip up the Aulton to regale themselves with the penny roll and jam. Many of my fellow-students had alluring engagements in the afternoon, and I at least *impransus*, and therefore as jealous as any of the others about a trespass beyond the bounds of the hour; but never once was a foot shuffled when Minto carried us beyond the half-past before he concluded. We felt somehow all the time that he was only giving us the spare fragments of his knowledge, and yet we did not grow in a gaping wonder at him or awe of him. It was said that he was infidel in his beliefs and dangerous to youths who had a religious vocation in view. Without doubt he was an empiricist. Who can forget the impossible freaks of the hypothetical tyro? But never had infidelity so fair speech or foe to faith so true and honourable personality. This Aristotle was the best introduction to Plato.

For me this ended the daily benefit of the University. I could not bear to go into the library often. On my first visit to it my fingers itched to handle the inviting volumes. In my ignorance I expected to be permitted to indulge my wish. I did not know that a *pontifex maximus* stood guard over those precincts in the shape of a sterling pound. I turned away from those patrician preserves and refreshed myself among the rest of the plebeian crowd in the Free Library of the city.

The same impecuniosity kept me from the societies. The only extra shilling I spent that session was for a torch when we celebrated

the election of Mr. Goschen as Lord Rector. Morley was my man. I knew nothing about many things about which my fellow-students knew most of what could be known. Here were politicians, however, and I knew about politicians. Had I not discoursed far into the night on the road to Bourtie to admiring and hostile groups on the urgent need for Home Rule and the transcendent virtues of Mr. Gladstone and the high qualities of all his followers? Morley would have been shocked at the vehemence and address of his supporter, but I was proud to have the opportunity to vote for him. We were defeated, but I was now a *civis universitatis* first and a partisan next; I held it right to regret the verdict of the electors and to forget the disappointment, and I spent a precious shilling and joined the procession, turning my overcoat outside in to save its appearance, all in honour of my creed of citizenship.

In the matter of "digs" I shared a room with an embryonic dominie; I had the presumption to help him with his Latin. The cost to me was 3s. 6d. for room, 6d. for coal and 6d. for gas; the balance of 9s. per week had to supply food; if the weekly bill went beyond that, the prospect of getting to the end of the session faded away.

Was it hard? Not to me. It was one unending delight. I had the advantage of going into King's with the set purpose of training for the ministry. As I believed I could not worthily fill the office unless I could secure my degree, the toil and the penury were bliss as every day was bringing me nearer to the goal. I could wish that I had been given more time for what is called culture, and I can appreciate the advantages of certain modern methods of academic education. Still for the purpose of fitting a man to do his work in the world, without pressing him into an artificial mould, I have seen nothing better than the system of those days. I count myself fortunate at least that I had the privilege to be a Bajan before the old regime was disturbed, and notwithstanding all the advantages of options, and moderns, and societies, and all the rest to help the student and create *esprit de corps*, no one can love the Alma Mater more than I do, and I have even a little regret that I am the *ultimus georgicorum*.

G. WATT SMITH.

Jeremiah's Poems on War.

BEING PART OF THE FIRST MURTLE LECTURE FOR 1915-16.

MY purpose is to give some account of the Prophet Jeremiah, of his work both as a poet and a prophet, and of his religious teaching during a period of terrible wars. It has often been pointed out that in his ministry, more even than in that of any other prophet, the determining factor under God was the prophet's own personality. Jeremiah started more deeply from himself than did anyone else of his order. He stood in more lonely opposition to his people. He asserted more strenuously than all except Job his conscience and individuality as over against God. He assisted in the promulgation of a great system of national religion—perhaps the finest the world has ever seen—but he lived to prove its insufficiency for the individual and to experience the collapse of his people's faith in it on the defeat of Israel at Megiddo. He saw his land overrun by a powerful enemy, the strength of his nation driven into exile, and the fall of the Jewish state. The national altar was shattered, but he gathered the fire into his own bosom and carried it not only unquenched but with a purer and more brilliant flame to its everlasting future. We may say without exaggeration that all which henceforth became dominant and creative in Israel's religion was, however ancient its sources, recast in the crucible of his own soul.

For our knowledge of this great life—there was none greater under the Old Covenant—we are dependent on the Book of Jeremiah. Of it we have two editions: the Hebrew text from which our Authorised and Revised Versions have been made, and the shorter Greek Version of the Septuagint. A comparison proves them to be independent recensions of the same original. The Hebrew is about one-eighth longer than the Greek. The Greek has only some hundred words not found

in the Hebrew. Between them they exhibit signs of a gradual, but limited, growth in the contents of the Book.

These consist of three classes: (1) a large number of Jeremiah's own oracles and discourses, of which he himself began the collection by dictating to Baruch the scribe his utterances of the previous twenty years; (2) a number of narratives of his life contemporary or nearly contemporary with himself; and (3) later additions partly in the form of titles, notes and brief enlargements and partly in the form of longer discourses.

The literary and spiritual qualities of the Book therefore vary. The narratives are direct and clear. They produce a consistent and convincing picture of the growth of a singularly interesting temperament and genius, unfitted by nature for the office to which he was called, but rising to all its tasks and sacrifices on the bare conviction of a call from God, through many debates and struggles with the Deity, and by the gradual discovery from the awful events of his time of the Divine Will for himself and his people.

The character of the discourses and oracles is complex and more difficult. The reader finds his interest fluctuating between periods of a loose copious style and passages of exact and trenchant description, poignant utterances of feeling and sublime expressions of religious truth; or between arguments about the Law, dating from the Deuteronomic controversy, and daring debates with God Himself on the ways of His Providence—forlorn hopes of the sufferer's heart and conscience against the impenetrable ranks of the Divine judgments.

Part of this complexity is due to a mingling of poetry and prose. Modern scholarship has succeeded in discriminating a number of pieces, some fifty in all, which are as metrical in form and lyric in spirit as any of the Psalms; in unrhymed couplets, and sometimes triplets, with a regular proportion of stresses or accents and all the other marks of the poetic style—an order of words differing from that in prose, the omission of particles, other abbreviations, the use of archaic phrases, and of unusual but more sonorous terminations to words, and so forth.

I propose to take these poems as illustrating Jeremiah's power of reflecting the life of his times, and especially the wars and invasions from which his country suffered—the Scythian raids which swept across Palestine to the borders of Egypt in 625 B.C., the Egyptian invasion in 612 when the King and the flower of the army fell at Megiddo, and the treble Babylonian invasion culminating in the

siege, overthrow and sack of Jerusalem in 586. I think that we shall find his reflections of these events not irrelevant to the circumstances of our allies and ourselves in the present war.

In the earliest of his lyrics, scattered through the second and following chapters, in which Jeremiah pleads with and upbraids his sinful people, his dependence on his predecessors and especially on the prophet Hosea is evident. But he throws this off and develops a poetry which in its descriptions of nature and of the heart of man—in its wistfulness and poignancy, its echoes of the tumult of an invaded and the weeping of a shattered people, its realism of battle, siege, darkness and death, with the occasional splendours that break over all like the sun through clouds—is his very own. He is a lyric poet of the highest order with the supreme notes of simplicity and inevitableness. And this renders the translation of his verses an impossible task. So much depends on the forms and sounds of the original words, so much on the angle at which they were launched and the notes with which they rang through this native air. But at least you can mark how very simple all the words are; and how they march—like the ranks they describe—on to their climax. The first appears to be a description of the approaching Scythians:—

> Lo, a folk under way from the north,
> A people astir from the ends of the earth.
> Bow and spear they are grasping,
> They are cruel and ruthless;
> The noise of them booms like the sea,
> As on horses they ride,
> In array as one man to the battle,
> Daughter of Sion—*on thee.*[1]

As in his choice of words so in his use of metaphor and parable, all is simple: a girl's ornament, a man's waistband, the stork, the crane, the startled horse, the lion, the leopard, the black Ethiopian, the potter at his wheel—everyday objects of the people's sight, appear without elaboration but never bald or uncouth. The following is an answer to the complaint of his contemporaries that they do not understand God's meaning and are tired of His discipline:—

> O generation, you . . . (?)
> See the word of the Lord!
> Have I been to Israel a desert,
> Or land of thick darkness?

[1] vi. 22 f.

Why say my folk, We are off,
We come near Thee no more!
Can a maiden forget her adorning,
Or a bride her apparel?
Yet Me have My people forgotten
Days without number.[1]

Now and then there is irony in the very bareness of his word:—

Thus saith the Lord, Israel's God,
Every skin is filléd with wine.

And when the people, irritated, turn upon him saying, "Don't we know that every skin is filled with wine?" he replies: "Thus saith the Lord

Every dweller of this land shall I fill,
Every dweller of Jerusalem with drunkenness—[2]

—the drunkenness of astonishment and terror.

Like all the prophets whose moral atmosphere blazed as fiercely as their physical, who, living on the border of the great deserts under the Eastern sun, drew breath also in the fear of the Lord and beheld life in the fire of His righteousness, Jeremiah describes all things without illusion or mysticism. We see the raw Judæan landscapes under the pitiless light, every ugliness clear on their surface: the dung, the carcases, the breached walls, the tumbling houses, the trodden vineyards, and the long chaos of desert hills, as you see them to-day from his home in Anathoth, panting under the autumn sun.

The bare names of drought, famine, pestilence, and war are so uttered by the prophet that you feel their awful presences, and, as their skirts sweep past, they leave naked the black details: bodies of men and children across every lane, with the gathering dogs and the vultures.

Sometimes the terror is nameless, but even then the prophet's simplicity does not desert him. All one feels is a horrible shadow creeping upon the hills—"premature night" as it has been called, night without dew, or coolness, or any shelter.

To your God give the glory,
Before He bring darkness,
Ere your feet begin stumbling
On the mountains of twilight.
And ye look for the light
But He turns it to shadow,
And makes it thick darkness.[3]

[1] II. 31 f. [2] XIII. 12, 13. [3] XIII. 16 f.

Jeremiah has perfected that art of realism which startles us by the sudden emergence of concrete forms of danger out of some cloudy horror that has been looming in the distance. We find this art in all the prophets and indeed in the poetry of vengeance and deliverance among all oppressed peoples. The impending judgment is first painted in terms of a gathering storm or flood—lurid and vague—and then in a moment the far-away clouds and their lightnings break into the features and arms of an invader who has arrived and who looks you in the eyes. I remember an abrupt instance of this among the negro songs of the American Civil War under the refrain "Babylon (that is slavery) has fallen":—

Don't you see the lightning flashing in the cane-brakes
Don't you think we'se gwine to have a storm?
No you is mistaken, them's the darkies' bayonets
And de buttons on de uniform.

This sudden change in the range of the foe—with which a year of war has made us familiar—Jeremiah makes again and again, for instance:—

I saw the earth, 'twas shapeless and void,
The heavens, their light was gone,
I saw the mountains and lo, they were trembling,
The hills were all restless together.
. . . . . .
Hark, 'tis the horse and the bowmen,
The land is in flight!
They are into the caves, huddled in thickets,
They are up on the rocks.
Every town is forsaken of men
None to inhabit![1]

Or again:—

Lo, the waters are up in the North,
The torrents are rising,
They deluge the land and her fulness,
The city and them that inhabit.
At the stamp of the hoofs of his stallions,
At the rush of his cars,
At the rumbling of his wheels,
Fathers turn not back for their children
Palsied their hands.[2]

Or take the second of the prophet's inaugural visions:—

And the Lord said unto me, What seest thou? And I said I see a seething caldron with its face from the North. And the Lord said

[1] IV. 23, 29. [2] XLVII. 2, 3.

to me: From the North evil shall boil up on all the inhabitants of the land. For lo, I am calling all the races of the Kingdoms of the North, and they shall come and shall set every one his throne at the openings of the gates of Jerusalem.[1]

There you have it; a lowering, boiling cloud in the far northern skies, and the next moment the enemy sitting in the gate.

Few if any of Israel's poets equal the poignancy of Jeremiah's elegies; none breathe so exquisite a wistfulness:—

From Dan a sound has been heard,
  Hinnying of his horses,
With the noise of the neigh of his steeds
  The land is aquake.

. . . . . .

For that this grief hath no comfort
  Sick is my heart,
Hark to the cry of my people
  Far o'er the land!
"Is the Lord no longer in Sion,
  Is there no King?"
"Why have they vexed me with idols,
  Vanities alien?"
Harvest is over, summer is ended
  We are not saved.
For the breach of my people I break,
  Horror hath seized me.
Is there no balm in Gilead,
  Is there no healer?
Why doth the healing not wax
  Of the wounds of my people.
O that my head were but waters,
  Mine eyes springs of tears.
Night and day would I weep
  For the slain of my people.[2]
Call the keening women to come,
  Send for the wise ones
To hasten and sing us a dirge,
Till with tears our eyes run down,
  Our eyelids with water.
For death is come up to our windows
  And into our palaces;
The children are cut from the streets,
  The youths from the places;
And the corpses of men are fallen,
  Like dung on the field,
Like swaths the reaper has left
  And nobody gathers.[3]

[1] I. 13 f. [2] VIII. 16 ff. [3] IX. 16 ff

Or these immortal words:—

A voice is heard in Ramah, lamentation and bitter weeping, Rachel weeping for her children; she refuseth to be comforted for her children: because they are not.[1]

And thus it still wonderfully happens that we find in God's word a sympathy with our every grief; that none of our sorrows are new or at their bitterest unexampled; that even in these direst ways of war others His saints have gone before us, and that God's hand keeps open through these inspired verses an entrance for our hearts into the comforting fellowship of their sufferings.

The last verses which I quoted on the weeping of Rachel, the mother of the tribe to which Jeremiah belonged, and her refusal to be comforted for her fallen, are followed by this Divine command: *Refrain thy voice from weeping and thine eyes from tears, for thy work shall be rewarded, saith the Lord, and they shall come again from the land of the enemy.*

To trace the way in which so fluid and shrinking a temperament as Jeremiah's was enabled to fulfil this command, and he was led up to the peace and dignity of his old age, with the assured hope which inspires some of his latest oracles in spite of increasing disasters to his people—to trace all this is now impossible.

It is enough to recall the stern word which came to him at the start of his career, when he was told that he should have to face not only foreign, but the hostility of his own kings, princes, priests, and people: *Be not dismayed at them lest I make thee dismayed before them.* As we have need of our Heavenly Father's sympathy and grace in any warfare for righteousness to which He may call us, so He has need of such courage and initiative as, being His children and the brethren of Jesus Christ, He trusts us to be able to show. The words are a call upon those primitive powers which he planted in us when He created us after His image. God needs our native grit and pluck, and we must not fail Him.

Again there is God's later answer to the prophet's complaint of the sufferings of himself and other righteous men, and his challenge to God's justice in permitting these. The answer was only and barely this: *If thou hast run with the footmen and they have wearied thee, then how canst thou contend with the horsemen? and if in a land of peace thou runnest away, what wilt thou do in the jungles of Jordan?* (XII. 5).

[1] XXXI. 15.

To the prophet's questions of the meaning of his trials—as of many of our own—there is then no answer save that they are the athletic against others still to come and still more severe. That is a solution we do well to lay to heart. If as a nation we have failed in the past it has been because of our blindness to the magnitude of the tasks and sacrifices still before us. But we are learning our lesson. There is not a reverse which we have suffered but has braced the national spirit and increased the number of our voluntary recruits. The long delays of the war have not wearied the people but rendered them more determined to pursue their sacred struggle to the end at whatever increase of cost and suffering. No pessimism, therefore, and no depression! But however many be the defeats and losses which still await us, a constantly rising courage and hope in the name of righteousness and humanity!

How patiently Jeremiah accepted the dark assurance given him, and having through his earlier sufferings realised a better self than he was aware of, in the end sacrificed that self with all its natural ambitions of influence and victory to the Will of God that he should abide by his own people and with a worthless remnant of them be hurried into exile, and blotted out of sight in a foreign grave—all this is clearly set forth in the Book. He never saw the satisfaction of his travail for others. But there is little doubt that it was his patience and self-sacrifice which inspired the description of the Suffering Servant of the Lord in the fifty-third of Isaiah, the clearest prophecy in the Old Testament of Jesus Christ Himself. We cannot wonder that some of our Lord's contemporaries thought that He was Jeremiah come to life again.

GEORGE ADAM SMITH.

The West Point Military Academy, U.S.A.

FIFTY miles north of New York City, the Hudson River, at that point really less a river than a fjord, passes for fifteen miles or more between the outstanding cliffs of the New Jersey Highlands. Leaving the comparatively flat lands of Newburgh, the river, over a mile wide, enters the gorge at Cornwall, to emerge and broaden out once more into the open reaches of Ossining, where Peek's Kill stream enters from the east.

On a bend of the gorge and on its western side, five miles or so from its northern end, backed by the commanding bluff known as Mount Independence, and looking over the fjord to the Putnam Heights, lies the township of West Point. The village itself, of some 2000 inhabitants is of small importance; interest centres rather in the great Military Academy built on a plateau about 200 feet above the river bank, a cluster of battlemented buildings where specially selected sons of "Uncle Sam" learn the art and science both of peace and war.

As long ago as 1778 West Point was chosen as the site of one of the chain of forts erected for the defence of the Hudson in the War of Independence, and high above the Academic buildings Old Fort Putnam still keeps watch over long reaches of the river it was built to guard.

Although the subject had been mooted several years before and even carried into practice by the establishment of "a military school for young gentlemen previously to their being appointed to marching regiments," it was to her soldier-statesman, Washington, that the United States owed the conception of a great military Academy on the heights of the Gibraltar of the Hudson, where picked lads from the Congressional Districts might receive a thorough education to fit them for the command of the Republican Armies in time of war, or for taking their places in peace in the equally acute, though perhaps less immediately sanguinary, contests of commerce.

It was not till 1802, however, that the then President (Jefferson) founded the College on the site it now occupies. During the succeeding decade the College went through many vicissitudes—for one period, indeed it was without any instructor—but the year 1812 marked its reorganization on the lines, *mutatis mutandis*, which have since been followed with so much success. The secret of that success lies in the fundamental principle underlying the whole course of instruction, viz., that the training which tends to the evolution of a good soldier tends also to the evolution of a good citizen.

"West Point," says Henderson in his brilliant study of one of West Point's most distinguished graduates, "was much more than a military school. It was a University, and a University under the very strictest discipline, where the science of the soldier formed only a portion of the course. Subjects which are now considered essential to a military education were not taught at all. The art of War gave place to ethics and engineering; and mathematics and chemistry were considered of far more importance than topography and fortification. Yet with French, history, and drawing, it will be admitted that the course was sufficiently comprehensive. . . . The fact that a man had passed the final examination at West Point was a sufficient certificate that he had received a thorough education, that his mental faculties had been strengthened by four years of hard work and that he was well equipped to take his place among his fellow-men. And it was more than this. Four years of the strictest discipline were sufficient to break in even the most careless and the most slovenly to neatness, obedience, and punctuality. Such habits are not easily unlearned, and the West Point certificate was thus a guarantee of qualities that are everywhere useful. It did not necessarily follow that because a cadet won a commission he remained a soldier. Many went to civil life, and the Academy was an excellent school for men who intended to find a career as surveyors or engineers. The training and discipline of West Point were not then concentrated in one profession, but were disseminated throughout the States; and it was with this purpose that the institution of the Academy had been approved by Congress" ("Stonewall Jackson," Vol. I, pp. 16-17).

The West Point Military Academy comprises a cluster of buildings laid out in an extensive national park and includes the Cadet Barracks, Library, Gymnasium, Administrative buildings, Mess Hall, Instructional Classrooms and Laboratories, Riding School and Hospital, while along the river bank are placed the Artillery batteries for instructional purposes. The Library, of over 100,000 volumes, is one of the finest military libraries in the world. In the Mess Hall (Commemorative of General Grant) and the Administrative Buildings hang the portraits of famous generals, and through the finely wooded grounds and along the terraces stand monuments to those of America's soldiers whom she delights to honour. A mile north of the College, in the

silent acre allotted to those who have died in the service of their country, lie the remains of Thayer, one of the first Commandants of the Academy; of Winfield Scott, who directed the Mexican Campaign of 1847-8; and of other distinguished officers. Two memorials stand out pre-eminently—one, the Battle Monument to the soldiers who fell in the Civil War, and one to Kosciusko—to the American, a martyr in the cause of Liberty, and to the cadet of West Point, a national hero trained in its classrooms. Edgar Allan Poe, it may be remembered, was for a time a cadet at West Point.

The Commandant of West Point has the rank of Colonel in the United States Army, and has as second in command a Lieutenant-Colonel who is Battalion Commander of the corps of cadets in residence. The staff of instructors includes an Engineer and an Ordnance officer who act as instructors in Military Engineering and Gunnery, while specially selected staff officers, termed professors, have charge of the instruction of the cadets in all other subjects. These officers form the Academic Board. The number of cadets in residence is about 500, and since the curriculum extends over four years it may be said that about 125 freshmen are added each year. The average annual number graduating is about sixty, for only about 50 per cent of those who begin the curriculum are—for one reason or another—able to complete it and even then join the colours.

Election to vacancies at West Point is partly in the hands of the President of the United States, who has a number of nominations at his disposal, while the remainder are in the hands of members of the Senate and Congress.

The "Oath of Office," which every freshman cadet must take, requires that he should "serve in the Army of the United States for eight years (i.e., four years at West Point and four years subsequently) *unless sooner discharged by competent authority*". This discharge is never refused save when the nation has need of the cadet's services; nor is the proviso unjust, for those who enter West Point are housed, fed, and well educated by the State at a cost of about $2000 per annum, and it is but natural that the State should have a first claim on her pupil for at least a limited period after his term of pupilage has closed. The age of entry is between 17 and 22; the cadet must be unmarried, adjudged physically fit, and pass an entrance examination in general knowledge which, though not of a high standard, is searching, and includes reading, writing and orthography, arithmetic, algebra,

geometry, English grammar, composition, geography and history, especially of the United States. Every selected cadet must don the "cadet grey," which costs him something under £20.

The curriculum, as already stated, extends over four years, and the cadet is instructed in United States drill regulations for infantry, cavalry, and artillery, in discipline and military police work, in gymnastics, fencing, and the use of the sword and bayonet. He is thoroughly trained in mathematics, English, French, Spanish, drawing, chemistry, physics, mineralogy and geology, in the theory and practice of gunnery, and in civil and military engineering. He is also instructed in national and international and military law, and in the laws and customs of nations. Much of this instruction is given practically; for example, all the drill, gymnastics, and gunnery exercises are performed on the parade ground, in the gymnasium, or at the sea-coast experimental batteries or in camp during summer. There are laboratories for chemistry, physics, mineralogy, geology, and practical astronomy, while civil and military engineering is studied both in the classroom and on the field. The cadet must be acquainted with the theory of the construction of trestle, single and double-lock bridges, with the principles of flag, lamp, and telegraphic signalling, and must also build such bridges and transmit and receive messages by flag, flash and wire.

Here is a day's routine of duty:—

Reveille is sounded at 5·30 a.m. when the roll-call is taken. Twenty minutes afterwards rooms are inspected and till 6·15 cadets are expected to clean their arms and accoutrements. Breakfast is served at 6·15 and guard mounted an hour later. Until 8, when class parades are called, the cadets are free. The working day is divided into three periods, viz., 8 to 11 a.m., 11 to 1 p.m., and 2 to 4 p.m. In the first year, the first period is devoted to mathematics and the second period to military exercises such as fencing and bayonet drill. The afternoon period is given over to English during part of the year and during the remainder to French. In the second year, mathematics again occupies the students' time during the first working period, while French and Spanish are studied from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. The afternoon hours are spent on drawing and riding alternatively. The third year presents a more varied course of instruction. The morning hours are devoted to physics, chem stry, geology, mineralogy, and hygiene, alternatively during part of the year with riding and the study of drill regulations. The afternoon hours are spent alternatively on drawing and riding. In the fourth year civil and military engineering and the art and science of war occupy the 8 to 11 a.m. period, while from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. ordnance and gunnery, riding and drill regulations form the subjects of study. The afternoon is devoted to history, geo-

graphy, ethics and law. From 4 to 6 p.m. special sections are trained in signalling and telegraphy or in cavalry drill.

Dinner is served at 1, and supper after "retreat parade," at an hour varying with the season of the year. The evening is spent in recreation and study until "Tattoo" at 9.30. "Lights out" is sounded at 10, and closes a strenuous day for all classes.

A draft scheme of the courses of instruction is prepared by the Academic Board and submitted to the Secretary for War. If it receives his approval the subdivision of the working hours is made by the Commandant so as to conform as closely as possible to the requirements of the scheme. Thereafter each instructor carries out his portion of the work in the way he thinks best, but he is held responsible both for the methods he adopts and the results he obtains. He keeps daily records of the progress of his pupils and their relative merits and demerits and submits these weekly to the Superintendent, with recommendations for the transfer of any student from a lower to a higher section within his class according to his capacity and application.

General examinations are held in January and June, the latter being the more formal and exhaustive. The cadets of each class are then arranged in order of merit, a limited number, not exceeding five in each class, being selected for special mention and publication in the Army Register.

The distribution of marks for subjects is of interest as showing the relative value attached to them by the Academic Board. Thus in one scheme of marks, in the first year mathematics counts 100, English 50, French 75, and discipline 100; in the second year, mathematics counts 300, French 150, Spanish 85, drawing 75, and discipline 100; in the third year physics counts 300, chemistry, geology, etc., 225, drawing 50, drill regulations 67, and discipline 100; in the fourth year, engineering counts 345, physics 300, mathematics 400, law 150, chemistry and geology 225, ordnance and gunnery 150, drill regulations 100, drawing 125, English 50, French 150, Spanish 85, history, geography, and ethics 100, and discipline 200.

Breaches of discipline are of various grades and are valued from one to ten points of demerit. If the number of bad marks exceeds a certain total (125 from June to December or 90 from January to May) the cadet attaining this unenviable distinction is dealt with by the Academic Board.

The pay of a cadet is about £120 per annum, but none of this passes to him in cash. All his expenses are paid by the Treasurer of the Academy and any balance standing to his credit when he goes on furlough or finally graduates is handed over to him. The Treasurer also receives four dollars a month to form an equipment fund for the young officer when he leaves the Academy to join his regiment.

When the cadet has successfully completed his course and received his diploma of proficiency he is recommended for a commission as Second Lieutenant; he bids farewell to "Cadet Grey" and dons the "Army Blue," but before actually joining the colours he is allowed three months' leave to visit his friends and relations.

The internal discipline of West Point is exceedingly strict. No cadet is allowed to be in possession of any article of dress save the prescribed uniform. His hair must be trimmed to a certain length and he must be clean shaven. He cannot dispose of any articles belonging to himself save through and with the approval of the Commandant. He is not permitted either to borrow or to lend; all arms and public equipment in his possession are periodically inspected, and he is responsible for their proper maintenance and custody. The cadet may not take in a newspaper without permission and he is not allowed to possess any cards, chess-men, or game materials of any sort. He must clean his own room, and may not leave it without permission during "study" hours or when guards are posted.

The Mess regulations are equally strict. The cadets are marched to and from the Mess Hall; each has a fixed place at table which he must not change without permission from the Inspector of the Mess; he must not talk loudly nor waste food at table nor take anything in the way of provisions from it; neither may he rise without permission nor remain seated after the command to rise has been given. He must not smoke nor drink, nor even have in his possession any intoxicating liquor or tobacco; he must not fight with or even challenge another cadet, and he is prohibited from striking or disturbing his fellow-students, and must on no account cause any one of them to "fag" for him; if he even reproaches or upbraids another he is liable to confinement and must offer a public apology to the offended party in the presence of his C.O.; he may not ask for or receive money or supplies, even from his parents, without the Superintendent's permission.

As to liberty of movement outside the barracks and immediate precincts of the College, a map is displayed showing what districts are inside and outside bounds and very strict regulations are in force in this relation. Permits are granted by the Commandant, but these are also limited by certain restrictions.

For instance if a permit be given to a cadet to visit a relative, say, at the local hotel, the name and degree of the relationship of the visitor must be given and the exact time of the proposed visit. On arrival at the hotel the

cadet must write his name and business in a register kept for the purpose. He may not partake of any meal at the hotel or even apply for permission to do so, nor may he enter any room save the office and the public rooms of the first floor and the dining-room only when that room is used for dancing!

"While you were at the Academy," writes one of its professors in his advice to the cadet who has completed his four years' course, "you learned to obey and thus became qualified to command." And again, "He (the cadet) will learn his first real lesson of life at West Point, and it will be a most trying and difficult one. The course of instruction is a most thorough one, but it is made easy in consequence of the perfect system of teaching."

No one who has given attention to the nature of the curriculum and to the disciplinary scheme at West Point can say that these statements are exaggerated. Still, to quote Henderson once more, "Four years of strict routine, of constant drill and implicit subordination at the most impressionable period of life, proved (in 1860 as to this day) a far better training to command than the desultory and intermittent service of a citizen army".

It is claimed, and not without justice, that in this implicit subservience of self to law, coupled with a soundly devised curriculum, strenuously and faithfully followed, lies the value of the West Point training, not merely for those who are destined to hold military command, but also for those who may come to occupy positions of trust or authority in civil life.

"Nemo autem regere potest, nisi quid et regi."

R. J. HARVEY-GIBSON.

The Glen's Muster Roll.

The Dominie loquitur:

Hing't up aside the chumley-cheek, the aul' glen's Muster Roll,
A' names we ken fae hut an' ha', fae Penang to the Pole,
An' speir na gin I'm prood o't—Losh! coont them line by line,
Near han' a hunner fechtin' men, an they a' were Loons o' Mine.

A' mine. It's jest like yesterday they sat there raw on raw,
Some tchyauvin' wi' the "Rule o' Three," some widin' throw "Mensa":
The Map o' Asia's shoggly yet faur Dysie's sheemach head
Gied cleeter-clatter a' the time the carritches was said.
"A limb," his greetin' granny swore, "the aul' deil's very limb"—
But Dysie's dead an' drooned lang syne; the *Cressy* coffined him.
"Man guns upon the fore barbette!" . . What's that to me an' you?
Here's moss an' burn, the skailin' kirk, aul' Kissach beddin 's soo.
It's Peace, it's Hame,—but ower the Ben the coastal searchlights shine,
And we ken that Britain's bastions mean—that sailor Loon o' Mine.

The muirlan's lang, the muirlan's wide, an' fa says "ships" or "sea"?
But the tang o' saut that's in wir bleed has puzzled mair than me.
There's Sandy wi' the birstled shins, faur think ye's he the day?
Oot where the hawser's tuggin' taut in the surf o' Suvla Bay;
An' ower the spurs o' Chanak Bahr gied twa lang, stilpert chiels
I think o' flappin' butteries yet, or weyvin' powets' creels—
Exiles on far Australian plains, but the Lord's ain boomerang
'S the Highland heart that's aye for hame hooever far it gang.
An' the winds that wail ower Anzac an' requiem Lone Pine
Are nae jest a' for stranger kin, for some were Loons o' Mine.

They're comin' hame in twas an' threes: there's Tam fae Singapore—
Yon's his, the string o' buckie-beads abeen the aumry door—
An' Dick Macleod, his sanshach sel' (Guid sake, a bombardier!)
I see them yet ae summer day come hodgin' but the fleer:

"Please, sir" (a habber an' a hoast)—"Please, sir" (a gasp, a gulp,
Syne wi' a rush) "Please—sir—can—we—win—oot—to—droon—a—
fulp?"
. . Hi Rover, here lad!—ay, that's him, the fulp they didna droon,
But Tam—puir Tam lies cauld an' stiff on some gray Belgian dune;
An' the Via Dolorosa's there, faur a wee bit cutty quine
Stan's lookin' doon a teem hill-road for a sojer Loon o' Mine.

Fa's neist? The Gaup—a Gordon wi' the "Bydand" on his broo,
Nae murlacks dreetlin' fae his pooch, or roon the weeks o's mou',
Nae word o' groff-write trackies on the "Four best ways to fooge"—
He steed his grun' an' something mair, they tell me, oot at Hooge.
But ower the dyke I'm hearin yet: "Lads, fa's on for a swap?
A lang sook o' a pandrop for the sense o' 'verbum sap'.
Fack's death I tried to min on't—here's my gairten wi' the knot—
But—bizz!—a dhûbrack loupet as I passed the muckle pot."
Ay, ye didna ken the classics, never heard o' a co-sine,
But here's my aul' lum' aff to ye, dear gowket Loon o' Mine.

They're handin' oot the halos, an' three's come to the glen—
There's Jeemack taen his Sam Browne to his mither's but an' ben.
Ay, they ca' me "Blawin' Beelie," but I never crawed sae crouse
As the day they ga the V.C. to my filius nullius.
But he winna sit "Receptions," nor keep on his aureole,
A' he says is, "Cut the blether, an' rax ower the Bogie Roll".
An' the Duke an's dother shook his han' an' speirt aboot his kin,
"Old family, yes: here sin' the Flood," I smairtly chippet in,
(Fiech! Noah's? Na—We'd ane wirsels, ye ken, in '29).
I'm nae the man to stan' an' hear them lichtlie Loon o' Mine.

Wir Lairdie. That's his mither in her doo's-neck silk gaun' by,
The podduck, sae she tells me, 's haudin' up the H.L.I.
An' he's stan'in' ower his middle in the Flanders clort an' dub—
Him 'at eese't to scent his hanky an' speak o's mornin' "tub".
The Manse Loon's dellin' divots on the weary road to Lille,
An' he canna flype his stockins, 'cause they hinna tae nor heel.
Sennelager's gotten Davie—a' mou' fae lug to lug—
An' the Kaiser's kyaak, he's writin', 'll neither ryve nor rug.
"But mind ye" (so he post-cairds) "I'm already ower the Rhine."
Ay, there's nae a wanworth o' them, though they werena Loons o' Mine.

. . You—Robbie. Memory pictures: Front bench. A curly pow,
A chappet hannie grippin' ticht a Homer men't wi' tow—
The lave a' scrammelin' near him, like bummies roon a bike,
"Fat's this?" "Fat's that?" He'd tell them a'—ay, speir they fat they like,
My hill-foot lad! A' sowl an' brain fae's bonnet to his beets,
A "Fullarton" *in posse*—nae the first fun' fowin' peats.
An' I see a blythe young Bajan gang whistlin' doon the brae,
An' I hear a wistful Paladin his patriot *Credo* say.
An' noo, an' noo I'm waitin' till a puir thing hirples hame—
Ay 't 's the Valley o' the Shadow, nae the mountain heichts o' Fame.
An' where's the nimble nostrum, the dogma fair and fine,
To still the ruggin' heart I hae for you, oh Loon o' Mine?

. . . . . .

My Loons, my Loons! Yon winnock gets the settin' sun the same,
Here's sklates an' skailies, ilka dask a' futtled wi' a name.
An' as I sit a vision comes: Ye're troopin in aince mair,
Ye're back fae Aisne an' Marne an' Meuse, Ypres an' Festubert;
Ye're back on weary, bleedin' feet—you, you that danced an' ran—
For every lauchin' loon I kent I see a hell-scarred man.
Not mine but yours to question now! You lift unhappy eyes—
"Ah, Maister, tell's fat a' this means." And I, ye thocht sae wise,
Maun answer wi' the bairn words ye said to me langsyne:
"I dinna ken, I dinna ken." Fa does, oh Loons o' Mine?

MARY SYMON.

Shakespeare—"Henry V."

(Act III., Sc. I.)

K. Hen. Once more unto the breach, dear friends, once more;
Or close the wall up with our English dead.
In peace there's nothing so becomes a man
As modest stillness and humility:
But when the blast of war blows in our ears,
Then imitate the action of the tiger;
Stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood,
Disguise fair nature with hard-favour'd rage;
Then lend the eye a terrible aspect;
Let it pry through the portage of the head
Like the brass cannon; let the brow o'erwhelm it
As fearfully as doth a galled rock
O'erhang and jutty his confounded base,
Swill'd with the wild and wasteful ocean.
Now set the teeth and stretch the nostril wide,
Hold hard the breath and bend up every spirit
To his full height. On, on, you noblest English,
Whose blood is fet from fathers of war-proof!
Fathers that, like so many Alexanders,
Have in these parts from morn till even fought
And sheathed their swords for lack of argument:
Dishonour not your mothers; now attest
That those whom you call'd fathers did beget you.
Be copy now to men of grosser blood,
And teach them how to war. And you, good yeo-
men,

ΑΛΛΑ ΤΙΣ ΕΥ ΔΙΑΒΑΣ ΜΕΝΕΤΩ ΠΟΣΙΝ ΑΜΦΟΤΕΡΟΙΣΙΝ
ΣΤΗΡΙΧΘΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΓΗΣ ΧΕΙΛΟΣ ΟΔΟΥΣΙ ΔΑΚΩΝ.

TYRTAEUS.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΤΣ. Οὐκ αὖθις, ὦνδρες, ἁρμὸν εἰς λιθοσπαδῆ
τειχῶν ἴτ', ἢ πληρώσετ' αἰχμητῶν νεκροῖς;
πρέπει γὰρ οὐδὲν μᾶλλον ἢ πράως ἔχειν
καὶ σωφρόνως γ' ὅταν μὲν εἰρήνη ξυνῇ·
εὖτ' ἂν δ' ἀϋτὴ δήριος καταιγίσῃ,
σμερδνὸν βρέμουσα, τίγριος λυσσᾶν δίκην,
ὀρθοῦν τε γυῖα κἀξαναζέσαι χόλον,
ὀργῇ τ' ἀμόρφῳ κάλλος ἀλλοιοῦν φύσεως,
φορεῖν τε γοργώπ' ὄμματ', ἐκφανένθ' ὅπως
νεὼς κελαινῆς ἔμβολον χαλκήλατον,
δᾳοῖς φόβημα, τάς τ' ὀφρῦς ἔχειν ῥέθους
κατηρεφεῖς, ὡς πέτρον ὃς προὔχων βάθρῳ
ἐπεκρεμάσθη, χείμασιν πολυφθόροις
θραυσθέντι, λάβροις τ' οἴδμασιν κεκλυσμένῳ.
ἀλλ' εἶ', ἀπρὶξ ἔχοντες, ὦ φίλοι, γνάθους
ῥῖνας χόλῳ φυσᾶτε, κἀκ τῶν πλευμόνων
τὸ πνεῦμα μὴ 'ξανίετ' ἀλλ' ἐγκλῄσατε,
θυμὸν δ' ἅπαντες ἐντόνως ἐπαίρετε.
σοῦσθ' εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν, εὐγενῆ βλαστήματα
πατέρων Ἄρεως βαφαῖσιν εὖ περισκελῶν,
οἳ κἀνθάδ' αἰχμάσαντες, Αἴαντος δίκην,
πανήμεροι πάλαι ποτ' εἰς τέλος σπάνει
ἀντιστατῶν ἔληγον· ἀλλὰ μητράσιν
κηλῖδα μὴ προσάπτετ' αἰσχύνης πικράν,
πατέρων δ' ἀκούειν παῖδες οὐ ψευδώνυμοι
ἐκμαρτυρεῖτε, τοῖς ἀγεννήτοις φύσιν
εὐψυχίᾳ δεικνύντες ᾗ μαχητέον
τοῖς ἀλκίμοις· ὑμεῖς δέ, τοξότας λέγω,

Whose limbs were made in England, show us here
The mettle of your pasture; let us swear
That you are worth your breeding; which I doubt not;
For there is none of you so mean and base,
That hath not noble lustre in your eyes.
I see you stand like greyhounds in the slips,
Straining upon the start. The game's afoot:
Follow your spirit, and upon this charge
Cry "God for Harry, England, and Saint George!"

THY VOICE IS HEARD.

Thy voice is heard thro' rolling drums,
That beat to battle where he stands:
Thy face across his fancy comes,
And gives the battle to his hands;
A moment, while the trumpets blow,
He sees his brood about thy knee
The next, like fire he meets the foe,
And strikes him dead for thine and thee.

TENNYSON.

ὅσοι τροφεῖ' ὀφείλετ' Ἀγγλικῶν χθονί,
νῦν δείξαθ' ἡμιν οἷον ἐξ οἵας τροφῆς
κέκτησθε θυμὸν ὥσπερ ἐκ νομοῦ βοτά,
πίστιν νέμοντες εὖ μάλ' εἰδόσιν γ' ὅμως
ἐσθλῆς τροφῆς ὡς οὐχὶ τῆσδ' ἐλλείπετε.
οὐδεὶς γὰρ ὧδε δυσγενής ἐστιν φύσει
ὥστ' ὄμμα μὴ γενναῖον ἀστράπτειν σέλας.
ὁρῶ μὲν ὑμᾶς σκύλακας ὡς Μολοσσίους
ὀργῶντας ᾄσσειν τῆς τ' ἄγρας λελιμμένους.
ἰού, ἰού, πέφηνεν, ἐκ τ' εὐκαρδίας
βοᾶτ' ἐφορμηθέντες ἐξ ἑνὸς ῥόθου
"γενοίμεθ' ἡμεῖς σὺν θεοῖς νικηφόροι."

JOHN L. IRVINE.

1915. TERTIAN.

ΤΙΜΗΕΝ ΤΕ ΓΑΡ ΕΣΤΙ ΚΑΙ ΑΓΛΑΟΝ ΑΝΔΡΙ ΜΑΧΕΣΘΑΙ
ΓΗΣ ΠΕΡΙ ΚΑΙ ΠΑΙΔΩΝ ΚΟΥΡΙΔΙΗΣ Τ' ΑΛΟΧΟΥ.

CALLINUS.

Ἱμερτὴ σέθεν αὐδὴ ἐν οὔασιν ἀνδρὸς ἔοικεν
ἠχεῖν, οὖ παταγεῖ τύμπανα, σῆμα μάχης,
αἰφνιδίως τε σὸν ὄμμα, γύναι, φρεσὶν αἶσι προσέπτα,
καὶ μάλ' ἀδήριτον χερσὶν ἐνῆκε μένος.
τυτθὸν ἕως σάλπιγξ ἰαχεῖ κλαγγηδὸν Ἄρηα,
παίζοντ' εἶδε τέκη γούνασιν ἀμφὶ τεοῖς,
αἶψα δ' ἐφορμαίνων δήοις, φλογὶ εἴκελος ἀλκήν,
ἠνάρισεν, περὶ σοῦ τῶνδέ τ' ἀμυνόμενος.

J. HARROWER.

"British Diplomacy 1902-1914".[1]

II.

The general situation in Persia in 1905 bears a strong resemblance to that of Morocco—a decaying civilization in dangerous touch with Westernism; administrative anarchy and corruption; and the rivalry of European interests. By the year 1905, when the story opens, the Shah Muzaffer-ed-Din had squandered his father's treasure, alienated most of the Imperial and national domain, raised foreign loans at ruinous interest (from 12-15 per cent), and mortgaged the Customs to foreign control. His government was impotent, the public services were paralysed, corruption and peculation were rife, and discontent was general. In December, 1905, the storm broke. The powerful College of Priests challenged the Shah's misrule. Vague pledges of reform were given by the Government, and early in 1906 a Council was nominated to discuss reform. But nothing came of it, and in May, 1906, a stroke of paralysis made the Shah more than ever dependent upon the reactionaries who surrounded him. Popular agitation, therefore, was resumed. In July the priests fulminated against the Government from their pulpits, and the summary shooting of one of their number brought the quarrel to an issue. On 5 August the Shah accepted a National Assembly. On 7 October he opened it in person, and after some delay signed a definitive Constitution on 30 December, 1906[2].

Muzaffer-ed-Din briefly survived his surrender. He died on 8 January, 1907, in an odour of popularity as the "father of Persian liberties".[3] His successor, Mohammed Ali, at first adopted a reserved attitude towards the Assembly, which that body's inability to provide public funds or to elaborate a constructive policy in some measure justified.[4] By May, 1907, the Court was openly hostile to it and the

[1] A Paper read before the Historical Association of Scotland (North-Eastern Branch), 22 October, 1915.

[2] Cd. 4581, No. 3. [3] *Ibid.*, No 16. [4] *Ibid.*, No. 17.

financial situation was critical: the police were on strike for their pay; a proposed National Bank was unable to float for lack of subscriptions, the rich refusing to associate themselves with a risky venture;[1] the troops, the diplomatic and civil services were unpaid, and even the Cossack brigade was two months in arrears.[2]

That was the situation in Persia when the Anglo-Russian Agreement was signed on 31 August, 1907. It was, as Sir Edward Grey called it,[3] "a comparatively simple instrument," a "self-denying ordinance," framed, so far as its Persian Articles are concerned, in the interests of our Indian Empire. At the bottom of it was our fear lest Russia, by lending money, and by building roads, railways, or telegraphs, might obtain political influence in those parts of Persia adjacent to our frontier. The danger was increased by the desperate state of Persia, and could be met in two ways: either by military precautions, a step which would engender suspicion, or by agreement, which would remove it. Obviously the latter was preferable, and it was adopted.

The Persian Articles of the Anglo-Russian Agreement (1) pledged the two Governments,[4] "to respect the integrity and independence" of the kingdom, and (2) recognized that, "for geographical and economic reasons," each Power had "a special interest in the maintenance of peace and order" on their respective frontiers. Both therefore bound themselves not to seek concessions for banks, railways, telegraphs, and so forth, in the other's sphere of interest, Russia's in the north, Great Britain's in the east. In general terms they expressed themselves as "sincerely desiring the preservation of order throughout Persia". But Great Britain, at any rate, was not prepared to act as the missionary of Liberalism in Persia. Over and over again Sir Edward Grey endeavoured to make that clear to some of his own party. "If we give advice to Persia," he told the House of Common on 24 March, 1909, "we are not going to undertake responsibility for the particular kind of government which Persia is to have." Frankly, he held the Shah's "one of the worst governments any country could have". But if Persia preferred it, that was Persia's affair. Provided it was efficient and friendly, Persia's neighbours had no right to intervene.

On 5 October, 1907, the text of the Anglo-Russian Agreement was communicated to the Assembly and elicited, apparently, no hostile

[1] Cd. 4581, No. 28. [2] *Ibid.*, No. 32. [3] House of Commons, 24 March, 1909.
[4] "Parliamentary Papers," Treaty Series, No. 34, 1907.

criticism.[1] But the increasing gravity of the internal situation made the Anglo-Russian *entente* particularly opportune. In December, 1907, the Shah planned a *coup d'état* against the Mejliss.[2] Two months later (8 February, 1908) an attempt was made upon his life.[3] On 23 June, 1908, he gave orders to arrest the popular leaders. A general fight followed. Many were killed and the Assembly Hall was closed.[4] Its President and other officials took "bast" in the foreign Legations. Tehran was put under the control of Colonel Liakhoff, the Russian commander of the Cossacks in Persian service, the other towns of the kingdom were placed under martial law,[5] and on 26 June, 1908, the Assembly was dissolved by proclamation. A new one was promised in three months' time.[6] The Constitution was in ruins.

The Shah showed no haste to summon a new Assembly, and was credited with the intention to suppress the Constitution altogether By September, 1908, a critical situation developed at Tabriz, where the Nationalist forces already numbered about 10,000 and the lives of Christians and foreigners were in danger.[7] In these circumstances, "in the interests of the definite restoration of peace in the country," the British and Russian Legations (8 September, 1908), urged the Shah "to announce his decision to maintain the Constitution and to summon a new Assembly".[8] But the Shah was obdurate, and refused to summon the Assembly until Tabriz had been pacified.[9]

From this point until the Shah's abdication in July, 1909, nearly a year later, the White Paper tells a story of growing tumult and disorder, which made it difficult for Russia to remain passive. In a Memorandum of 16 January, 1909, her Foreign Minister urged that the two allied Governments should make a joint representation to the Shah regarding his duties as a Constitutional Monarch, and at the same time offer a considerable loan "to defray the immediate expenses necessitated by the introduction of reforms".[10] Sir Edward Grey did not agree. In his view the best course to adopt was for Great Britain and Russia "to stand entirely aloof from the internal affairs of Persia, allowing the existing chaos to endure till whatever element in the country is strongest gains the day".[11] That his antipathy to interven-

[1] Cd. 4581, No. 52. [2] *Ibid.*, No. 92. [3] *Ibid.*, No. 107.
[4] *Ibid.*, Nos. 132, 133, 138. [5] *Ibid.*, No, 211, Encl. II. [6] *Ibid.*, No. 144.
[7] *Ibid.*, No. 230. [8] *Ibid.*, Nos. 237, 238, Encl. [9] *Ibid.*, No. 240.
[10] Cd. 4733, No. 63, Encl. [11] *Ibid.*, 3 February, 1909. No. 70, Encl.

tion was sound is supported by the strong anti-foreign feeling which developed during 1909 and 1910, and in the significant warning of the Nationalists to the two Powers in May, 1909, after the Russians had relieved Tabriz, to "interfere no further in their internal affairs".[1]

By the end of March, 1909, the Nationalist movement had spread to the ports of the Persian Gulf. Bunder Abbas and Bushire threw off their allegiance to the Shah and passed under the control of the Nationalist leaders.[2] On 8 April, 1909, Russia again suggested a joint representation to the Shah, and a loan to facilitate the institution of reforms.[3] But Sir Edward Grey still objected. In his opinion a loan would strengthen the Shah's reactionary courses rather than aid him to reform.[4] In any case he refused to advance money to other than an elected Persian Assembly.[5] But the situation in Tabriz, besieged by the royal forces and in dire straits for food, and the predicament of the foreign Consuls and population there, made it impossible for diplomacy to remain passive. Therefore, but with misgiving, Sir Edward Grey sanctioned Russia's military intervention, but with the stipulation that nothing should be done "to favour either one side or the other,"[6] and that the contemplated expedition should be "of an entirely temporary character".[7] Meanwhile, on 22 April, the two Legations made an identic communication to the Shah, urged him to fulfil his promise to summon a Mejliss, and let him understand that no financial assistance would reach him until he had done so.

On 30 April, 1909,[8] Tabriz was relieved by the Russians. But the event made the situation gloomier than ever; for the Nationalists announced their intention to march on Tehran.[9] The mere threat induced the Shah to accept the advice tendered by the Legations three weeks earlier,[10] and a Rescript was published asserting his intention to reopen Parliament as soon as an Electoral Law had been prepared.[11] On 23 June the Electoral Law received his signature,[12] and on 1 July it was promulgated.[13] But Mohammed Ali's repentance was belated. On 13 July the Nationalists took possession of Tehran.[14] On the 17th the Shah abdicated, and on 18 July his elder son, Ahmed Mirza, a boy of thirteen, was proclaimed in his room.[15]

[1] Cd. 4733, No. 266.
[2] *Ibid.*, No. 171.
[3] *Ibid.*, No. 177, Encl.
[4] *Ibid.*, No. 95.
[5] *Ibid.*, 17 April, No. 193.
[6] *Ibid.*, 20 April, No. 212.
[7] *Ibid.*, 23 April, No. 240.
[8] *Ibid.*, No. 263.
[9] *Ibid.*, No. 266.
[10] *Ibid.*, No. 270.
[11] Cd. 5120, No. 40, Encl.
[12] *Ibid.*, No. 65.
[13] See the text of it in *ibid.*, No. 198, Encl.
[14] *Ibid.*, No. 112.
[15] *Ibid.*, Nos. 139, 199.

For the next eighteen months, to the close of the year 1910, and the eve of Mr. Morgan Shuster's descent upon Persia, the White Paper reveals gathering disappointment at the meagre results of the revolution. The second Persian Assembly proved little more competent than its predecessor. It was opened by the Shah on 15 November, 1909,[1] and on 30 November the reconstructed Ministry announced its programme: reform of the army, police, and road-guards; an immediate foreign loan of £500,000 and consolidation of the public debt; financial reform under foreign advisers; and the reorganization of the Government departments "on modern lines".[2] The scheme was heroic, but remained unfulfilled for lack of money. The Treasury was empty, and an application was made forthwith (13 December) to the Russian and British Legations for a loan.[3] After an interval of two months the two Powers (16 February, 1910) agreed to advance £400,000; but on stringent conditions. They reserved for their approval the objects upon which it was to be expended, ear-marked part of it for the engagement of French officials in the Ministry of Finance, and part of it for "the organization of a sufficient armed force for the security of the commercial means of communication," claiming a veto upon the choice of its foreign instructors. They demanded for their two Governments priority of option in the case of all railway concessions to foreign capitalists. They hypothecated the Customs and, if necessary, the Mint revenues, as security for the loan.[4] The terms were not unreasonable, but the Nationalists were determined not to have dealings with the two Powers.[5] They therefore opened negotiations with a corporation styled the "International Syndicate (Limited)," which undertook to advance £500,000, but on more onerous terms than those the two Legations had proposed. It demanded as security the Persian Government's petroleum interests, Mint profits, uncharged revenues, and receipts from posts and telegraphs. Apart from political considerations, these conditions were not tolerable to the two Powers. Persia was in heavy arrears to the Imperial Bank, and the pledging of her assets to a new creditor was not reasonable. They therefore quashed the transaction.[6]

So the Treasury remained empty. The general situation in the

[1] Cd. 5656, No. 7.
[2] *Ibid.*, No. 10, Encl.; No. 14 Encl.
[3] *Ibid.*, No. 14.
[4] *Ibid.*, No. 45, Encl.
[5] *Ibid.* No. 53.
[6] *Idib.*, No. 67, Encl. I.

country showed no improvment. The policing of the roads was as inefficient as ever, and life and commerce were insecure. On 28 July, 1910, Sir Edward Grey drew Russia's attention to the recent robbery of a large British-Indian caravan; the repeated destruction of the Indo-European Telegraph Company's wires; two mail robberies; an assault upon the Telegraph Company's servants within seven miles of Tehran itself; outrages on the Tehran-Ispahan road, and outrages on the Ispahan-Bushire road, which rendered them scarcely passable.[1]

At length, on 14 October, 1910, the British Minister warned the Persian Ministry that unless order was restored within three months,[2] Great Britain would insist upon the organization of a local military force under Anglo-Indian officers to police the Bushire-Ispahan road. The existing state of affairs, the Minister declared, was simply "lively anarchy".[3] Persia replied defiantly (21 October). She denounced the British proposal to pay the projected force by an increase of 10 per cent on the southern Customs as "contrary to the undoubted independence of the Persian Government," and suggested that the revenue from that source should be placed at the disposal of the Persian Government itself to carry out the purposes which the British Government had in view.[4] In fact, no steps were taken in either direction, and the year 1910 closed upon a dark prospect which the mischief-making Press of the Triple Alliance clouded still more by representing the Note of 14 October as foreshadowing the partition of Persia between the two *Entente* Powers.

The Blue Book for 1911 reveals no improvement in Persia's internal state. Reports on the disturbed state of the roads occur on almost every page, and in the course of the summer both the ex-Shah Mohammed Ali and his brother Prince Salar-ed-Dowleh challenged the established *régime*. Owing to their refusal to finance the government except upon their own terms, and their constant protestations against the semi-anarchical state of the country, Russia and Great Britain were objects of increasing suspicion to the Persian Nationalists, and Russia's continued presence at Tabriz made her the particular target of their enmity.

At this critical moment Mr. Morgan Shuster makes his *entrée*. He was a young American (his photograph suggests an age of between

[1] Cd. 5656, No. 136. [2] *Ibid.*, No. 178. [3] *Ibid.*, No. 189.
[4] *Ibid.*, No. 199, Encl. See also Cd. 6104, No. 19.

thirty and forty), who recently had reorganized the Customs service of the Philippines, and had acted as Secretary of Public Instruction and a member of the Commission of those islands.[1] On the recommendation of the American Government, he was appointed on 2 February, 1911, to act as Treasurer-General of the Persian Empire for a period of three years,[2] and arrived in Tehran on 12 May.[3] Almost exactly eight months later (on 11 January, 1912), what Mr. Shuster himself calls "the brief and disappointing chapter of American financial administration" in Persia[4] came to an inglorious end.

Mr. Shuster's account of his mission makes interesting reading. But outside the Persian Committee in this country, and its *protégés* in Persia, it must be plain to every reader that Mr. Shuster was "impossible". He took with him frank contempt for diplomatic *convenances*, utter disregard of a delicate international situation, and a prejudiced interpretation of Persia's domestic problems. He had no knowledge of the country before his arrival, outside Professor Browne's book on "The Persian Revolution,"[5] and learned from it that the Persian Nationalists had the monopoly of credit, sense, and honesty, and that Great Britain and Russia especially were bent upon subordinating Persia to their own interests.[6] He refused to call upon their Ministers on his arrival, and records with satisfaction the Persians' approval of what he calls "this little by-play". His account of his first meeting with the British and Russian Ministers[7] will, for most people, I imagine, sufficiently dispose of his fitness for a post of diplomatic delicacy.

It is characteristic of Mr. Shuster's tempestuous diplomacy that, arriving at Tehran on 12 May, he obtained on 30 May, a Law which gave him complete control of a loan of £1,250,000, contracted with the Imperial Bank of Persia (5 April) shortly before his arrival,[8] and on 13 June received "the direct and effective control of all financial and fiscal operations of the Persian Government".[9] Not a penny thenceforth could be spent by or allotted to any of the public departments without his approval. Mr. Shuster, in fact, so long as he remained agreeable to his employer, was Dictator of Persia. He proceeded to

[1] Cd. 6104, No. 36. [2] *Ibid.*, No. 52, Encl. [3] *Ibid.*, No. 128, Encl.
[4] "The Strangling of Persia," London, 1912, p. 208. [5] *Ibid.*, p. 50.
[6] See his letter to "The Times," in "The Strangling of Persia," Appendix C.
[7] "The Strangling of Persia," pp. 69-70.
[8] Cd. 6104, No. 151, Encl. [9] *Ibid.*, No. 153, Encl.

exercise his authority. The Minister of War, whose requirements were not sympathetically considered by the American Treasurer-General, actually jumped into his carriage in a huff and told his coachman to "drive to Europe".[1] A more acute quarrel followed with M. Monard, the Belgian Administrator-General of Customs, who resented the compulsion, under the Law of 13 June, to submit his accounts to the Treasurer-General, and endeavoured to evade the necessity. Mr. Shuster merely dishonoured M. Monard's cheques at the bank,[2] and won an easy victory.

More serious was a quarrel in which Mr. Shuster involved himself with the Russian and British Legations. Shortly before his arrival, in order to improve the conditions upon the public roads, the Persian Government had resolved (January, 1911) to appoint Swedish officers to organize a police force.[3] On 15 August the Swedes arrived.[4] Mr. Shuster, however, concluded that, unless he had a military force exclusively at his own disposal, there was little chance of the Treasury gathering the taxes due to it. Therefore, but for reasons which he does not make convincing,[5] he rejected the Swedish gendarmerie, and constituted a separate force for Treasury business. To organize it he selected Major Stokes, of the Indian Army, Military Attaché of the British Legation at Tehran, whose duty there was on the point of expiring. Sir Edward Grey was applied to for permission and stated the conditions on which alone Major Stokes's employment could be countenanced. In the first place, he could not become an official of the Persian Treasury and retain his commission in the British Army. In the second place, if Russia denounced Major Stokes's appointment as a breach of the 1907 Agreement—for the scope of his duty was not to be restricted to the British sphere—the British Foreign Office declared in advance its inability to oppose her.[6] In characteristically extravagant language Mr. Shuster calls this "a cold-blooded attempt to intimidate the Persian Government in the exercise of its most elementary sovereign rights".[7] "Does your Government quite realize the position in which it is placing me before the Persian people?" he writes to the British Minister at Tehran.[8] He drew no instruction from the fact that, in order to avoid raising an issue between herself and Russia and Great Britain, Persia had imported her Treasurer-

[1] Shuster, op. cit., p. 91.
[2] *Ibid.*, p. 87.
[3] Cd. 6104, No. 11.
[4] *Ibid.*, No. 282.
[5] See his op. cit., p. 97.
[6] Cd. 6104, No. 249.
[7] Op. cit., p. 100.
[8] *Ibid.*, p. 101.

General from America, her Customs Administrator-General from Belgium, and the officers of her gendarmerie from Sweden. The Anglo-Russian Agreement itself and the situation that produced it should have suggested to him that it was impolitic to violate its spirit and intent. Mr. Shuster asserts that no one but Major Stokes could do the work required of him. But that is so incredible a statement that one suspects the invitation to Major Stokes to have been a deliberate attempt to make mischief. At the best, it was a tactless blunder.

As Sir Edward Grey had foreseen, Russia objected to the proposal. The Russian Press described it as threatening "an undesirable complication,"[1] and the Government held the same view. But to meet Mr. Shuster's wishes as far as possible, it was suggested that Major Stokes's activities should be restricted to Ispahan, practically outside the Russian sphere. Mr. Shuster, however, rejected the compromise "emphatically,"[2] and eventually (2 December) the British Government instructed Major Stokes to withdraw his acceptance of the appointment.[3]

In spite of the warning, Mr. Shuster appointed as his agent at Tabriz a British subject named Lecoffre, who was known as a strong Russophobe.[4] Here again, the reasons he urges to justify the appointment of this particular man read unconvincingly,[5] and Sir Edward Grey once more supported the objections of the Russian Government.[6] A final episode terminated Mr. Shuster's Persian career. On the instructions of the Persian Government, he attached the property of Shoa-es-Sultaneh, the ex-Shah's brother. But on the ground, actual or alleged, that the Prince was under financial obligations to the Russian Discount Bank,[7] his men were resisted by the Persian Cossacks, acting under the directions of the Russian Consul-General. An acrimonious controversy with Russia followed, embittered by the fact that, with characteristic indiscretion, Mr. Shuster, though an official of the Persian Government, published in "The Times" of 10 and 11 November, 1911, a fierce attack upon the Anglo-Russian Agreement in general and upon Russian policy in Persia in particular, an offence enhanced by the fact that the letter was published broadcast throughout Persia. Russia's patience at length

[1] Cd. 6104, No. 253. [2] Cd. 6105, No. 10. [3] *Ibid.* No. 209.
[4] *Ibid.*, No. 77. [5] *Ibid.*, No. 89. [6] *Ibid.*, No. 95.
[7] *Ibid.*, No. 101., Encl.

broke down. She refused to tolerate Mr. Shuster any longer, and on 17 November, Sir Edward Grey intimated that he would not demur to a request for Mr. Shuster's dismissal.[1] On 29 November, supporting her action by military intervention, Russia took that course, and insisted that for the future the Persian Government should not engage foreign officials without the sanction of the British and Russian Legations.[2] On 24 December, the Persian Government yielded,[3] and on 12 January, 1912, Mr. Shuster left Tehran for Europe. One could use other language for his epitaph than the milder statement of Sir Edward Grey to the House of Commons (14 December, 1911): "I quite admit Mr. Shuster's ability and his good intentions, but you cannot have the spirit or the intention of the Anglo-Russian Agreement upset by the action of any individual, however well-intentioned".

It is not easy to pierce the Persian labyrinth beyond this point. The Blue Books unfold a story that does not differentiate the period from that we have traversed, nor indicate any modification of the meticulously cautious diplomacy of the British Foreign Office. The authority of the Persian Government was at vanishing-point, while the Persian provinces conducted their local affairs with contemptuous disregard of it. The Russian occupation continued, and Russia remained the bugbear of Persian Nationalism. Upon a situation so ripe for intrigue the German War burst in the summer of 1914. By methods of intrigue, in which it is unrivalled, *Deutschtum*, with its eye upon the Persian Gulf, laboured not unsuccessfully to regulate the situation to its advantage. Stories of imaginary disasters to the Allies, of an armed rising in India, of the concentration of a German army at Bagdad, of an impending march of victorious Germany into India, were spread broadcast and were greedily swallowed. In proportion as Germany seemed to be winning on her eastern front, her *agents provocateurs* in Persia became yet more active. Reuter's Agency reported on 2 September, 1915[4] that the neutrality of the Persian Government was under grave suspicion; that German agents were lavishing money and arms upon every disaffected region in Western Persia; that the German Legation at Tehran and the German Consulate at Ispahan were armed camps menacing the forces at the disposal of the Persian Government; and that a section of the *Mejliss*, corrupted by German gold, was opposing the efforts of the Government to maintain neu-

[1] Cd. 6105, No. 127. [2] *Ibid.*, No. 182, Encl. [3] *Ibid.*, No. 328.
[4] "The Times," 17 September, 1915.

trality. It reported the recent murder of the Russian Vice-Consul at Ispahan and a more recent attempt upon the life of the British Consul-General there. The Bushire district was being raided by unruly tribes in German pay, and at Kermansah—the main entrance for German agents into Persia—the German Consul was exercising military authority over the province. On 11 November Sir Edward Grey, announcing that the British and Russian Governments were in complete accord, declared that German intrigue was gravely "risking the position of Persia".[1] On 15 November the Russian Legation at Tehran, appealing to the Persians, declared an intention to put an end to Turco-German plottings in the interests of Persia's relations with the *Entente* Powers.[2] Russia promptly fulfilled her undertaking, and not a moment too soon. The German, Austrian, and Turkish Ministers had completed their arrangements to leave Tehran, accompanied or followed by the Shah. But the dispatch of Russian troops from Kazvin brought the Shah's advisers to another mind. On 16 November the Russian and British Ministers were received in audience by the Shah, who assured them of his friendly disposition and of his resolve to remain in Tehran under the protection of the Allied Powers. He admitted that the Germans in the past year had made great efforts to drag Persia into war with Russia, and confirmed his declaration of friendliness by calling strong Russophils to the Cabinet.[3] Thereupon the Turkish and German Ministers left Tehran, openly connived at every effective means of disorder, and suborned the Swedish-officered gendarmerie to revolt.[4] Such is the situation to-day. In view of Germany's activities, of Russia's sacrifices, and of Great Britain's conquest of the Shatt-el-Arab, Persia cannot possibly revert to her *ante-bellum* conditions. A more rigid dual control is inevitable, and an abandonment of British passivity must accompany it.

There are critics—for instance, Mr. M. P. Price[5]—who do not scruple to accuse British policy in the past of connivance with Russia in a deliberate plot to smother the Persian constitutional movement, an accusation which is as unfounded as it is malicious. The Foreign Office is vulnerable actually on the ground of indecision, of refusing to take a firm and decisive line itself, while deprecating activity on the part of its ally. But, without the restraints which the Anglo-Russian

[1] "The Times," 12 November, 1915.
[2] *Ibid.*, 16 November, 1915.
[3] *Ibid.*, 17 November, 1915.
[4] *Ibid.*, 8 December, 1915.
[5] "The Diplomatic History of the War," London, 1914, p. 23.

Agreement of 1907 imposed upon its signatories, it is difficult to believe that Russia would have remained passive in face of provocative propaganda directed against herself. In that event Persia could not have failed to become the *terrain* of an Anglo-Russian conflict, disastrous to her integrity.

But to appraise the Anglo-Russian Agreement on its working in localities is inadequate and misleading. It had a wider object than the removal of particular obstacles between ourselves and Russia in Persia, Tibet, and Afghanistan. The international situation and the general interests of Russia and Great Britain in 1907 equally required it. For sixty years—since Count Muravieff's appointment as Governor-General of Eastern Siberia in 1847—Russia had involved herself in Far Eastern adventure which culminated in the disasters of Port Arthur and Tsushima in 1905. Sebastopol gained the Russian peasantry their emancipation. Tsushima gave them a Constitution. And with it Russia turned her face from the East to the West. To recover her influence in Europe, to complete her economic development on the Black Sea, and to secure the emancipation of the Balkan Slavs from Turkish and German control, were the objects of her new outlook. To attain them, her recent agreement (1897) with France needed another buttress against the Central Powers. Opportunely Great Britain presented herself, being as concerned as Russia to prevent *Deutschtum* from trampling on the Balkans and from menacing the Near East. As Sir Edward Grey frankly described it, the agreement with Russia was a "self-denying ordinance," in which each party surrendered something for a common end. And if in Persia our diplomacy has been indecisive, halting, and inadventurous, as not unfairly it may be said to have been, there are visible assets to balance the account. In the future undoubtedly they will be more ponderable.

The characteristics of Sir Edward Grey's diplomacy during the past ten years have been transparent honesty, and a disposition to be conciliatory which no rebuff could repress. It was confronted by a wholly new international situation, the slow product of Prussia's victory in 1871. It envisaged a growing menace out of Central Europe to which some pointed to flagellate its love of peace, and others derided. It refused to be driven into either extreme course. It neither thwarted nor opposed Germany's aspirations. It made no surrender to what may be called "political Bryanism," which one may define as sentimental diplomatics meticulously insulated from contact with facts.

It took the German menace seriously, but met it with consideration and common sense. It is arguable that it maintained that attitude to the very limit of national safety. But if it risked much, it gained an incalculable moral asset. "Go back to Darwin and Natural Selection," said Mr. Benjamin Kidd in a recent interview.[1] "It is the nation with the highest principle that is destined to survive, and in this case that nation is not Germany." Diplomacy is the conversation of nations, and by it their characters are known. If we can face that test confidently we owe it in no mean measure to Sir Edward Grey. In point of fact, Germany's almost insane hatred of him is the confession of her knowledge that he has presented the case against her in terms of the principles of civilization itself, for which we stand.

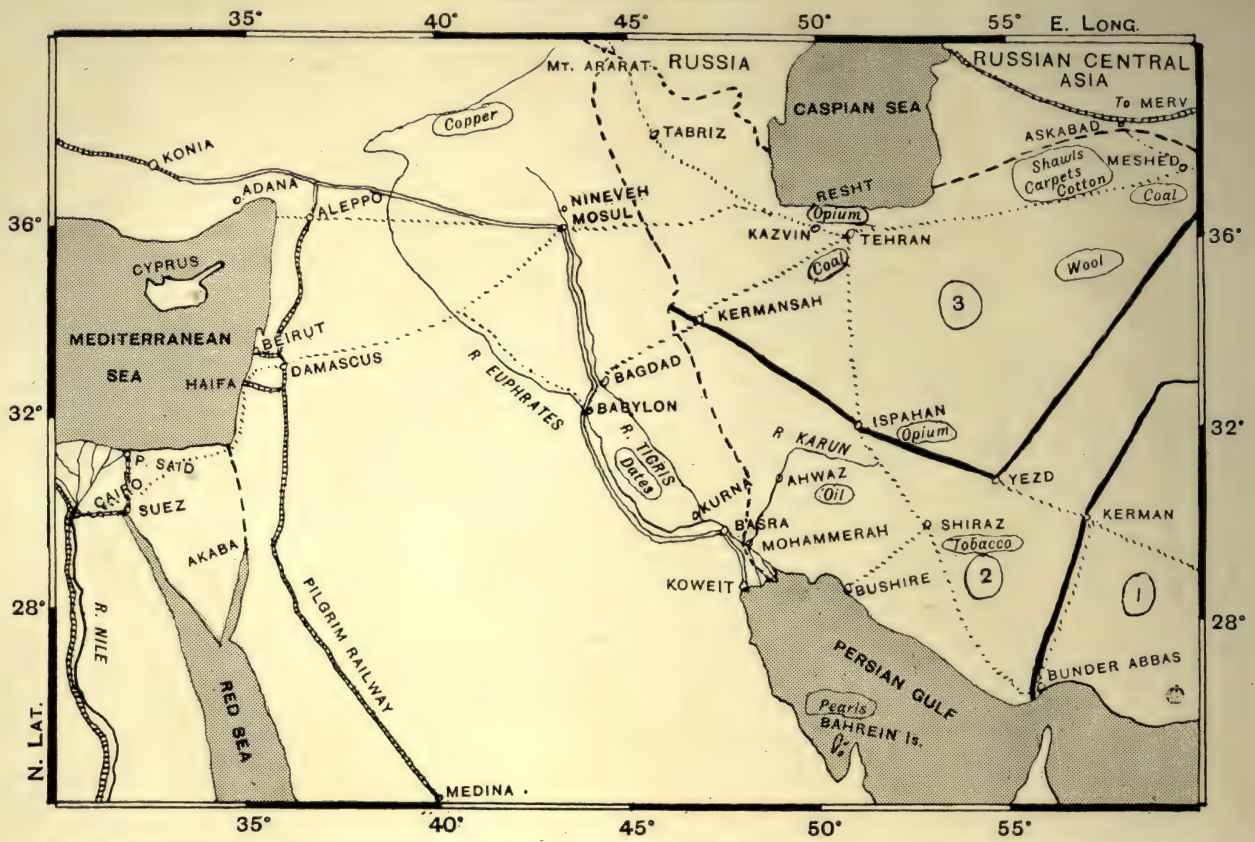
C. SANFORD TERRY.

[1] "Public Opinion," 10 September, 1915, p. 251.

(The sketch-map illustrative of this article has been prepared by Mr. T. S. Muir, M.A., F.R.S.G.S.).

SKETCH-MAP OF THE MIDDLE EAST.

Scale : One inch to 280 miles.



Railways completed ////////////////////

,, projected ————————

Trade Routes .....

Political Boundaries - - - - - - - - - - - -

Boundaries of Spheres of Influence in Persia ————————

British (1), Neutral (2), Russian (3).

Reviews

BIOGRAPHICAL STUDIES IN SCOTTISH CHURCH HISTORY: the Hale Lectures, 1913-14. By Anthony Mitchell, D.D., Bishop of Aberdeen and Orkney. London: A. R. Mowbray & Co. Pp. vi + 302.

THESE Lectures are not intended to be an outline of Scottish Church History, but are a series of sketches of representative persons in seven successive periods; and they were delivered under the trust-deed of an American bishop in a Chicago Episcopal Church to congregations mainly composed, doubtless, of Episcopalians. These specialties account for the selection of some of the subjects of biographical study, and for the partly denominational character of the work. While the lectures, however, naturally contain some things which Presbyterians may not endorse, the volume merits cordial appreciation from members of all communions as a scholarly, fair, and attractive presentation of seven very notable portraits in the Scottish ecclesiastical gallery.

The "noble and commanding figure of Columba" leads the way. We have a graphic description of his character—a "strange blend of opposing qualities" (p. 20), a "tender heart" united with a proud and passionate spirit (p. 13); and of his work as *miles insulanus*, a devoted missionary and "ruler of the Church" while "remaining a presbyter" (pp. 21, 30); organizer of monastic worship, doctrine, and enterprise; "a friend in need to whom men came from all quarters with distress of body and of soul" (p. 21). Particularly interesting is the author's explanation of many miracles ascribed to Columba which even so sober a writer as our late Professor Grub shrank from altogether rejecting; viz., "medical skill and knowledge remarkable for the time," "telepathic vision," "cosmical consciousness," and Celtic "second sight" (pp. 23-8). In describing the occasion of Columba's Calédonian mission the Bishop refers to Adamnan's double and seemingly contradictory representation of the saint as a "voluntary" exile for Christ, yet as being "excommunicated by a Synod in Ireland". The apparent discrepancy is reconciled by Adamnan's further statement that the excommunication was quickly reversed by the same Synod after a remarkable testimony by St. Brendan.

The second study is that of the Saint and Queen Margaret, the Saxon wife of Malcolm Canmore, under whom and their three sons Celtic Christianity, then in a stage of "degeneration" and "decay," yielded gradually to Saxon influences which were then at once Roman and in part reforming. "Margaret's efforts to reform the customs of the Celtic Church" (p. 54) are sympathetically related, including "discontinuance of worldly business on the Lord's Day," cessation of discreditable non-participation in the Eucharist by the laity, and abolition of the scandal of letting a "man marry his (widowed) stepmother". In connexion with Margaret and Malcolm, the author states that "there is some reason to believe that Malcolm founded the bishopric of Mortlach, the beginning of the See of Aberdeen," adding, however, in a note that "the evidence is of doubtful authority". Cosmo Innes, with

whom Skene, Burton, Bellesheim, Lawrie, etc., concur, is generally held to have proved that the documents on which the tradition of a See of Mortlach rested are spurious. The tradition probably arose from Malcolm having given to Mortlach properties which were afterwards, along with the monastery of Mortlach, attached by David I to the See of Aberdeen.

The biography of Bishop Elphinstone, the representative of the Mediaeval period, is written with the fulness of sympathy natural in one who also bears the title, Bishop of Aberdeen, and who is a graduate with Honours in Arts and in Divinity, as well as an honorary D.D., of the University which Elphinstone founded. Bishop Mitchell recounts his predecessor's high "reputation as an exponent of ecclesiastical law" (p. 85); his valuable service as a tactful ambassador "in missions to . . . France and England"; his appointment first to the See of Ross and then to that of Aberdeen where "the clergy needed to be reformed," but where "under Elphinstone's firm hand this state of affairs was soon remedied" (p. 91); his completion of the Cathedral tower which fell in 1688 (p. 102); finally his greatest life-work, when "amid the clash of old and new ideas, the Humanities of the Renaissance and the Scholasticism which had reigned for centuries, he founded a university where both might find a hearing and a home" (p. 70). Referring to the Founder's tomb in the College Chapel, the author states that "the Bishop's effigy and the figures in brass, representing the three theological virtues and contemplation, and the four cardinal virtues, were destroyed, after the Reformation, as emblems of idolatry" (p. 72) Our oldest authority (so far as we know) is Gordon of Rothiemay, who in his "Descriptio" (1661) declares that "all were *robbed and sold* long ago". Orem's much later account (in his "Old Aberdeen," 1724) is "that the tomb was stripped of its ornaments for fear of accidents". Our Reformers and their followers, as in the notable case of St. Andrews Cathedral, have often suffered discredit for destruction with which they had nothing to do. Thanks, however, mainly, to Professor Harrower, the tomb, as our author indicates, will soon be "restored to something like its original beauty".

The subject of the fourth study, representing the Reformation Period, is Erskine of Dun. Bishop Mitchell has done good service in showing that Erskine's "importance in the Reformation movement has hardly been adequately recognized" (p. 119). Of reforming leaders he was "earliest on the scene" in the final conflict, having been "marvellously illuminated" (to use Knox's words) by the year 1534. He was the friend of Wishart, helped to draw up the first Scottish Covenant, and cordially supported Knox at various crises. By his early patriotic championship of the French as opposed to the English alliance he did much to counteract the anti-reforming influence of those who identified Romanism with patriotism; and as the trusted subject at first of Mary of Guise and afterwards of Mary Stuart, he served the Protestant cause in a way impracticable for most Reformers. "He represented the moderate element in the Scottish Reformation" (p. 121). But "to attempt an account of the Scottish Reformation without making John Knox its central figure" will appear to most readers not only "bold" (as the author admits) but vain. After Wishart's death Knox was recognized at St. Andrews as Reforming leader; and during his subsequent exile he was in touch, through published tracts and private letters, with Scottish friends of the cause. On his first return to Scotland in 1555 he persuaded Protestants to cease attendance at Mass, and to celebrate the Lord's Supper with a reformed ritual, thus transforming a Protestant movement into a Reformed Church. Through

his preaching tour during this visit, culminating in ten days' ministry at Edinburgh in defiance of the hierarchy, Protestant zeal was aroused. Next year, when the Scottish Reformers, after summoning Knox from Geneva to inaugurate a more active Protestantism, timidly stopped him at Dieppe, letters from Knox led to the Covenant which pledged its signators to "defend the Cause with substance and lives". After Knox's final return in 1559, it was his famous Perth sermon against the idolatry of the Mass which precipitated the final conflict issuing in the Reformation; and amid subsequent success alternating with temporary failure, it was what our author signalizes (p. 115) as Knox's "extraordinary vigour and intensity, the invincible integrity of his purpose and purity of his aims as a Reformer" which mainly inspired and sustained the Reform party and secured their ultimate triumph.

In selecting Archbishop Leighton as representative of the Covenanting period, Bishop Mitchell avoids any very detailed treatment of the conflicts of that time; but with commendable candour, he declares (p. 161) that "the great strength of Presbyterianism (during the period) was its witness for the spiritual independence of the Kirk, just as the great weakness of the Episcopal system was the subservience of its bishops to the Crown". James VI's "Five Articles of Perth" (the Bishop further declares), "reasonable in themselves, were passed by methods which will not bear inspection"; "Charles I drove the country into exasperation"; "for the persecution under Charles II no palliation can be offered"; "one cannot think of it without shame and sorrow" (p. 203). On the other hand, candid Presbyterians must admit that Covenanters were equally intolerant, although less truculent, towards those who like the "Aberdeen Doctors" refused to sign the National Covenant; and the British Solemn League and Covenant was intolerantly framed for the extirpation of prelacy in England and Ireland. But in Robert Leighton we have a Churchman who rose above the prejudices of his age, and whom members of all communions now eulogize and revere. Bishop Mitchell's very interesting biographical study along with Dr. Dugald Butler's recent "Life and Letters" will enhance the reader's admiration for one who, while thoroughly human and possessing a "keen sense of humour" (p. 174), "was a man apart from his fellows both in holiness and spiritual perception, who strove faithfully to do his duty in a difficult world" (p. 212). Most moderate Presbyterians and Episcopalians will now probably agree that Leighton's "Accommodation"—Bishops subject to the General Assembly and without a veto on the resolutions of a majority of Presbyters—was a fair compromise in then existing circumstances; and it had the royal sanction. But "Leighton was the only person among the bishops who declared for these methods" (p. 206); Archbishop Sharp "viewed the proposal as an undermining of Episcopacy" (p. 208); "the inferior clergy hated the whole thing". On the other hand, bitter experience prevented Covenanters from relying either on royal promises or on episcopal acquiescence; and even moderate Presbyterians refrained from committing themselves beforehand to an arrangement which Leighton might have been unable eventually to accomplish.

The penal laws, which the disinterestedly persistent Jacobitism of most episcopal clergy caused to be imposed in the time of George I and George II, meant for their Church repression and privation; but, as Bishop Mitchell indicates, "the trial was one which purged and purified her" (p. 270); and he selects as a worthy representative of that period John Skinner of Linshart, whose poetry (including the famous "Tullochgorum" and "Ewie") won for him

the admiration of Robert Burns. The reader's sympathy cannot but be awakened by the author's picture of the poet-parson—his early struggle with poverty as a "dominie"; his settlement as episcopal minister in Buchan; his unmerited ill-treatment there at the time of the '45, although he was "no Jacobite"; his astute evasion and eventual bold defiance of the harsh law limiting Scottish Episcopal ministrations to four persons at a time besides the inmates of the house; his six months' imprisonment in Old Aberdeen cheered by the visits of "many sympathetic" citizens, and by the companionship of his eight years old son, the future bishop; his "return home in triumph as a confessor for Episcopacy"; his later effective share in rebuilding Zion after the accession of George III had led to "alleviation of the lot of the suffering Church"; his "learned labours in the Hebrew Scriptures" which gained the praise of Bishop Sherlock of London; his "Nolo episcopari" in 1782, and his "joy and pride" in the appointment of his son, who never concealed that "in all his measures for the Church's relief and prosperity he was, under God, more indebted to the head, the heart, and the hand of his own father than to any other fellow-labourer". It is interesting for Aberdonians to recall that Bishop John Skinner, "relying on the counsel and support of his father" (p. 249), took the leading part in the consecration (within the "upper-room" in Longacre) of Bishop Seabury, the first Bishop of the American Church, when the English clergy shrank from being mixed up with a proceeding which had not been sanctioned by the British Legislature; and we readily discern the father's inspiration when his son declared that "he ventured to show more regard to Acts of Apostles than to Acts of Parliament".

As the author's series begins, so it closes with an Irishman, John Dowden, theological professor, and from 1886 to 1910 Bishop of Edinburgh, who represents the Scottish Episcopal Church amid the prosperity of "Modern Times". At the outset of his episcopate Bishop Dowden aroused keen resentment both within and beyond Presbyterian circles by preventing Bishop Wordsworth of St. Andrews from fulfilling an engagement (made during the vacancy in the Edinburgh see) to deliver a lecture on Christian Unity on a week-night in St. Cuthbert's Parish Church; and so far as regards ecclesiastical inter-communion it is to be hoped that the Episcopal Church of Scotland is more correctly represented by the author of this volume, who has preached in our University Chapel, than by the subject of his closing "study". But Bishop Dowden, none the less, by his "Celtic Church of Scotland" and numerous other works, has laid all students of ecclesiastical history, as well as of doctrine and worship, under deep obligation. He bore also, as Bishop Mitchell has shown, a very notable "share in the expansion and consolidation" of the Church which he loved and served; and it is fair to add that his official narrowness was united with personal courtesy towards clergy of other branches of the Scottish Church.

HENRY COWAN.

EVOLUTION AND THE WAR. By P. Chalmers Mitchell, M.A. (Aberdon.), M.A., D.Sc. (Oxon.), LL.D. (Aberdon. et West. Univ. Pennsylvania), F.R.S., F.L.S., F.Z.S., Secretary to the Zoological Society of London. London: John Murray. Pp. xxv + 114.

IN a very interesting personal introduction Dr. Chalmers Mitchell tells us of his first impressions of Germany and the Germans and of their subsequent

confirmation or correction. In the spring of 1884, as a new-made graduate of the University of Aberdeen, he went for the summer to Germany. "Goethe I knew, and a few of the poets in translation; Schopenhauer had bored me, and Kant had beaten me, but the shining fragile net thrown by Hegel over the universe had enchanted me, and I was deep-read in Stirling's 'Secret of Hegel' and in Wallace's 'Logic' and 'Prolegomena'. All this to show that for me Germany was not a Power among other European Powers. Old philosophy and young life were all I cared for." Two things soon gave him the shock of feeling that he was an alien in an alien country. The first was the supervisory interest of the police (so unintelligible to our unsuspiciousness), whom Mitchell and his fellow-traveller entirely failed to convince of the exact truth that they had no business of any kind in Berlin. The second was the overwhelming evidence of military activity, for it was new to him to find soldiering the urgent business of a State. In the course of the summer he enjoyed in Pomerania and West Prussia "the amazing *Gastfreundlichkeit* of Germany, something warmer, more intimate, and adopting than the best of English hospitality". Another impression was hearing Bismarck in the Reichstag launch his World-policy. From his note-book of thirty years ago the author quotes a conversation with a Berliner which is striking in showing that even then, with no clouds in the sky between England and Germany, there was preparation on a thorough-going scale for a struggle to the death.

Dr. Chalmers Mitchell goes on to tell of his subsequent acquaintance with Germany as a country of great biologists, of his discovery of Russian and French literature (to be placed "above all that was ever written in the German language, far above dyes and drugs and all the material progress of Germany"). He explains also how he came to write in 1896 a now rather famous article in "The Saturday Review". Under the title "A Biological View of Our Foreign Policy" he predicted (in terms which he would not now altogether homologate) "the first great racial struggle of the future," namely, that in the throes of which we now are. "One or the other has to go," he wrote; "one or the other will go."

At a later date, after the author became secretary of the Zoological Society of London, he had another experience which is diagnostic of the megalomaniacal disease of "Deutschland über alles". It illustrates "the odd way in which a German will sometimes confide in you his scheme for your own undoing". A German zoologist, who had previously accepted some of Mitchell's professional suggestions, came to his office in Regent's Park, and unfolded a scheme for establishing in London, with German capital, a Hagenbeck Zoological Park, which would, he said, wipe out the Zoo in a season. "He was uncertain as to the most suitable part of London to select for the enterprise, and wished my advice and assistance in choosing and obtaining a site." What can be said?

We have lingered over the introduction, for it is written in a delightfully frank manner; but we must pass to the body of the book. It contains a destructive criticism of the view, familiarized to us by the works of that eminent biologist (or necrologist shall we say?) von Bernhardi, that "war is a fundamental law of evolution". The argument is concrete and convincing, and the general thesis seems to us sound sense—and naturally enough, for have we not maintained it ourselves? The first step in the argument is that the struggle for existence in nature is very rarely anything like internecine warfare between nearly related organisms. Although Darwin headed a paragraph in "The

Origin of Species," "Struggle for Life Most Severe between Individuals and Varieties of the Same Species," the evidence he gave in support of this was far from convincing, and in other passages he made it clear that his conception of the struggle for existence was as wide as it was subtle. The technical phrase, which was to be taken in "a large and metaphorical sense," has been narrowed down by popular expositors (and by mistaken experts like Huxley), so that it suggests to most minds a life and death competition around the platter of subsistence, whereas Darwin meant it to include all the varied reactions and responses that self-assertive, yet often kin-bound, living creatures make against environing limitations and difficulties. The author has done good service in carefully considering such well-known Darwinian illustrations of sanguinary competition as the contest between brown rat and black rat, and showing that they are quite untenable. It is of great value to find a naturalist of his distinction pointing out clearly and circumstantially that what often happens in face of difficulties and limitations is that groups of individual animals seek out some unfilled corner or discover some new way of exploiting their environment. "Natural suitability to the organic and inorganic environment and capacity to adapt behaviour to circumstances are the dominant factors in successful struggle, and there is no trace of the remotest resemblance with human warfare. This is the struggle for existence as Darwin thought of it." It is perhaps of still greater value to find one who describes himself as "a hard-shell Darwinian evolutionist," recognizing that the struggle for existence is often very literally an endeavour after well-being, and affords no justification for war between nations. He is prepared to "adduce from the writings of Darwin himself, and from those of later naturalists, a thousand instances taken from the animal kingdom in which success has come about by means analogous with the cultivation of all the peaceful arts, the raising of the intelligence, and the heightening of the emotions of love and pity".

The second step of the argument is that modern nations are not units of the same order as the units of the animal and vegetable kingdoms. Therefore, even if we have got a grip of accurate biological conclusions (not like von Bernhardi's "great verity" that "war is a fundamental law of evolution"), we must be careful in applying them, without fresh verification, within another universe of discourse. The point is that in the realm of non-human organisms, the units (species or varieties) are composed of individuals united by blood-relatlonship, whereas political communities of men, nationalities rather than races, "cohere not because of common descent but because of bonds that are peculiar to the human race". It is characteristic of the author's biology that he attaches much more importance to environmental "nurture" than to germinal "nature". The Mendelians and the Eugenists are apt to "forget the dominance of what we call mind over what we call matter. It is after the Miltonoplasm has grown into a sentient being that the factors most potent in shaping the direction, quality, and value of his mental and emotional output come into operation." Thus "the environment of the body and the environment of the mind determine national differences. These variable factors, and notably the environment of the mind, differ from the factors that rule in the animal and vegetable kingdoms, inasmuch as they involve conscious human intelligence and choice, conscious imposition on the part of the rulers, and conscious acquiescence on the part of the governed." It is useful to have this protest against Mendelian fatalism, but it must not be allowed to obscure

the fact that environmental nurture and hereditary nature are complementary, not antithetic, factors in determining the individual life.

The third step in the argument is that Man is so profoundly apart from the rest of creation that it is fallacious to attempt "to justify human conduct by referring it to laws that may be supposed to rule the animal and vegetable kingdoms". The evolution of the definitely human illustrated selective synthesis and discontinuity; all the world became new. "It is consciousness that transforms all the qualities and faculties acquired by human beings from the animal world, and that is the foundation of free and intelligent existence." It matters little what word is used to express the distinctively human (and consciousness is not the one we should select): what is of importance is that we should rid ourselves entirely of that depreciatory nightmare view of Man which arose as the Nemesis of imperfectly digested Darwinism. Especially at a time like this it is of value to be reminded (if we have ever forgotten) that the human race at least does not live in the germ-plasm alone, and that the probable dysgenic influence of the war is only one aspect of the truth. It is useful to find "a lover of the scalpel and microscope, and of patient empirical observation, who dislikes all forms of supernaturalism," asserting "as a biological fact that the moral law is as real and as external to man as the starry vault. It has no secure seat in any single man or in any single nation. It is the work of the blood and tears of long generations of men. It is not in man, inborn or innate, but is enshrined in his traditions, in his customs, in his literature and his religion. Its creation and sustenance are the crowning glory of man, and his consciousness of it puts him in a high place above the animal world. Men live and die; nations rise and fall, but the struggle of individual lives and of individual nations must be measured not by their immediate needs, but as they tend to the debasement or perfection of man's great achievement." So ends a book well worth reading, every page of which means business. The author has got a style of his own—clear-cut and picturesque,—and he has earned the gratitude of all who enjoy resolute and sincere thinking.

J. Arthur Thomson.

The Bearing of Recent Discovery on the Trustworthiness of the New Testament. By Sir W. M. Ramsay. London: Hodder & Stoughton. Pp. xiv + 427.

In many respects this volume is the most interesting of the long and distinguished series which have issued from the unresting pen of our Emeritus-Professor of Humanity. It abounds in evidence of the same masterly command of the distinctive material which the author has patiently amassed for the elucidation and vindication of the Pauline and Lucan writings in the New Testament. It presents the same vivid illuminations of geographical and historical scenes to which he has accustomed us. It does not fail in the shrewd and often impressive personal reflections on the larger lessons of history, or in the effective illustrations of ancient events and ancient tendencies from modern parallels, which have been a feature of his earlier writings. There is not lacking the old acerbity of jibe or counter-jibe against the "critics," against "the self-satisfied and pretentious ignorance of the critical theologians." There is the same wealth of valuable and arresting information modestly packed into footnotes which has rewarded the gleaner's

scrutiny of his previous writings. But in this work Sir William Ramsay has permitted himself to take advantage of his privilege as an *emeritus* in two ways. He indulges in a frequent retrospect over his previous books, bringing their principal contentions and conclusions into a closer unity, quoting their words and making innumerable references to their contents in detail. And, most interesting of all, he takes his readers into his confidence and tells the story of his own life as a scholar so far as it bears upon his subject. Whether or not one can agree with Sir William's theories or conclusions, one is profoundly grateful for a scholarship so laborious and so wide, so full of human and personal interest, so far removed from pedantry and routine. There has been little work done in the world of New Testament scholarship upon the same level, and his Alma Mater, looking back, as this book enables her afresh to do, upon the development of his career, may well cherish a renewed pride in his life-work.

The University Review is not the medium for a technical notice of the contents of a work like this. It may suffice to state that among the chapters which call for special mention and demand special commendation are those which discuss the "General Impression of Trustworthiness in the Acts," "Trial Scenes in the Acts," "Magic and Magicians, in the New Testament and in New Testament times," "The Magi at the Birth of Jesus," "Salvation as a Pagan and a Christian Term," "Luke's Account of the First Census," "When Quirinius was governing Syria," and not least those entitled "Analogies and Fulfilment of Prophecy," and "Your Poets have said". They abound in sentences which merit quotation, and they will enrich the next generation of commentaries upon the New Testament. They assist in a service of extreme value by setting in a clearer light scenes and sayings which will have a priceless sanctity for serious men and women so long as the Christian faith endures.

But I may be allowed to quote some passages which will appeal to the readers of this Review because of their academically domestic interest. They are taken from the Second Chapter, the Introductory Statement:—

"In March, 1868, at the end of my second year at the University of Aberdeen, I was feeling every day that college work had been an unalloyed happiness, and every moment spent in class-work or in preparation a delight. Even the details of syntax and word-formation had their fascination, and the inflection of the Greek verb was interesting. True, we never passed one throughout two years of class-work without some student being called on to conjugate it, though years before I entered college I could and did often write out the parts of every common verb without an error, and the best of my class-fellows I do not doubt had done the same. Yet the unexpectedness of the parts made this work like voyaging on an unknown sea: in that primitive period no explanation was given us how those strange vagaries were all obedient to more deep-lying laws; but one was vaguely beginning to feel that some hidden principle lay under the apparent caprice.

"On the final day we of the Second Year gathered in the Latin classroom. The feeling was in my mind that morning that something determining was going to happen. . . . The Professor of Greek, who knew every student by face and position, glanced round the room before beginning to read his list, until he saw me; and as I caught his eye, I knew before he spoke that I was the outstanding figure in his mind. The Professor of Latin mentioned that I stood apart in the list. In that room my life was determined:

I formed the resolve to be a scholar, and to make everything else subservient to that purpose and that career.

"In the classroom, also, one other matter settled itself. The borderland between Greece and the East, the relation of Greek literature to Asia, had already a vague fascination for me; and this was to be the direction of the life that I imagined in the future. As it has turned out, that thought of the relation between Greece and the East was an anticipation of my life; but the form developed in a way that I did not imagine until many years passed. I thought of work in a room or a library, but it has lain largely in the open air and on the geographical frontier where Greek-speaking people touched the East. I thought of Greek literature in its relation to Asia; but the subject widened into the relation between the spirit of Europe and of Asia through the centuries. . . .

"I had found my proper work, the study of Roman institutions in Asiatic Greece, and the influence of Asia on the Græco-Roman administration. If I had been appointed to a Professorship of Greek, as I wished, or had remained a Professor of Classical Archæology, none of my proper work could have been done rightly. . . . In every case the course was marked out by the judgment and will of others. In each step I had no thought of the succeeding step but drifted without plan as fate chose. In the few cases where I formed a plan, and started on my own initiative, I was usually disappointed, and afterwards found that the disappointment was a necessary stage in education, and that success would have been a calamity. I had gone to Oxford with the aim of getting a Fellowship as the way towards a life of Research. If this aim had been successful at the time and in the way that at first I anticipated, I should have inevitably sacrificed my dream and ambition and drifted into some other line. I left a failure; and was invited to come back successful in my own fated line of life. Nature and the world were wise and kind, and always guided where I was erring and ignorant; or dare one venture to use a more personal form of the idea and speak of Providence?"

In these reflections upon life's direction through disappointment Sir William Ramsay is not by any means alone. Others have undergone the same experiences and learned the same lessons. Some of his readers, I do not doubt, will be cheered by his story and encouraged to turn their own rebuffs into similar directions to success.

WILLIAM A. CURTIS.

POLITICAL THOUGHT IN ENGLAND: THE UTILITARIANS FROM BENTHAM TO J. S. MILL. By William L. Davidson, M.A., LL.D. Home University Library. London: Williams and Norgate.

IT was a happy insight which led the editors of this series to select Professor Davidson to write the history of the Utilitarian movement in England. Only a writer who has come under the sway of the movement at some time in his life, and has had intimate acquaintance with its leaders or with their disciples, can be expected to do justice to its historical influence. Professor Davidson fulfils these conditions. The result is this engaging little volume, written with sympathy, tact, and judicious, almost detached, appreciation. He is to be congratulated on accomplishing a difficult task with success. For that strange modern personage, the "general reader,"—with his immeasurable curiosity and dimly-lit intelligence—will certainly be able to say when he closes this book

that he does know something definite about the subject discussed. The same cannot always be said of the volumes in the attractive series which bears the courageous title of a Home University Library. Owing to the immensity of the subjects so often dealt with in these tiny books we feel at the end of the perusal as if we had been trying to learn the geology of a country from an express train, or taking peeps at the fields of omniscience from an aeroplane.

We cannot but regret that the limitation in the conception of the subject given to Professor Davidson should have been so arbitrary. It would have been so easy to have completed the survey of English Utilitarianism by a statement of the main argument of a treatise which appeared only one year after the death of J. S. Mill in 1873. This was Sidgwick's "Methods of Ethics," the first edition of which appeared in 1874. Sidgwick's book is the last distinctive step in the development of the utilitarian theory of ethics. No one after him added anything of marked significance to this scheme of thought: and his special treatment of ethics practically rounded off the movement initiated by Bentham. It was all the more important that Professor Davidson should have been allowed to include Sidgwick within this historical survey, when we reflect that his treatise was the most elaborate and careful exposition and defence of Utilitarianism to be found in this school of thought. And even apart from its connexion with the history of Utilitarianism, the "Methods of Ethics" is a book which has few equals and perhaps no superior in the history of modern ethics.

Professor Davidson lays stress on the essentially practical aim of the Utilitarians whom he passes in review. This is generally neglected by critics and exponents alike, but no one can doubt the accuracy of this judgment. Without such a key to their domain of thought, even Professor Davidson's uniformly generous handling of their doctrines would have failed him. He is quite alive to the defects of their thinking, and only stays his pen because he reminds himself that theoretical criticism of a position not intended to be wholly or primarily theoretical, is for the most part a waste of energy. Utilitarianism deals mainly with ways and means, and only in a popular and offhand manner with the question of the end. The term end in fact is identified with consequence or result: Utilitarianism knows nothing of unrealized far-away ideals. And it makes no pretence to explain everything in the moral life: it is more interested in the quick returns of practical social reform, than in the slow returns of an inquiry into the complete truth about morality. Thus we find it picking up moral assumptions and moral terms at haphazard, making the best of them, and cutting the knot of a difficulty by bluff humour in the case of Bentham or if necessary by an appeal to prejudice in the case of J. S. Mill. The latter's method of settling the difficult point as to how we can be sure there are differences of quality in pleasures is typical of the specious logical slimness often found in the school. "It is better," says Mill, "to be a human being dissatisfied than a pig satisfied: better to be Socrates dissatisfied than a fool satisfied. And if the fool or the pig is of a different opinion, it is because they only know their own side of the question. The other party to the comparison knows both sides." But does he? A Socrates can have no experience of the pleasures of being a fool, otherwise he would not be Socrates: and a human being can have no experience of the sublime satisfaction of a pig, otherwise a human being would not be human.

Practical in its aim and method, Utilitarianism, as Professor Davidson makes abundantly clear, was of the first importance in bringing about practical

changes in social institutions and in political life, as well as in legislation. The record of Bentham's influence in his time and for many years afterwards is remarkable, and forms one of the most interesting sections in this volume. Only second to Bentham's was the influence of J. S. Mill, whose detailed application of the empirical method of Utilitarianism to economics and politics made a great impression on his contemporaries and is still valuable.

The connexion between Utilitarianism in ethics and the philosophical theory of Associationism is clearly brought out by the author and rightly emphasized. The reason for the connexion is that both rest on an appeal for confirmation to empirical facts in experience. The application of Associationism to the mind in general was furnished by James Mill, and later by Dr. Bain: the thoroughgoing application of Associationism to the processes of thought in particular was supplied by J. S. Mill's "Logic". Both of these developments are dealt with suggestively by Professor Davidson, though naturally they are of secondary importance to his main subject.

Utilitarianism may be said to be a peculiarly English type of doctrine, even though the two Scotchmen, James Mill and John Stuart Mill, had much to do with expounding the doctrine and securing its recognition. It has not made any strong appeal beyond these islands, at least amongst minds anxious to possess a coherent interpretation of the moral life. One of J. S. Mill's ethical booklets—that on Liberty—had indeed an immense influence amongst the young Indians and the young Japanese about a quarter of a century ago. But careful students of ethical problems have never been satisfied with the logical cogency still less the logical completeness of the position of Utilarianism — a dissatisfaction frankly admitted by the honest mind of Henry Sidgwick. In the fullest exposition of the whole Utilitarian movement given by a foreigner—the volume on "La Morale Anglaise," written by the wonderful youth Guyau at the age of eighteen—the keen logical insight of the Frenchman finds Utilitarianism as a theory faced with intellectual bankruptcy. "It is difficult," he concludes, "to base morality in the strict acceptation of the term on simple facts with the help of purely scientific inductions and without metaphysical hypotheses."

But while admitting the theoretical defectiveness of Utilitarianism, it is all the more important to acknowledge, as Dr. Davidson amply proves in this little volume, the stimulating influence and the practical effectiveness of its doctrine. After all it is a great matter if a utilitarian theory stands the test of its own principle. Tried by this test the theory has certainly shown itself to be useful.

J. B. Baillie.

Some Results of Research in the History of Education in England with Suggestions for its Continuance and Extension. By Arthur F. Leach. London: Published for the British Academy by Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press. Pp. 48.

A melancholy interest attaches to a postumous review. The author died in the end of September shortly after the issue of this pamphlet, and anything that can now be said must be by way of appreciation of labours already finished. Mr. Leach was an indefatigable worker in the field of educational history, and had established his title to speak with unquestionable authority

of portions of that field hitherto very little explored. A brilliant Oxford scholar, Fellow of All Souls, he became an assistant Charity Commissioner in 1884. In that capacity he was called on to make enquiries into the endowments of ancient educational foundations, his first case being the Prebendal School, Chichester. His researches here and elsewhere led to discoveries which brought him "first to doubt, then to deny, and finally to disprove the authorized version, and to revise, recast, or perhaps rather to create *de novo* the history of English education, through that of the schools in which it was given". The accepted account dated middle-class education in England from the foundation of St. Paul's School by Colet in 1512 and the grammar schools of Edward VI. Working back from the records of the Chichester School, the author was able to furnish clear documentary proof of the existence of flourishing schools of this type long anterior to Edward VI, to all the Tudors and all the Plantagenets. Of Edward VI as educational reformer his opinion may be gathered from the title of the first section of one of his longer works, "English schools at the Reformation," where he is designated "Edward VI: Spoiler of Schools". "The poor, rickety, over-educated boy" was, however, in nowise personally responsible; "Edward VI" stands for the Minister—Somerset, Northumberland, etc.—in power from time to time. Following up the clues obtained in further investigation Mr. Leach proceeded to establish the existence of schools of secondary character among our Saxon ancestors, "decried as they were . . . as uncivilized beer-drinkers". So the series is carried back past Alfred the Great and right up to the time of Augustine, who first preached Christianity to the English.

The importance of these results can hardly be over-rated. They restore historical continuity in the development of education alongside that of civilization in general and of religion in particular. If we endeavour to read the story forward, we must start with the establishment of a system of schools in the Roman Empire in the time of Quintilian about the year 100 A.D. During the following centuries the system had been propagated by the preachers of the Gospel, and when toward the end of the sixth century the missionaries reached Britain, they came to it as to other countries with the Latin service-book in one hand and the Latin grammar in the other. Converts, not merely priests but laymen, had to be taught the language before they could understand the elements of religion. Schools were a necessary adjunct to the work of evangelization, the grammar school became the "ante-room, the vestibule of the church". It is a large and important contribution to educational history to have established an unbroken succession of these schools from 631, when Canterbury School was already so famous as to be adopted as a model for a new foundation, down through Saxon and Norman periods and right up to the late Tudors. Public action and private benefaction were constantly making fresh provision of schools, until by the time of Edward VI they were to be numbered by the hundred. A succession of scholars like Alcuin, Neckam, Wycliffe, Skelton, Wolsey, affords concrete proof of the success of their efforts. The complete story is told in Mr. Leach's published volumes, especially "Educational Charters" and "The Schools of Medieval England," in addition to the one already referred to. This booklet sums up and enforces his most important conclusions, his "Results". The "Suggestions" is an appeal to the Academy to undertake the compilation of an exhaustive chartulary of all the records. The case for further investigation may be considered as proved, but the removal of the

person best qualified to act as editor of the records now forms a serious handicap to the success of such an undertaking.

The author does not bear errors or those who fall into them, at all gladly. Many historians of repute, not excepting J. R. Green, come under the lash. Dr. John Kerr earns a share of the censure on account of his claim, in his "Scottish Education," of antiquity for Ayr Academy. All dear friends from Cambridge seem to have a special faculty for exciting the author. The weakness may be forgiven. He has deserved well of educationists, and his loss leaves a blank that will not easily be filled.

JOHN CLARKE.

THE BOOK OF REVELATION. By Rev. J. T. Dean, M.A., Coldingham, Berwickshire. Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark. Pp. 191.

THIS is not the author's first literary venture. His earlier work—"Visions and Revelations: Discourses on the Apocalypse"—has evidently pointed him out to the editors of the valued series of "Handbooks for Bible Classes and Private Students" (Principal Alexander Whyte, D.D., and Rev. John Kelman, D.D.) as the man to write a suitable Handbook on this difficult book of New Testament Scripture. He has not disappointed them, and we believe he will not disappoint any thoughtful reader who sets himself to study it under his guidance.

Mr. Dean is fortunate in the time of the appearance of his Handbook, which comes to us at the psychological moment. A few years ago a student in a B.D. examination, answering a question as to the spiritual value of this Book of Holy Scripture, gravely declared that it had no spiritual value whatever for our age and time. We doubt if he would make the same assertion to-day. To multitudes the Bible has become a new Book. The crisis which has overtaken the world in this great and unprecedented War has sent thousands of intelligent men and women to read the Psalms, and the Prophetic Books of the Old Testament in particular, with new zest, and to find in them meanings which the gigantic conflict makes plain and striking to the earnest student of the ways of God with men. Nor is it otherwise with the great Prophetic Book of the New Testament. The times in which we are living are themselves apocalyptic, and in their light, as it falls upon passages of St. John's Apocalypse that were dark and meaningless before, we see the eternal principles of the Divine administration of the affairs of men and nations shining forth clear and plain. As we study the Book, we feel that the present struggle is in line with the situation in Asia in the Church's first conflicts with Roman power, that it is, as our author says, a recrudescence of the powers of evil challenging the right of Christ to reign in the world. "We see," says Mr. Dean, "the whole resources of one of the most highly gifted of modern nations captured in the interest of a world-ambition and lust for power. Science has forced from Nature her deepest secrets only to direct them into channels of destruction. The principles of social organization, the benefits of education, the toil and travail of many years, are all visibly concentrated, in opposition to the rights and liberties of other nations, in the attempt to suppress the life of smaller peoples, to buttress cynical acts of repudiation of covenants, and to carry out the will of the strong by means that shock the enlightened consciences of mankind" (p. 48). Of the permanent

value of the Book of Revelation, setting forth the struggle between the forces of God and the forces of Satan, and the final victory of Christianity over the powers of evil and the brutality of men, Mr. Dean's thoughtful and instructive commentary furnishes ample proof.

In the course of his Introduction, which covers some fifty pages, Mr. Dean describes in successive chapters the situation of the Church at the time when the Apocalypse was written, the primary purpose of the Book, the relation of the Book to Jewish Apocalyptic literature, the date, authorship, and permanent value. The chapter on the relation of the Revelation to kindred Jewish literature shows on the part of our author a complete mastery of this new and interesting field which occupies such a large place in modern eschatological study. The difficulties as to the date and authorship of the Apocalypse are acknowledged and dealt with in an impartial spirit. The question of the very existence of John the Presbyter makes his authorship extremely improbable. Professor Milligan's learned argument, fifty years ago, against his existence has not been met, but rather finds increasing support. According to the late Dr. Salmon of Dublin, it depends upon "a doubtful interpretation of an ambiguous word in an isolated extract from a lost book". That the Book was written by the Son of Zebedee, the Apostle of the Lord, is the view still favoured by authorities of the greatest weight.

The Commentary itself is a devout and scholarly piece of work. The author's principle of interpretation is the historical, and he applies it with soundness of judgment, finding his illustrations all the way down the Christian era to the present time. We trust his book may be widely read; and even if it should be found beyond the powers of the ordinary Bible Class, it would be of great help to ministers in expounding the Book of Revelation to their congregations.

THOMAS NICOL.

HOLIDAYS IN SWEDEN. By J. B. Philip, M.A. London: Skeffington & Son. Pp. viii + 316.

A MODEST and unassuming work this, it is none the less an exceedingly interesting and delightful one. We have here no commonplace account of the stodgy round of regular "sights" made by the ordinary tourist, content to follow the beaten track,

And glance, and nod, and bustle by;

no mere assimilation of details derivable from guide-books. Mr. Bentley Philip shapes his own course, makes his own observations, forms his own opinions. "I landed at Visingso," he tells us, for example, "with a very imperfect notion of what there was to see, and of how best to see it." The spice of personal adventure is thus interwoven with the individual investigation of a foreign land. Mr. Philip is clearly an intelligent observer, with a true instinct for natural beauty, and responding readily to the emotions which natural beauty excites. He possesses, besides, a quiet humour, sub-acid at times but never splenetic, which adds piquancy to comments characterized by good sense and betokening sound judgment.

The book is evidently the outcome of more than one holiday spent in Sweden, for which Mr. Philip has assuredly conceived a great admiration. He is loud in his praises of the unspoiled nature of the country and its people,

its magnificent woods and shining waters, and especially the glamour of the northern twilight.

> What is the source of the witchery? [he asks]. Chiefly it is the clear northern sky, often cloudless, and faintly coloured yellow and blue, against which spires and domes stand darkly out. It is this wonderful light which, long after the sun has actually set, clothes everything with mystery and new charm, covering irrelevant details but bringing into relief the poetry of castle, of stream, of tree. You feel surrounded by some ethereal intelligence, which fills the spacious vault, and your spirit would fain go out and hold converse with the voices of the night, which seem to be whispering everywhere though you cannot hear exactly what they say. Hark! it is the North a-calling.

The lakes and forests engage a great deal of his attention, but by no means to the exclusion of other features. The attractions of Stockholm, Gothenburg, and other places are duly set forth; there is a charming picture of Kullen, with its outlook on the bright waters of the Cattegat; and University readers at least will be interested in the account of a visit to Upsala, with its Cathedral and University and the country house of Linnæus, now the property of the State. A course at Upsala University, we are told, "moves as slowly as many other excellent things do in Sweden"—in some cases lasting possibly for fifteen years. Mr. Philip is at his best, however, when he leaves the towns and penetrates into the country, and describes for us the hill farms, the peasantry of Dalecarlia, and the Lapps and their reindeer. Amid much that is otherwise interesting—sketches of Swedish history and antiquities, descriptions of churches and museums, particulars of the native customs, etc.,—two chapters may be selected for special commendation—those dealing with National Characteristics and with Social Distinctions. The Swedes, according to our author, are a cultured, polite, and friendly people, with a passion for the subdivision and classification of labour, and a disposition to take most things easily and enjoy life.

One thing more must be said—and this about the author rather than about the book. Mr. Bentley Philip discloses himself as an ideal traveller. Nothing apparently worried him in his diverse wanderings through Sweden, except "the music of the night" furnished by fellow-travellers or temporary associates, which sometimes compelled all-too-early rising. If a train was slow—and most Swedish trains seem of that nature—he complacently set himself to benefit from the dawdling by contemplating the countryside or studying the passengers. If, with the burden of necessary impedimenta (including a camera, which seems to have gone everywhere with its owner), a walk proved longer than expected, he made the best of it by carefully noting the features of the scenery. If a hotel boots disappeared when wanted, he hunted till he got him; and he accommodated himself to all situations, even to the wholly negative construction to be invariably put on the customary Swedish phrase, "Coming immediately". He once endured an unbroken fast of eleven hours; several times he had to be doing with "the unsatisfying simplicity of the meals in country districts"; on one occasion, while his hostess provided the victuals, he had to cook them. A man who could maintain serenity of temper in all these trials could hardly fail to make his experiences vastly entertaining.

ROBERT ANDERSON.

THE LIFE OF LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (1820-1914). By Beckles Willson. Cassell and Company, Limited. **Pp. xvi. + 632.**

THIS is described as "the official" or authoritative biography of Lord Strathcona, his family having placed private letters and papers at the disposal of Mr. Beckles Willson. The abundance of material probably accounts for the size of the volume, though this is doubtless due as well to the long and varied life of the subject, who lived to be ninety-four and was a prominent figure for nearly half a century. We have in one sense an exhaustive treatment of the subject, so far as concerns the administrative work and public career of the man successively known as Donald Alexander Smith, Sir Donald Smith, and Lord Strathcona, and with it are incorporated much of the history of Canada and many details regarding the Hudson's Bay Company and the railway enterprises with which Lord Strathcona was prominently identified. A very proper estimate of him is also given as "Canada's foremost citizen," to whom, more than any other man, "is due Canada's material prosperity and much of her political temper". But rather scant justice is done to his lordship's munificent benefactions—the total amount of his donations exceeded a million and a half sterling; and the references to his advocacy and support of educational schemes and institutions are brief and rather perfunctory. A similar fault has to be found with the passages dealing with Lord Strathcona's Chancellorship of M'Gill University and of our own University. "The truly remarkable Aberdeen University [quater-] centenary celebrations, in which, as Chancellor, Lord Strathcona was the foremost figure," are dismissed in a page!

LESSONS IN GEOMETRY. By Charles McLeod, M.A., D.Sc. Aberdeen: The University Press. Pp. xii. + 507.

THIS is an excellent and practical text-book by an experienced and practical teacher. It is divided into two parts. The first part comprises the substance of Euclid I., II., III., the leading propositions of XI., and the properties of Similar Figures. It thus covers all the requirements for the Lower Leaving Certificate, and part of the Higher. The second part covers all that is required of the higher classes of Secondary Schools, including Trigonometry. The explanations and illustrations are most lucid and interesting, and show at every turn the hand of one who has had ripe experience in the difficulties of young students grappling with the wide field of Mathematics, and who possesses consummate skill in smoothing these difficulties away. No mathematical teacher should fail to procure a copy of this admirable volume. If we might venture one small criticism, is the "clock face" on page 17 not faulty? It is the recognised practice to use IIII instead of IV. The illustrations, it may be added, are unusually numerous, and uniformly helpful.

University Topics.

BEQUESTS FOR THE LIBRARY BY DR. DEY.

THE following bequests were made to the University by the late Dr. William Dey:—

1. The sum of £6000, of which the free income shall be applied in the purchase of books for the General University Library.
2. The sum of £1000, of which the free income shall be applied in the purchase of books to be added to the Celtic Department of the Library.
3. The sum of £1000, of which the free income shall be applied in the purchase of books to be added to the Department of the General Library specially connected with the Lectureship of Education in the University.

The residue of the estate, after the fulfilment of various trust purposes, is bequeathed to the University Court for the purpose of investment, along with the legacy of £6000, and the free income to be also applied in the purchase of books for the General University Library. The books belonging to Dr. Dey are also bequeathed to the University Library.

At a meeting of the Court held on 14 December, the Principal, who presided, referred to the lamented death of Dr. Dey, and alluded to the invaluable services which he had rendered to the cause of education in the North of Scotland, and to that University in particular. It was resolved to send to Dr. Dey's brothers a minute recording the Court's sympathy and appreciation of Dr. Dey's services.

LOUVAIN UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

In our second volume, p. 185, some account was given of old-time links between Louvain and Aberdeen. The Governors of the John Rylands Library, Manchester, recently resolved to give a practical expression to their deep feelings of sympathy with the authorities of the University of Louvain, in the irreparable loss which they have suffered; and decided that this should take the form of a gift of books to be selected by the librarian from the stock of duplicates in the possession of the Library. The Governors also invited other libraries and similar institutions to share in this expression of practical sympathy, offering not merely to house meantime such volumes as it may be thought proper to accept, but to classify the collection (according to the Brussels extension of the Dewey system), and to furnish it with a carefully compiled catalogue, recording the names of the donors, "so that when the time comes for its transference to its new home, it may be placed upon the shelves prepared for its reception and be ready forthwith for use".

The University Court of the University of Aberdeen, adopting a recommendation by the Library Committee, authorised the Librarian to prepare a list of such books in the University Library as were available and appropriate for the purpose described; and to submit these for consideration by the Governors of the John Rylands Library. It so happens that our Library—formed in 1860 by the union of the two old Libraries of King's College and Marischal College—contains an unusual number of duplicates of books of prior date, especially in the departments of theology, philosophy, history, and literature.

As the outcome of some correspondence with Mr. Guppy, Librarian of the John Rylands Library, a first instalment of 250 volumes has been forwarded to Manchester, and a condensed list of these has been printed in the *Aberdeen University Library Bulletin*, No. XIV.

DIVINITY PRIZE.

It was intimated at a meeting of the Court on 12 October that the late Mr. James Burgess, some time merchant in Aberdeen, had made a bequest to the University for the purpose of founding a prize for the best English essay on a subject connected with religion and morality, to be competed for by students in divinity at the University.

LECTURESHIP IN CELTIC.

This subject was again before the General Council of the University at its half-yearly meeting on 16 October. The Business Committee reported that a representation in favour of the institution in the University of a Lectureship in Celtic (see Vol. II., p. 70) had been made to the Court, but had not been acknowledged; and directed attention to a recent circular issued by the Scotch Education Department intimating the intention of the Department to "regard a course of study in Gaelic at a University as an essential part of the equipment of every teacher of the subject".

Professor Harrower moved:—

That the General Council desires once more to urge upon the Court the necessity of providing suitable teaching in Celtic at the earliest possible opportunity.

He thought the Council would agree with the statement in the minute of the Business Committee that the present time might not be opportune for pressing upon the Court the desirability of incurring a new item of expenditure; but, all the same, it seemed wise to keep the subject before the mind of the Court, as their experience during the last few years went to prove that the subject was not regarded by the Court as of vital and pressing importance. The sum of £300 had been assigned to Celtic in the Court's tentative scheme of allocation, but owing to the drop in the University revenues arising from the introduction of the inclusive fee, it had been found necessary to cut down the scheme by £300. But why was Celtic made the victim? It had been declared to be a pressing want many years before the other lectureships had even been spoken of. No fewer than three representations on the subject had been made by the Council—one in 1896, another in 1909, and a third in 1914; but, notwithstanding, Celtic had been steadily pushed into the background by the Court. The Professor went on to comment upon the striking

fact that Celtic was taught in more than a dozen Universities in the United Kingdom—in Oxford, Cambridge, London, Liverpool, and Manchester; but not in Aberdeen, which had produced more Celtic scholars of the first rank than any one of them. He also contended that it was essential for Aberdeen University to provide for the teaching of Celtic if it was to retain its hold on the Highlands. Of the four schools in Scotland in which higher work in Celtic had been done for years, three, he said, ought to be within their sphere of influence—Stornoway, Dingwall, and Kingussie; but from only one of these had they anything like a steady flow of students.

Mr. Hugh F. Campbell, advocate, Aberdeen, seconded the motion, laying stress upon the seriousness of the problem perplexing all the three Presbyterian Churches, of providing Gaelic-speaking ministers for vacant charges in the Highlands.

The Principal stated his belief that a representation from the Council on this important subject would receive favourable consideration from the Court, which had included a Lectureship in Celtic in its original scheme for the allocation of the Additional Government Grant. In consequence, however, of the need of assigning a considerable sum from this Grant as compensation for the financial loss to the University through the adoption of the Inclusive Fee System, the Court, with the approval of the Senatus, temporarily withdrew the proposal to institute a Celtic Lectureship out of the Grant. If from other sources funds were forthcoming, the Court, he felt sure, would be willing, with the concurrence of the Senatus, to take the necessary steps for the establishment of the Lectureship

The motion was unanimously adopted.

In connexion with this subject, the following passage from the minute of the Business Committee may be reproduced:—

> It is of some interest to note the incorrectness of the general belief that it was the late Professor Blackie, of Edinburgh, who originated the agitation for the establishment of a Celtic Chair in Scotland. So far back as 1835 the subject seems to have been under consideration by the board of directors of the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, and advantage was taken of the bringing in by Mr. Bannerman, M.P., on 22 June, 1835, of a bill uniting King's College and Marischal College into one University, to present a petition to the House of Commons "that a permanent provision should now be made for the establishment of a Professor [of Gaelic] in the United University of Aberdeen for so useful, so necessary, and so important a branch of Scottish education". The petition was laid on the table of the House on 27 July, but Mr. Bannerman withdrew his bill.

At a meeting of the Court on 11 January, it was decided, in conformity with a recommendation of the Senatus, to found a Lectureship in Celtic and Philology, and to appoint to it Mr. John Fraser (M.A., 1903), the salary to be contributed by the Senatus from the Dr. William Hunter Fund.

PATHOLOGY LECTURESHIP.

At the same meeting of the Court, a letter was read from Sir Alexander McRobert handing over to the University certain shares, the revenue from which is expected to amount to £745 or £750 per annum, as an endowment for the Georgina McRobert Lectureship in Pathology, with special reference to malignant diseases. The lectureship is to be attached to the Department of Pathology in the University.

The Court expressed the gratitude of the University to Sir Alexander for

his enlightened generosity and its appreciation of the many opportunties of research and teaching which his gift opened up, in one of the most important departments of medical science and practice.

ELECTION OF ASSESSORS.

It fell to the General Council of the University at its last meeting (in October), to elect two Assessors on the University Court in place of Dr. Albert Westland (elected 1911) and Colonel Rev. James Smith (elected, April 1915, for the unexpired portion of the term of office of the late Colonel William Johnston, who was elected in 1911). It was resolved, however, that application be made to the proper Government department for authority to postpone the election in conformity with the recent Act of Parliament.

The Secretary for Scotland subsequently issued an Order under the Elections and Registration Act, 1915, postponing the election of Assessors for a year and authorizing the Court to fill any casual vacancy that might occur. The effect of the Order was to extend the term of office of Dr. Westland and Colonel Smith to October 1916, and to make it incumbent on the Court to co-opt a successor to the late Dr. William Dey for a term ending in October, 1917.

As Dr. Dey's successor the Court appointed Mr. George Smith, M.A., LL.D., Director of Studies, Aberdeen Training Centre. Subsequently, it appointed Lieutenant-Colonel John Scott Riddell, M.V.O., M.A., M.B., Assessor in room of the late Dr. Westland.

UNIFORM PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

A proposal to this effect came before the General Council at its meeting in October, Rev. Dr. Gordon Murray moving:—

> That a remit be given to the Business Committee to consider and report on the advisability of instituting a uniform preliminary examination as opening the door of the University to any student in any of the faculties, to be followed in the case of Divinity and Education by the provision of courses leading to degrees on lines similar to those followed at present in Medicine (M.B.), and in Law (B.L.); and to retain expert advice in carrying out the remit.

He said that since the change took place in regard to the M.A. degree, it did not connote anything nowadays. One could not tell what course a student had passed through by knowing simply that he was an M.A. of the University, so much so that in regard to the Church of Scotland the authorities had set a preliminary examination before a student, even although an M.A., could enter the Divinity Hall. Nowadays, the scholars leaving the secondary schools, were, at anyrate, two years older on entering the University than in his time, and something ought to be done to shorten the University career for a profession. Mr. W. Stewart Thomson seconded; and the motion was agreed to.

THE CLASS SYSTEM.

In the "Introductory Statement" in Sir William M. Ramsay's recently published work on "The Bearing of Recent Discovery on the Trustworthiness of the New Testament"—quoted from in the review of the book which appears in this number of the REVIEW—the following remarks on the class system are made by the Emeritus Professor:—

"At that time in Aberdeen [1868] the prizes and places in each subject were not announced until the final day, when they were declared publicly for each of the four classes in separate session. The old class-system was still in full force, the same system which about 1760 was carried to Philadelphia and introduced into the University of Pennsylvania by William Smith of Aberdeen, first Provost of the University—(this interesting fact of University history is given on the authority of the present Provost, who told the whole story to the present writer in 1913)—and which spread thence over the whole of the United States, being accepted by all the older Universities, except the University of Virginia, and adopted by almost all the new foundations. Every student belonged to the class of his own year, studied the regular subjects in a fixed order, and passed through the curriculum among the same body of associates. He belonged for life to that "class," and in Aberdeen many of these classes kept up the custom of meeting once a year, and occasionally publishing a record of the fortunes of each individual. The annual meeting of the classes is in America associated with a public function of the University, and officially used as a powerful engine for preserving its unity and its connexion with former graduates. In Aberdeen the meeting remained always a private gathering of any class which chose to hold such a re-union, and the University took no part in it and no notice of it. Occasionally some professor was invited to the meeting, but as a rule it was purely a students' gathering of a single class. The class-system at Aberdeen, now much destroyed by the Royal Commission of 1894, was then a power in University life and exercised a strong influence on every student. That was the case with us, although our class was one which has never held any re-union or met in any general fashion after the fourth year ended; and this explanation of the system is needed to explain why that meeting of the class to hear the declaration of the prizes was felt as a momentous occasion for young students."

Sir William Ramsay adds in a footnote:—

"Royal Commissions rarely do the good that might be expected; but that of 1890-94 was peculiarly unsuccessful. Hardly any member of it had been educated at a Scottish University, or showed any sympathy with the national tradition of college life; and Aberdeen was represented on the board of fifteen by a retired professor, eighty years of age, who lived far away in his own country, and knew the University only during his very efficient professoriate. The students now still struggle to maintain the old custom in spite of adverse circumstances."

CLASS REUNION.

Arts Class, 1888-92.—The eighth triennial dinner of this class was held in the Imperial Hotel, Aberdeen, on 27 December. Mr. James Davidson, Aberdeen Grammar School, occupied the chair, and Mr. William Garden, advocate, Aberdeen, the secretary of the class reunions, was croupier. There were also present—Messrs. D. A. Duff, Charles Fraser, A. Meff, Harry M'Callum, and G. A. Simpson. Apologies for absence were read from Rev. W. H. Adam, Mr. J. H. Barron, Mr. W. S. Barclay, Rev. J. A. Cameron, Rev. W. P. Cox, Mr. D. A. Cumming, Mr. William Craib, Rev. A. R. Gordon, Mr. J. G. Gray, Rev. A. Gilby, Dr. Gibb, Mr. R. C. Lowes, Dr. W. A. Milligan, Rev. J. H. Morrison, Rev. A. Macpherson, Dr. Ross, Rev. A. Ross, Dr. Snowball,

Dr. H. E. Smith, Dr. Sivewright, Rev. J. G. D. Scott, Mr. S. Wilson, and Dr. J. S. Warrack.

Mr. Garden explained that the Class Committee and he had carefully considered whether the present was a suitable time for having a dinner. They had come to the conclusion that, as these reunions were really not primarily festive functions, but more properly the milestones in the life-road of the class, where they halted to see how it had been faring with their class-fellows during the last mile of the journey, it would be a pity to have any hiatus in these reunions. He was glad to be able to inform those present that they would see, from the letters from absent class-fellows which he was about to read to them, that the decision to hold the reunion as usual was heartily approved. He regretted having to announce the death since the last occasion they met of three members of the class—Mr. W. S. Richardson, schoolmaster, Lumsden; Dr. J. S. Milne, Hartlepool; and Mr. W. W. Kennedy, for fourteen years on the sub-editorial staff of the Bradford "Daily Argus". Mr. Garden then read a number of letters which he had received from all parts of the world.

The proceedings were of a quite informal nature, and there were no toasts except those of "The King" and "The Class," proposed by the Chairman and Mr. Garden. With a few songs and old memories of college days, a very enjoyable evening was spent.

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE WAR.

The number of graduates, alumni, students and members of the University staff on naval and military service or under training, which in July was 1317, and when our last number was published in November (see p. 75) was over 1500, is now (15 February) touching 1600. This does not include those who have been attested under Lord Derby's scheme and grouped. It is not possible as yet to ascertain their full number; only some thirty have been reported. The number of graduates on service has risen since the end of November from 941 to 998 and several others have trained or are training in the O.T.C. for commissions. The number of alumni on service has increased from 99 to 133; the number of undergraduate students commissioned, from 90 to 108 (of whom four are in the R.A.M.C.); ten more are Surgeon Probationers in the Royal Navy. Of students who matriculated for this session, or who won bursaries in the bursary competition of 1915 over fifty have enlisted (this number includes five Auxiliary Sick Berth Reserve Attendants in the Navy). Altogether over 315 undergraduate students are, or have been, on service, and a considerable number of others are attested.

The casualties reported up to 15 February are as follows:—

Killed in action, or died of wounds, or sunk with their ships, (including three dead from disease)	Graduates 36 Alumni 8 Students 24	68
Wounded (109 less 5 also entered as prisoners or missing)		104
Prisoners of War (besides five civilian prisoners)		9
Missing		5
	Total Casualties	186

Neuve Chapelle in March, Hooge (Ypres) on the 16-18 June, and Hooge and Loos on 25 September are the more fatal dates—the last most fatal of

all, for then there fell in the battles of Hooge and Loos twenty-one or twenty-two, thirty-two were wounded, and that day is responsible for the prisoners and missing. Three went down with their ships; four fell in action on the Dardanelles, two in Africa, one at Singapore and all the others in Flanders. We have no satisfactory list as yet of the invalided.

The lists of our graduates and students engaged under the British Red Cross Society, or entered in the Navy List as Surgeons and Agents at Sick Quarters, or employed in the making of munitions and upon other War purposes will be published along with the Supplement to the Provisional Roll of Service in the next number of the REVIEW.

The University authorities have been busily engaged with the manifold problems arising out of Lord Derby's Scheme and the Military Service Act. In the end of the year, the Principal joined the other Scottish Principals in a representation to the Secretary for Scotland on the case of attested and grouped students due to sit their Professional and other Degree examinations in March. By the kind offices of the Secretary, the calling up of these students was postponed till after 31 March.

Further lists of honours awarded to those who have earned special distinction for service in connection with the war, and lists of those mentioned in dispatches, include the following University men :—

The order of K.C.M.G. has been conferred upon—

Surgeon-General Sir James Porter, R.N., K.C.B. (M.A., 1874; M.B., 1877; M.D.), formerly Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy, and re-employed for special service during the war.

That of C.B. on—

Major (temporary Colonel) Henry W. M. Gray, R.A.M.C., Consultant Surgeon, British Expeditionary Force, France (M.B., 1895; F.R.C.S.).

That of C.M.G. on—

Colonel Stuart Macdonald, Army Medical Service (M.B., 1884).

The D.S.O. has been awarded to—

Major Robert Mitchell, 2nd Highland Field Company, Highland Divisional Engineers (M.A., 1894; B.L.).

Major William Rae, 30th Canadian Infantry Battalion (M.A., 1903; B.L.).

The Military Cross to—

Captain Robert Forgan, R.A.M.C. (M.A., 1911; M.B., 1915).

Second Lieutenant (temporary Captain) Hamilton M'Combie, Worcester Regiment (T.F.) (M.A., 1900; B.Sc. [Lond.]; Ph.D.).

Second Lieutenant F. W. Bain, 4th Gordon Highlanders (former agricultural student).

Recommended for the Victoria Cross—

Lieutenant William George Rae Smith, 21st Divisional Cyclists (former agricultural student). Killed while saving a wounded man.

The following have been mentioned in dispatches:—

Lieutenant-Colonel George H. Bower, 7th Gordon Highlanders (M.A., 1891).

Lieutenant-Colonel James Dawson, D.S.O., 6th Gordon Highlanders (M.A., 1899)—Second mention.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Fraser, R.A.M.C. (M.A., 1894; M.B., 1898).

Lieutenant-Colonel John E. Macqueen, 6th Gordon Highlanders (alumnus, 1891-95)—Killed in action.

Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) Robert Bruce, 7th Gordon Highlanders (M.A., 1893; M.D.).

Major Alexander Don, Highland Clearing Station, R.A.M.C. (T.F.) (M.A., 1884; M.B.).

Major Frank Fleming, 1st Highland Brigade, R.F.A. (alumnus).

Major Robert Mitchell, D.S.O.

Captain Robert Forgan, Military Cross.

Captain George S. Melvin, 2nd Highland Field Ambulance (M.B., 1909; M.D.).

Captain John P. Mitchell, R.A.M.C. (M.B., 1907; M.D.).

Captain James S. Stewart, Scots Guards (M.B., 1913)—Second mention.

Captain M. J. Williamson, R.A.M.C. (M.B., 1908).

Second Lieutenant F. W. Bain, Military Cross.

Second Lieutenant James Scott, 6th Gordon Highlanders (M.A., 1913).

Sergeant Alexander Allardyce, 4th Gordon Highlanders (M.A., 1904; B.L.)—Killed in action.

Captain George A. Williamson (M.A., 1889; M.D.), R.A.M.C., Lecturer in Tropical Diseases in the University and Officer Commanding the Aberdeen University Contingent, O.T.C., was appointed last May by the military authorities in Egypt to organize and command a Convalescent Camp in the Eastern Mediterranean. The Camp opened with 273 cases, and room increased so that during summer there were always about 500. After a stay varying from a fortnight to three months, most of the men treated were able to return to duty fit for strenuous work, and there were no deaths. A fresh camp had to be organized for winter, in which on December 1st there were 550 cases, while arrangements were being made for the expansion of the camp so as to hold from 1500 to 2000. There have been a very large number of dysentery cases, both amœbic and bacillary, and cases of malaria. The general administration of the Camp, as well as the arrangements for dysentery, have received the warm approval of the authorities.

Miss Lilias J. A. Simpson, daughter of the rector of Fordyce Academy, is the first lady student to leave the University for national service. She had been attending classes on the making of munitions, and in the end of December was called upon to begin work at Messrs. Mackinnon's, Spring Garden. Miss Simpson was presented by several fellow-students with an illuminated address as a token of admiration of her plucky enterprise.

Personalia.

Members of the University everywhere, at home and abroad, will have noted with pleasure the announcement, in the distribution of honours at the New Year, that the King had been pleased to confer a knighthood upon Dr. George Adam Smith, the Principal of the University. Those associated with the Principal in the conduct of the REVIEW join heartily in the congratulations that have been tendered him on the receipt of this mark of His Majesty's favour.

Another distinction will shortly be conferred upon the Principal. He has been selected for nomination as Moderator of the General Assembly of the United Free Church at its meeting in May. The selection—which is made at a meeting of the Standing Committees of the Church—was unanimous, the names of two other clergymen who had been suggested for the Moderatorship (Principal Mackichan, Bombay, and Rev. Alexander Lee, Edinburgh) having been withdrawn.

The Principal's "Atlas of the Historical Geography of the Holy Land" bears the following interesting dedication :—

To
The University of Aberdeen
In Memory of
These her sons who in the nineteenth century were Eminent in Semitic Scholarship and the Exposition of the Literature and History of Israel :—
Professor John Duncan, M.A., D.D.
Professor John Forbes, M.A., D.D., LL.D.
Professor Andrew Bruce Davidson, M.A., D.D., LL.D.
Professor William Robertson Smith, M.A., D.D., LL.D.
Professor William Gray Elmslie, M.A., D.D.
And
The Reverend Peter Thomson, M.A.

The Court, at a meeting on 13 December, appointed the following members to be Governors of the North of Scotland College of Agriculture for the ensuing three years: Principal George Adam Smith, Dr. Crombie, Sir John Fleming, and Mr. Patrick Cooper. Professor Macdonald was appointed the representative of the Court on the Trust for Education in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland in room of the late Dr. Dey. Professor Jack was appointed a representative on the Joint Board of Examiners of the Universities of Scotland in room of Professor Grierson.

At the first meeting for the academic year 1915-16 of the University Library Committee, the committee elected as chairman and curator of the library, Professor Trail, F.R.S. Dr. Trail now enters on his twenty-fifth year of office as curator, having been first elected in 1891, when the appointment was in the hands of the Senatus, and Dr. Robert Walker was librarian.

Professor Macdonald has been reappointed one of the Assessors from the Senatus to the University Court, for the usual period of four years.

Professor J. Arthur Thomson has been appointed a member of the Aberdeen Public Library Committee, in place of Professor Grierson.

Professor Hendrick, addressing the students in Agriculture at the opening of the winter session, mentioned that he had devised a plan for destroying barbed wire by chemical means. He had offered the military authorities, he said, to go anywhere and help to put it into actual operation, but they had not seen fit to accept the offer.

The University Court has appointed Mr. J. F. Kellas Johnstone a member of the University Library Committee in place of the late Colonel Johnston, C.B., this being the first occasion on which a non-member of the General Council has been elected to the Committee. Mr. Johnstone's preliminary "Concise Bibliography of Aberdeen, Banff and Kincardine" was issued as a "University Study" in 1914, and was reviewed in our pages in Vol. II., p. 166; and his completed work on the same subject is promised by the New Spalding Club in two large volumes. He is to lecture to the Glasgow Bibliographical Society in March next on "The Academic Theses of Scotland".

Professor Shennan, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, and Dr. John Gordon, President of the Aberdeen branch of the British Medical Association, are members of the Scottish Medical Service Emergency Committee which was appointed the tribunal for Scotland to deal with questions affecting the liability of medical men to undertake military service.

The Court, at a meeting in October, appointed the following assistants:—Greek (second)—Mr. William George Reid (M.A., 1911); French—Mr. David Glass Larg (M.A., 1915); Moral Philosophy—Mr. Thomas Jack, M.A. (with the status of Lecturer in Political Science); Psychology—Mrs. Charlotte Sturm (M.B., 1906).

The Fullerton, Moir, and Gray scholarship in Mental Philosophy (£100, tenable for two years) has been awarded to Miss Ann W. Hastings (M.A., 1915), daughter of Rev. Dr. Hastings; and the Robert Fletcher scholarship in Mathematics (£30, tenable for two years) to Miss Mary F. C. Wattie, (M.A., 1914), daughter of Mr. J. M'Pherson Wattie, H.M. Chief Inspector of Schools.

The Town Council's gold medals for the most distinguished graduates in Arts last year were awarded to Edward M'Intosh (in the department of Languages) and Peter Morrison (in the Department of Science).

Sir John Anderson, G. C. M. G. (M.A., 1877; LL.D., 1907), has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Ceylon. He was Governor of the Straits Settlements and High Commissioner of the Federated Malay States from 1904 till 1911, and since the latter year he has been Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Senatus has agreed, on a report from the Committee on Higher Degrees in Arts, that the degree of D.Litt. be conferred on Professor William Blair Anderson (M.A., 1898), Professor of Imperial Latin, University of Manchester.

Sir William Bisset Berry (M.A., Marischal College, 1858; M.D., 1861; LL.D., 1911) has been re-elected member of the House of Assembly of the Parliament of the Union of South Africa for Queenstown, in the province of the Cape of Good Hope. He has represented Queenstown—of which he was the first Mayor—first in the Cape Parliament and now in the Union Parliament, continuously since 1894, and was Speaker of the Cape Assembly from 1898 till 1907. He was knighted in 1900.

Mr. Gordon Hamilton Calder (M.A., 1902), first assistant in Newbattle School, Midlothian, has been appointed headmaster of Coalburn School, Lesmahagow.

Mr. William Dawson (M.A., 1901; B.Sc. Agr.), Reader in Forestry, Cambridge University, is one of the members of the committee appointed by Lord Selborne to ensure that full use be made of home timber to meet the present extraordinary demand.

Rev. John William Downie (M.A., 1911; B.D.) has been ordained and inducted as colleague and successor to Rev. Alexander A. Russell, minister of the United Free Church, Burnmouth, Berwickshire.

Rev. David Silver Johnston (M.A., 1911; B.D., 1915), assistant, St. Machar's Cathedral, Aberdeen, has been elected minister of the parish of Bervie, Kincardineshire.

Rev. John Keith (M.A., King's College, 1859), senior minister of the United Free Church, Carmylie, Forfarshire, who retired after thirty-two years' service and is now resident in Aberdeen, celebrated on 21 December the jubilee of his ministry and of his ordination at Carmylie. A deputation from the congregation presented him with an illuminated address, and he was also presented with a congratulatory address from the Presbytery of Arbroath and Forfar.

Rev. Robert Alexander Lendrum (M.A., 1882), minister of St. David's United Free Church, Glasgow, has celebrated the semi-jubilee of his ministry, having been appointed minister of the Free (afterwards United Free) Church at Kirkliston, Midlothian, in 1890. He is a brother of Rev. John Lendrum (M.A., 1888), minister since 1900 of the South United Free Church, Elgin.

Mr. Donald Macdonald (M.A., 1913) has been selected as science master in Old Deer and Maud Public Schools, Aberdeenshire.

Major Farquhar M'Lellan, R.A.M.C. (M.B., 1898) has been appointed Deputy Assistant Director-General of the Army Medical Service at the War Office. Prior to the outbreak of war, Major M'Lellan was Adjutant of the R.A.M.C. Territorial School of Instruction at Aberdeen, and had latterly been in command of the R.A.M.C. Training Centre at Limerick.

Mr. William Meston (M.A., 1910; B.Sc.), second master of Craigton Higher Grade School, Culter, has resigned, in order to take up a position in Nobel's Explosive Works, Ardeer, Ayrshire.

Professor A. F. Murison (M.A., 1869; LL.D., 1893), Professor of Roman Law and of Jurisprudence in University College, London, has been appointed for one year Deputy Professor of Civil Law at Oxford, owing to the illness of Professor Goudy.

Mr. John Watson Murray (M.A., 1900) has been elected by the Aberdeen School Board to the headmastership of Commerce Street School; and Mr. Robert Bain (M.A., 1902), to be second master in Walker Road School.

Rev. Thomas Burnett Peter (M.A., 1888; B.D.), who has been minister of Port of Monteith, Perthshire, since 1907, has been elected minister of the parish of Callander, Perthshire.

Mr. Forbes Maitland Moir Robertson (M.A., 1908), English master in Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen, has been appointed principal English master in Hutchesons' Grammar School, Glasgow.

Rev. Donald James Ross (M.A., 1899), Eccles Presbyterian Church, Manchester, has accepted the pastorate of the church in connexion with the Presbyterian Church of England at Penang, in the Straits Settlements.

Rev. Harry Smith (M.A., 1887), minister of the parish of Tibbermore, Perthshire, has been elected minister of Old Kilpatrick Parish Church, Glasgow, in succession to Rev. Dr. Mair, appointed Professor of Ecclesiastical History in St. Andrews.

A reception was given at the Town Hall, Pietermaritzburg, Natal, on 27 October, by the congregation of St. John's Presbyterian Church, the Natal Presbytery, Ministers' Association, Church Council, Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., and other bodies, to Rev. Dr. John Smith (M.A., Marischal College, 1858; D.D., 1907), in honour of his jubilee as an ordained minister (see pp. 82-3). The "Times of Natal," in its report of the proceedings, describes the event as "unique in the history of Maritzburg, and, in fact, unprecedented in South Africa". Dr. Smith's ministerial career has been wholly spent in Pietermaritzburg, and he has been pastor of St. John's Presbyterian Church since the formation of the congregation in 1870. The union of the Presbyterian Churches in South Africa was to a great extent the result of his efforts, and

this was recognized by his being appointed Moderator of the first General Assembly in 1897. He was also Clerk to the Natal Presbytery for nearly thirty years. Over forty years ago he was instrumental in establishing the Y.M.C.A. in the city, and was its first president, holding the post for about fourteen years. Dr. Smith was presented with several congratulatory addresses, a silver rose bowl and two silver vases from the congregation of St. John's, a silver inkstand and clock from the Presbytery, an easy chair from the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A., and a travelling rug from the Jubilee Institute.

Mr. Andrew W. Thomson, who is in his fourth year at Aberdeen University, having entered as second bursar in 1912, has been elected to the Adam de Brome classical scholarship of £80 a year at Oriel College, Oxford.

Mr. John Alexander Thomson (M.A., 1900), classical master at Fraserburgh Academy, has been appointed headmaster of Rathen public school, Aberdeenshire, vacant through Mr. John Jack (M.A., 1871) reaching the age limit. Mr. James Hosie (M.A., 1906), principal classical teacher at Buckie Higher Grade School, succeeds Mr. Thomson.

Rev. Dr. Alexander Whyte (M.A., 1862; D.D. [Edin.], 1881), has retired from active service in the ministry. He has been minister of St. George's Free (now United Free) Church, Edinburgh, since 1870—for forty-five years, that is. Dr. White, who was Moderator of the Free Church General Assembly in 1898, was elected Principal of the New College, Edinburgh, in 1900. He has just entered on the eightieth year of his age.

Mr. Frederick Wishart (M.A., 1909; LL.B., 1912), has just passed the final examination of the Council of Legal Education second out of 66 candidates, being one of the only two who were placed in Class I. and who receive certificates of honour. Mr. Wishart, who belongs to the Inner Temple, was President of the S. R. C. He took the Edmond and Hunter prizes in Law.

The following graduates have been appointed to the teaching staffs of various schools: Messrs. Francis Smith (1914), and John Christie Wilkie (1914); Misses Helen Isobel Anderson (1914), Agnes Black (1912), Jessie Keith Davie (1913), Jane Ewen (1914), Eliza Gifford (1911), Mary Gordon (1914), Elizabeth Philip (1908), Annie Reid (1914), and Myra Watt (1914).

Mrs. Mary Walker Cruickshank (M.B., Ch.B., 1906) has been appointed assistant school medical officer to the Aberdeen School Board.

Among recently published works are the following by Aberdeen University men: "Atlas of the Historical Geography of the Holy Land," designed and edited by the Principal; "The Antiquity of Man," by Professor Arthur Keith; "Sub Corona: Sermons preached in the University Chapel of King's College, Aberdeen," edited by Professor Cowan and Dr. James Hastings; "Theology in Church and State," by Rev. Principal Forsyth, D.D.; "Apostles of India" (the Baird Lecture), by Rev. J. N. Ogilvie, D.D.; "For the Great Cause" (a volume of Peace and War-time Sermons and Addresses), by Rev.

George Walker, B.D.; "Dictionary of the Apostolic Church," Vol. I., edited by Dr. Hastings; a volume of "The Greater Men and Women of the Bible," edited by Dr. Hastings, dealing with New Testament men and women; "The Historical and the Eternal Christ," by W. S. Urquhart, D. Phil.; "The Greek Tradition: Essays in the Reconstruction of Ancient Thought," by J. A. K. Thomson; "A Short History of Europe, 1806-1914," by Professor Terry (completing his "History of Europe from the Dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire to the Outbreak of the German War"); "Bach's Mass in B Minor" and "Bach's Chorals," by Professor Terry; "A Popular Handbook of the Commercial Law of Scotland," by W. D. Esslemont (new edition); and a number of brochures on military and regimental topics by J. M. Bulloch, including: "The Gordon Highlanders' Casualties in the Peninsula Campaign," "The Contribution of the Town of Aberdeen to Volunteer Defence, 1794-1808," "The Beginning of the Banffshire Volunteers MDCCXCIV," "Banffshire Volunteers as raised in MDCCXCVII," "The Independent Volunteers of Banffshire as raised in MDCCXCVIII," and "The Volunteers of Banff from 1798 to 1808".

"An Aberdeen Professor of the Eighteenth Century" was the title of an article by Mr. J. G. Burnett of Powis in the October number of the "Scottish Historical Review". The Professor is Mr. John Leslie, who occupied the Greek Chair at King's College from 1754 till 1790, and who, according to Mr. Burnett, did not aim at personal distinction, and left no writings to perpetuate his memory. "He was contented to remain a teacher in the best sense of the word—to make it his mission to instil into others his own love and reverence for learning. His letters show that he numbered among his friends such men as Robertson the historian, 'Jupiter' Carlyle, Colin Maclaurin the mathematician, and Robert Foulis of the Glasgow University Printing Press." The article consists mainly of extracts from letters written to Leslie by these and other men which "afford interesting glimpses of social life, not only at King's College, Aberdeen, but in the wider circle of friends among whom he moved".

Dorothea Gerard, the novelist, who died at Vienna on 29 September last, was a great-grand-daughter of the Rev. Alexander Gerard, Professor of Divinity, first at Marischal College, 1760-71, and then at King's College, 1771-95. She married in 1886 Julius Longard de Longgarde, an officer in the Austrian army. Her sister, Emily Gerard (Madame de Laszowska), was also a novelist, and the two at one time collaborated, but then wrote separately.

Obituary.

We have to record, with deep regret, the death of two men, distinguished in their respective professions, and prominently identified with the administrative work of the University—Dr. WILLIAM DEY and Dr. ALBERT WESTLAND. They were both members of the Court, and took an active part in the discharge of its business and in University affairs generally. They were also keenly interested in the REVIEW, both of them being members of the Committee of Management, Dr. Westland being Vice-Chairman of the Committee and having for a time acted as Interim Secretary.

Dr. WILLIAM DEY (M.A., 1861; LL.D., 1885) died at his residence, 32 Hamilton Place, Aberdeen, on 15 November, aged seventy-nine. He was Rector of the Grammar School, Old Aberdeen (familiarly known as "The Barn"), from 1870 till 1887, conducting it with conspicuous success, particularly in the preparation of students for the University. From 1871 to 1884 no fewer than 271 bursars went direct to the University from the school, several of them being first bursars; and in some years the school won successes in the bursary competition which have never been equalled. In 1877, it had the first four places; in 1878, thirteen out of the first sixteen; and in 1879, ten out of the first fourteen. Dr. Dey's educational methods and influence are described elsewhere in this number, and it is sufficient here to mention that on 4 January, 1901, he was entertained at dinner by a number of his former pupils, on which occasion his portrait, painted by Mr. E. A. Walton, R.S.A., London, was presented to the University. He frequently lectured on educational subjects, and so far back as 1899 he read a paper to the Aberdeen branch of the Educational Institute on "A Diploma in Education," which was subsequently published. He was the author of "Glimpses of Education, Recent and Remote," published in 1909, and "Some Educational Changes and What They Imply," issued in the same year. He was also the author of a pamphlet (published in 1888) reviewing Professor W. M. Ramsay's "Latin *v.* Version". Dr. Dey was elected by the General Council one of the Assessors in the University Court in 1889, as a representative of the interests of education, and he had been continuously re-elected since, being thus a member of the governing body of the University for the long period of twenty-six years. He was elected by the Court a member of the governing body of the Commission for Education in the Highlands and Islands—he spoke Gaelic—and became convener of its Education Committee. He was also one of the University representatives on the Board of Governors of the Agricultural College, and was inspector of schools under the

Dick Bequest. He was a member of the Aberdeen School Board from 1891 till 1894, and was a prominent member and for some time Chairman of the Provincial Committee for the Training of Teachers. Dr. Dey and the members of his family founded in memory of their father, Mr. James Dey, Abernethy, Strathspey, a scholarship at the University of the annual value of £100, which is awarded to the graduate who is most distinguished in the subject of Education. Since 1900, Dr. Dey had contributed annually £40 to the funds of the University Library: he had been a member of the Library Committee since 1895. He left several bequests to the University, which are specified in the "University Topics" on another page. Dr. Dey was a native of Banffshire, having been born in the parish of Kirkmichael.

Dr. ALBERT WESTLAND (M.A., 1872; M.B., C.M., 1875; M.D., 1877) died at his residence, 22 Albyn Place, Aberdeen, on 31 December, aged sixty-two. He was a native of Aberdeen, a son of the late Mr. James Westland, manager of the North of Scotland Bank, and a younger brother of the late Sir James Westland, K.C.S.I., member of the Indian Council. From 1875 to 1898 he was engaged in a large and influential general practice as a physician in the Hampstead district of London; and since retiring had resided in Aberdeen. He took the warmest interest in everything concerning his *Alma Mater*, and was a member from its foundation of the Aberdeen University Club in London, of which he was a vice-president. In 1905 he was elected by the General Council one of the Assessors in the University Court, virtually as a representative of the medical graduates; and had been continuously re-elected since. He proved an active and serviceable member of the Court in many ways, taking a considerable part in particular in the organization of the Quater-Centenary celebrations. In 1912 he edited a Record of his Arts Class of 1868-72. Dr. Westland interested himself in general public affairs, local and Imperial, and rendered numerous services to the community. He was for a short time a member of the Aberdeen City Parish Council, and in 1907 was elected an interim member of the Town Council, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. G. B. Esslemont, M.P. He continued to sit as member for the Rubislaw Ward until 1910, but at the municipal election of that year his pronounced views in support of the Avon water scheme led to his being defeated. He was an acting member of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, was Chairman of the Discharged Prisoners Committee, and was also Chairman of the Whitehall Industrial School. He was, besides, a member of the Public Library Committee. He succeeded Mr. Esslemont as President of the Aberdeen Liberal Association, but severed his connexion with the Association in 1912, resenting the treatment of the medical profession in the Insurance Act. A few years ago he was President of the local Medico-Chirurgical Society and at his death was Treasurer; and he was naturally interested in the meeting of the British Medical Association in Aberdeen in July, 1914, contributing a survey of the proceedings to the REVIEW.

Rev. GEORGE ABEL (alumnus, 1873-77) died at Leylodge, Ancrum Road, Dundee, the residence of his brother, Rev. A. C. Abel, on 2 January, aged

fifty-nine. After studying at the Aberdeen Free Church College, he was, in 1881, elected colleague and successor to the late Rev. George Archibald, Free (now United Free) Church, Udny—his first and only charge. Mr. Abel had latterly come into recognition as a poet of no mean powers, particularly in the use of the Aberdeenshire dialect as a medium of expression; and only a week or two before his death he published a selection of his poems under the title, "Wylins Fae My Wallet"—a volume which met with a great deal of generous appreciation.

Viscount ALVERSTONE (Sir Richard Everard Webster), who was Lord Chief Justice of England from 1900 till 1913, died on 15 December, aged seventy-three. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. at the Quater-centenary celebrations in 1906.

Mr. JOHN COOK (M.A., 1869; LL.D., 1914) died in Edinburgh on 30 December, aged sixty-seven. He was a native of Strichen, Aberdeenshire. He was first bursar in 1865, and graduated with first-class honours in mathematics and natural philosophy. On leaving the University he was appointed mathematical and science master at Morison's Academy, Crieff, but almost immediately afterwards returned as assistant to the Professor of Natural Philosophy (Thomson). He occupied this post for three years, and then joined the staff of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" for scientific work. In 1875 he became science master of the higher grade school at Arbroath, and two years later he was appointed Principal of the Doveton Protestant College at Madras. In 1882 he became Principal of the Government Central College at Bangalore, and he occupied this position with great distinction until April 1908, when he retired on a pension from the Mysore Government Educational Service. For the last sixteen years of his principalship he acted as Director of Meteorology for the province of Mysore; and on his retirement the Mysore Government passed a special order, recording detailed appreciation of his "long and meritorious services to the State". He was also honoured with two entertainments and with silver presentations, one from the staff and students of the college and the other from former students occupying honourable positions in the Mysore State and elsewhere in South India, and a life-size portrait of him was hung on the walls of the College Hall. Recognition of Mr. Cook's eminent scholarship was not confined to India, however. Among many positions which brought him into touch with home affairs were his connexion with the University Boards of Studies in Mathematics and in Physical Science, of which he was a member, and his position as University Examiner, which he held for over a quarter of a century. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1904. Mr. Cook had written much for publication, mostly on scientific lines. Of his works, such as his Algebra for middle schools, his Algebra for high schools, and his well-known "Physics," many are standard college text-books. As Director of Meteorology in Mysore he published fourteen volumes of observations taken at the four observatories of Bangalore, Mysore, Hassau, and Chitaldrug, and fourteen volumes of rainfall records, taken at over 200 stations in the Mysore Province, besides other volumes of equal meteorological importance.

Rev. GEORGE WATSON CUMMING (alumnus, 1865-69), minister emeritus of Charing Cross United Free Church, Grangemouth, died at Torquay, October. He began life as a gardener at Huntly Castle, and there came under the influence of the late Duchess of Gordon and of a revival movement in which she was greatly interested.

Mr. WILLIAM DUNN of Murtle, Aberdeenshire (alumnus, Marischal College, 1843-45), died at Murtle on 29 June, aged eighty-seven. He became a member of the Society of Advocates in Aberdeen in 1856. He was Clerk to the Commission under the bill for the Union of King's and Marischal Colleges promoted in Parliament in 1856, and was specially thanked by the Commissioners for his services in the furthering of the scheme.

Rev. WILLIAM PIERRE EWEN (M.A. [St. And.]; B.D., 1867; D.D., 1894), minister-emeritus of Kinning Park parish, Glasgow, died on 12 December, aged seventy-five. Licensed by the Presbytery of Aberdeen in 1867, he was successively assistant at Alford, Athelstaneford, and Kelso, and in 1874 received a call to the church at Kinning Park, which, two years later, was raised to the status of a parish *quoad sacra*. He retired from active duty in 1902.

Mrs. A. C. GRANT (CHRISTIAN DAVIDSON MAITLAND) (B.Sc., 1908; M.B. [Edin.]) lost her life, along with her husband, in the torpedoing by an enemy submarine of the P & O Steamer "Persia," off Crete, on 30 December. Mrs Grant was a daughter of ex-Lord Provost Adam Maitland, Aberdeen, and was married only on 18 November. She graduated in Science in 1908, with special distinction in chemistry, and, after taking her medical degree at Edinburgh, was for a time on the staff of the Royal Aberdeen Hospital for Sick Children. Towards the end of 1912 she left Aberdeen to enter upon medical missionary work at Rajputana, India, going out as a missionary of the United Free Church Presbytery of Aberdeen. She rendered splendid service, and amply justified the confidence of those who invited her to this special work. She was returning to the mission field along with her husband, Rev. Alexander Colquhoun Grant, who was also a missionary.

Dr. JOHN HALLEY (M.B., C.M., 1899; D.P.H., 1903), of Ba, Fiji, died at the Sanatorium, Wentworth Falls, New South Wales, on 6 November, aged forty-two. He was a son of the late Mr. D. R. Halley, Inland Revenue, Aberdeen. His life was mainly spent in the Colonial Medical Service. He acted as civil surgeon with troops in West Africa in 1900 and in South Africa in 1902, and in 1903 he became Government medical officer in Fiji.

Rev. ALEXANDER IRONSIDE (M.A., 1867) died at his residence, 8 Ferryhill Place, Aberdeen, on 3 November, aged sixty-nine. He was a native of Auchterless, Aberdeenshire. After graduating, he engaged in teaching in England and Scotland for several years, but was ordained to the ministry of the Church of Scotland in 1882, and was minister of the English Reformed Church at Amsterdam from that year till 1894. In 1898 he became officiating chaplain (Presbyterian) to the troops at Shorncliffe and Hythe, but was retired a few years ago.

Rev. ANDREW MELDRUM (M.A., King's College, 1860) died at Pitlochry on 14 October, aged seventy-nine. He was a native of Croughly, in the parish of Kirkmichael, Banffshire. He was appointed minister of the parish of Clyne, Sutherlandshire, in 1871, and five years later was elected minister of the parish of Logierait, Perthshire. Here he laboured for thirty-seven years, a colleague and successor being appointed in 1913. He was Chairman of the School Board and of the Parish Council for twenty-seven years. Mr. Meldrum was a noted Gaelic scholar and antiquarian.

Mr. CHARLES MICHIE (M.A., Marischal College, 1849) died at his residence, 22 St. Swithin Street, Aberdeen, on 7 November, aged eighty-seven. After graduating, he secured an appointment as an assistant teacher in the West End Academy, Aberdeen, of which he eventually became rector; and about fifty years ago he opened the North Silver Street Academy, which he carried on till 1884, when he retired. He was shortly afterwards appointed assistant librarian at Marischal College, and continued to occupy that position until about eight years ago. For many years, Mr. Michie acted as secretary of the Aberdeen University Local Examinations. Three of his sons are graduates of the University—Dr. George Michie, Johannesburg (M.A., 1884; M.B., 1888); Mr. Francis William Michie, H. M. Inspector of Schools, Dumfries (M.A., 1894); and Dr. Arthur Cumming Michie, Newcastle (B.Sc., 1900; D.Sc., 1906

Mr. HENRY BENJAMIN MITCHELL (M.A., 1878) died at his residence, Dales, Peterhead, on 2 October, aged fifty-nine. He had been in practice as a solicitor in Peterhead since 1883, and in 1892 was appointed Procurator-Fiscal for the burgh. He was a man of marked literary accomplishments, and was the author of "Notable Landmarks in the Region of History" (1899), and of several stories contributed to the "Buchan Observer," including "Murdoch, a tale of Peterugie" (1902); "Kirk of Aberloan" (1908); and "The Redemption of Inchmarno". He was secretary of the Buchan Field Club from its formation in 1887 till 1890, and was elected president in 1902; and he contributed to its "Transactions" papers on "The Druids," "Coast Names Near Peterhead," and "Notes on the Parkhouse Circle".

Rev. ROBERT MURRAY (M.A., 1883; B.D. [St. Andrews], 1895), minister of the Cecil Street Presbyterian Church, Williamstown, Victoria, died at the Manse there on 9 October, aged fifty-two. He was a younger brother of Rev. Dr. Gordon Murray, minister of Greyfriars, Aberdeen. Born at Fochabers, he received his early education at Milne's Institution. On leaving Aberdeen University he went to Australia, and there, while engaged in teaching and tutorial work, he pursued theological studies at Ormonde College, Melbourne, of which he was a distinguished student. In 1889, he became minister of the Presbyterian Church at Morwell, Victoria, was transferred to the Church at Wycliff in 1891, and since 1895 had been minister of the Cecil Street Church at Williamstown. He was identified not only with the many activities of his own church, but with other movements for the welfare of the community; he held a commission as chaplain in the Royal Australian Naval Reserve; and the Mayor of Williamstown, as the result of a public meeting of the citizens, has taken steps to commemorate his memory in a permanent form.

Rev. James Alexander Paterson (M.A., 1871; D.D., 1894) died at his residence, 25 Midmar Gardens, Edinburgh, on 21 November, aged sixty-four. He graduated at Aberdeen with double honours in classics and philosophy, gaining the Fullerton, Moir, and Gray scholarships. He then studied at Pembroke College, Oxford, where he was classical scholar, Pusey and Ellerton Hebrew scholar, and Syriac prizeman in the University. In 1876, at the early age of twenty-five, he was appointed Professor of Hebrew and Old Testament Exegesis in the Theological Hall of the United Presbyterian Church. He continued in the Chair until the union of the Free and United Presbyterian Churches in 1900, when he was appointed colleague and successor to Rev. A. B. Davidson, D.D., in the corresponding Chair in the New College of the United Church. On the decease of Professor Davidson, Dr. Paterson became the sole occupant of the Chair, which he held till 1913, when he resigned. He was recognized as one of the ablest teachers of the Hebrew language, of the technique and grammar of which he was an absolute master. Among his works were—"The Period of the Judges," the "Book of Leviticus" in the Temple Bible, and the "Book of Numbers" in the Polychrome Bible. He translated Schultz's "Old Testament Theology," and edited Professor Davidson's "Old Testament Prophecy" and "Biblical and Literary Essays," and his two volumes of sermons—"The Called of God" and "Waiting upon God".

Mr. James Riddoch (student in Agriculture, 1911-13) died at Tarryblake, Rothiemay, Banffshire, on 18 October, aged twenty-two. He was tenant of the farm of Mains of Mayen, Rothiemay.

Sir Henry Enfield Roscoe, F.R.S., the eminent scientist, who was Professor of Chemistry at Owens College, Manchester, from 1857 to 1887, died at his residence at West Horsley, Leatherhead, near London, on 18 December, aged eighty-two. He received the LL.D. degree at the Quater-centenary celebrations.

Rev. George Stuart Smith (M.A., 1878) died at The Manse, Prestonpans, on 7 January, aged 63. After graduating and taking licence, he was for some time assistant at Penicuick, afterwards going to Prestonpans, East Lothian, as assistant to the late Rev. Dr. John Struthers, on whose death he was, in 1889, ordained minister of the parish. During his twenty-six years' ministry, he did much to improve the church buildings. He was a native of Tomintoul, Banffshire, and was twice married, his first wife being a daughter of the late Sir James Grant Suttie of Prestongrange.

Dr. John George Stuart (M.B., C.M., 1899), Burnopfield, County Durham, died on 12 January, aged 49. He was a native of Tarland, Aberdeenshire, and had been in practice at Burnopfield for the past twelve years.

Dr. Robert Thomson (M.B., C.M., 1889), Hawthornlea, Main Street, Uddingston, Lanarkshire, died there on 29 November, aged forty-nine. He had been in practice at Uddingston since 1893, was one of the medical officers for Bothwell parish, and was a past president of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Medical Society.

Since our last issue and up to the date of completing this Obituary list, ten University men, engaged in the various operations of the war, were reported to have been killed or to have died of wounds. Their names are the first to follow. Additional particulars are given of an eleventh, whose death was previously recorded :—

GEORGE DEWAR (M.B., C.M., 1915), Lieutenant, R.A.M.C., attached to the 1st Highland Field Ambulance in France, was killed in action on 3 February. On the outbreak of the war Mr. Dewar proceeded to Bedford, and, after a few months' training, he obtained permission to return home in order that he might complete his medical course at the University. He passed his final examination with distinction, and then, having obtained a commission, he resumed military service, and was almost immediately sent to the front. He was the second son of the late Mr. David Dewar, draper, Aberdeen, and was twenty-three years of age.

WILLIAM DONALD, Arts student, private, 4th Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, was killed south of Hooge, in Flanders, between 25 and 30 September. He was a son of Mr. Donald, Milltories, Rothiemay, and had been previously wounded in June.

JAMES RESTON GARDINER GARBUTT (M.B., 1911), Lieutenant, R.A.M.C., attached to the 8th King's Own Scottish Borderers, was killed in action in France on 1 December. After graduating, he proceeded to a hospital in Sheffield, where he was specializing in a particular department of the medical profession. He joined the Royal Army Medical Corps there, and on going to France was engaged at a base hospital. Lately, however, he joined the King's Own Scottish Borderers, so that he might get into the fighting line. He was twenty-six years of age.

HECTOR MACLENNAN GUTHRIE (M.A., 1914), Lieutenant, 3rd Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers, was killed in action at Gallipoli (reported in November). He was formerly a sergeant in U Company, 4th Gordon Highlanders. He was twenty-three years of age, and had graduated with first-class honours in English.

ALEXANDER DAVID MARR (M.A., 1914), Sergeant in the 7th Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, aged 23, was killed in action on 25 September, in Flanders. He had already been wounded in action in Flanders in July. At the University he was equal with another for the Greig prize in mathematics.

RODERICK DEWAR M'LENNAN (Arts student), private in the 1/4th Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, who was reported missing since 25 September, was killed it subsequently transpired.

DOUGLAS WHIMSTER KEILLER MOODY (M.B., C.M., 1900; M.D., 1902) lost his life in H.M.S. "Natal"—on which he was serving as surgeon—which was sunk on 30 December while in harbour, as the result of an internal explosion. He was formerly house surgeon at Peterborough Infirmary, and second house surgeon at Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge. He ultimately

settled in London, and was for some time a medical officer on P. and O. liners. Before joining the Grand Fleet—he was gazetted only in September—he was a surgeon at the Haslar Naval Hospital. He was the author of several works, notably "A Critical Treatise on Beri-Beri" and "Beri-Beri among the Lascar Crews on Board Ship". He was a native of Montrose. He was the son of Mrs. Moody, now of Park Avenue, Hull. His great-grandfather, Captain James Whimster, of the 79th Highlanders, fought in the Peninsular War at Lisbon and Coruna under Sir John Moore.

ALEXANDER SILVER, private in the 4th Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, died from wounds in a German Hospital (reported in December). Previous to enlisting, he was a second-year student in Agriculture. He was a son of the late Mr. Alexander Silver, Harvieston, Kinneff, Kincardineshire, and was twenty-one years of age.

ALEXANDER SLORACH, lance-corporal in the 4th Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, was fatally wounded in France on 25 December, by the accidental explosion of the detonator of an unexploded shell which an officer was removing. He was a second-year Arts student, and before entering the University had a brilliant career at Banff Academy. He was the youngest son of Superintendent Slorach, of the Banffshire Constabulary.

WILLIAM GEORGE RAE SMITH (former agricultural student), Lieutenant, 21st Divisional Cyclists, was killed on 24 January while saving a wounded man; his name has been recommended for the Victoria Cross. After attending the University, he engaged in farming in New Zealand. He subsequently explored the South Sea Islands, Fiji, and New Guinea, and captained a small expedition through Patagonia, riding on horseback from Punta Arenas to Buenos Ayres. He then settled in Rhodesia. Hastening home on the outbreak of the war, he enlisted in a New Zealand corps, and afterwards got a commission in the 10th King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, from which he was transferred to the Cyclists.

GEOFFREY GORDON (M.A., 1903), Assistant Commissioner of the Punjab—who volunteered for service at the outbreak of the war, and who, as previously stated (p. 93), was killed on 30 April, 1915—revived a family tradition in being educated at Aberdeen. He was the son of Rev. Alexander Gordon (born 1841), the well-known Unitarian scholar; who was the son of Rev. John Gordon (1807-80), a voluminous author and one of the founders of the Midland Christian Union; who was the son of Alexander Gordon (died 1833), a spirit merchant in Dudley. This Alexander was the son of John Gordon, Drumhead, Belhelvie; who was the son of John, session clerk there till 1786; who was the son of another John, died 1696, licentiate of the Church and schoolmaster. Their ancestor was William Gordon, a shepherd from Brora. A short history of the family, by Mr. J. M. Bulloch, giving a bibliography of their works, appeared in the *Ross-shire Journal* of 31 May and 7 June, 1907. It is significant (adds the correspondent who sends this information) how the Gordon fighting blood has emerged after all this ecclesiasticism.

As we go to press we hear of the death following dysentery, contracted at Suvla Bay, of Lieut. Richard Gavin Brown, R.A.M.C. (M.B. 1903); notice reserved.

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James Clerk Maxwell

Engraved by G. J. Stodart from a Photograph by Fergus of Greenock

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James Clerk Maxwell.

IT seems fitting in every way that a proposed series of sketches of men whom we have known as Academic Teachers here in Aberdeen should begin with one of James Clerk Maxwell: but I knew Maxwell sufficiently well to be able to appreciate fully the difficulty of the task of writing such sketch. I would fain, however, attempt to discharge a duty I owe to the most inspiring of all my teachers out of the depth alike of my affection and esteem for the man, and of my unbounded admiration of his genius.

I saw him nearly fifty-seven years ago. As one of a class of fifty-four, of whom, alas! only ten now survive, I had, in the winter of 1859-60, the good fortune to sit under him as Professor of Natural Philosophy in what our good friends "over the way" at King's used to speak of as "the Broad Street Academy". It was the third year of our course in Arts, and it was Maxwell's last session as a Professor in Marischal College. In later life, shortly before I took up, in 1877, a second period of service in the University here, I attended for a brief period his Lectures as the first Cavendish Professor of Experimental Physics at Cambridge. About that time also I had the privilege of visiting Maxwell occasionally at his charming Scottish home on the Urr in Kirkcudbrightshire, seven miles distant from the manse of my brother, my quondam class-fellow at Marischal College.

Yet had these scattered experiences, with all their pleasant memories, been multiplied many times, my difficulty would remain. His biography—a work for which every one of Maxwell's friends and admirers

must feel deeply grateful and from which I shall quote freely, without further acknowledgment, in what follows—was written by Professor Lewis Campbell of St. Andrews, his early school-companion and, thereafter, his close friend and correspondent all through life until its lamentably early close. He speaks of Maxwell as—"a man of profound original genius, who was also one of the best men who have lived, and to those who knew him, one of the most delightful and interesting of human beings". Yes—"to those who knew him"—and therein is the pinch of the matter. For it amounts almost to a paradox that one who, from very infancy, set himself to discover "the go" of everything he saw or handled, and possessed, through life, a passionate longing for the untrammelled, yet reverent, investigation of Nature's secrets everywhere, should himself have been, by general admission, so much of a mystery to others. It was due, I believe, in some measure, to the working of his subtle intellect, whereby he reached, almost intuitively, and, in a sort of mirthful playfulness, gave expression to, what he discerned to be the pith of the matter in every subject of conversation, and, forthwith, proceeded on his way, in Platonic fashion, unconcerned whether he carried you along with him or not. And yet no one but felt, through it all, that, as his biographer well remarks, "the leading note of Maxwell's character was a grand simplicity". He was absolutely "aefauld". He seemed fired, as it were, with the spirit of those noble words of Homer's hero through which the dear old "Dorian," Maxwell's colleague in the Greek Chair, strove to inspire us with something higher than even an appreciation of Greek poetry:—

> ἐχθρὸς γάρ μοί κεῖνος ὁμῶς Ἀΐδαο πύλῃσιν,
> ὅς χ' ἕτερον μὲν κεύθῃ ἐνὶ φρεσίν, ἄλλο δὲ εἴπῃ,

or, in the glowing words of Pope's translation:—

> Who dares think one thing and another tell,
> My heart detests him as the gates of hell.

Along with a never-failing good humour and an easy courtesy of manner, there was yet, as Professor Campbell admits, "a certain hesitation". It may have remained as the baneful residuum of unhappy experiences with an unwise private tutor at home that led the then widowed father, promptly yet regretfully, to the determination to send the boy in his eleventh year to school at the Edinburgh Academy, by that time established as the rival of the Royal High School which

Maxwell's father had attended. But I must not further anticipate some brief account of Maxwell's parentage and early years.

To anyone who inclines to a disbelief in heredity I can confidently recommend the study of the ancestry of the subject of these notes. James Clerk Maxwell was born at No. 14 India Street, Edinburgh, on 13 June, 1831. His parents were John Clerk Maxwell, one of the family of Clerk of Penicuick in Midlothian, and Frances, daughter of Mr. R. H. Cay, of North Charlton, Northumberland. Maxwell was the only child of this marriage—if we except a daughter who died in infancy. In the year 1679 a Baronetcy of Nova Scotia had been conferred on John Clerk, the inheritor of the lands of Penicuick as well as of an ample fortune acquired by his father as a merchant on the Continent. The son of this first Baronet became one of the Scottish Barons of Exchequer and a Commissioner of the Union. A later generation produced John Clerk of Eldin, the author of a work on "Naval Tactics," which had the credit of contributing to Admiral Rodney's victory off Dominique in 1782, and his son was Lord Eldin, a Lord of Session, distinguished for his legal shrewdness and caustic wit. A brother of the author of "Naval Tactics" was the great-grandfather of James Clerk Maxwell. On the mother's side also Maxwell came of an ancestry distinguished in the Scottish Law Courts—his grandfather, Robert Cay, a friend and associate of Sir Walter Scott, having at one time held the post of Judge-Admiral and Commissary-General. Maxwell's cousin, Charles H. Cay, whom I recollect as a year or two my senior in undergraduate days at Cambridge, displayed mathematical powers of a high order, but died at the early age of twenty-eight. Maxwell's father was the younger brother of the Right Honourable Sir George Clerk, the sixth Baronet, who, under the conditions of entail, had to relinquish, in favour of his brother John, the title to the estate of Middlebie in Dumfriesshire which had descended to them through their grandfather. Mr. John Clerk had also to assume the name of Maxwell. Although the property thus inherited had from various causes become greatly reduced, Mr. John Clerk Maxwell, after his marriage, elected to give up the profession of a Scotch Advocate for a country life on these ancestral lands in the Vale of Urr in Galloway. By purchase and exchange he added to the property, and to the whole he gave the name Glenlair, from the name of one of the farms. Here were spent, under happiest surroundings, the infant years of his gifted son, and thither, as to a quiet retreat, that son ever turned in

the vicissitudes of after years. His biographer supplies fascinating sketches of the boyish activities of young Maxwell. Ere he was three years of age he showed himself bent on discovering "the go of it," or, more determinedly, "the particular go of it," demanding to be shown and made familiar with the hidden courses alike of the bell-wires indoors and of the streams of water in the rocky channel of the Urr in the valley below. Or again, "That [sand] stone is red—this [whin] stone is blue—but how d'ye know that it's blue?"—perplexing questions for mother or aunt to have to reply to from "a child like that". In after years he delighted to point out the scenes of his boyish frolic, quoting, on one occasion, to his biographer the lines of Burns—

> The Muse, nae poet ever fand her,
> Till by himsel' he learn'd to wander,
> Adoon some trottin' burn's meander,
> An' no think lang.

On the occasion of one of my visits he favoured me with a well-remembered illustration of the conditions necessary for a disruptive discharge of atmospheric electricity by pointing out the contrasted effect of a recent thunderstorm on two trees in close proximity to each other. Of these, the one, although of great height, was sound and intact, because its roots ran into deep, damp soil, while the other, though dwarf, had been shattered and destroyed, because its roots rambled bare and exposed over a dry rocky knoll.

Through the pious and devoted care of his mother until her early death in his eighth year, Maxwell developed a singularly retentive memory and a mind inspired with lofty and ennobling thoughts. It is said that at eight years of age he could repeat the whole of the 119th Psalm, and he knew Milton from his earliest years. In Edinburgh, during eight or nine years, first at the Academy and afterwards at the University, he resided at No. 31 Heriot Row, with his father's sister Isabella, widow of James Wedderburn, at one time Solicitor-General for Scotland, who wrote lovingly of her charge, in the maturity of his manhood, "James has lived hitherto at the gate of heaven," which we might paraphrase in the words of Milton "as ever in the Great Taskmaster's eye".

Maxwell entered school at the Edinburgh Academy in the second term of the second year of the curriculum. The Rector was the Rev. John Williams, a Balliol College man, and a "born educator," though for about three years Maxwell attended the junior classes under Mr. Gloag for Mathematics, and Mr. A. N. Carmichael for Classics. He

had access to an excellent library in his aunt's house and was happy also in the companionship of a cousin, Jemima Wedderburn (afterwards Mrs. Hugh Blackburn), some eight years older than himself. During the father's frequent visits to Edinburgh in winter and early spring the two walked much together in holiday hours, the father missing no opportunity of imparting to the young inquirer practical knowledge of every kind, in connexion with both natural objects and processes of art. When, again, his father had, necessarily, to stay at Glenlair to look after the estate, Maxwell strove to cheer his father with frequent letters written in the most frolicsome manner and full of the wild, whimsical absurdities of boyhood. The close, mutual attachment between father and son forms a delightful story.

The school-programme in those days at the Edinburgh Academy had scarce a tincture of science-teaching and Maxwell's biographer raises the interesting question whether it was wise to retain at a classical school, during the full curriculum, a youth who, not yet fifteen, and while as yet he "had received no instruction in Mathematics beyond a few books of Euclid and the most elementary Algebra," had contributed to the Proceedings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh a paper "On the Description of Oval Curves and Those Having a Plurality of Foci"—the very diagrams and figures that accompanied the paper being sufficient to terrify any non-mathematical mind. Ought he not rather to have been sent off to the classes of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at the University? His biographer, a ripe classical scholar, wisely lets Maxwell answer the question himself, by stating that he never heard Maxwell wish that it had been otherwise and that, while he never showed any desire to specialize during his school-studies, he in after life adhered to the opinion that to make out the meaning of an author with no help excepting grammar and dictionary is one of the best means of training the human mind. Though about a year younger than most of his school-mates, he finished his school-course not only first in Mathematics and English but very nearly first also in Latin, and this although his attendance at school during his last year (1846-7) had been much interrupted by the state of his health.

Maxwell had thus entered his seventeenth year when he became a "private" student at the University, by which is meant that he did not take up the normal course for the Degree in Arts. It was rather the exception at this time in Edinburgh to graduate in Arts. Maxwell's course of study was as follows:—

First winter—Professor Kelland for Mathematics, Professor James D. Forbes for Natural Philosophy, and Professor Sir William Hamilton for Logic.

Second winter—Second courses under Kelland and Forbes and the class of Metaphysics under Sir William Hamilton.

Third winter—A third course in the Laboratory of Natural Philosophy, Professor Gregory for Systematic Chemistry and Mr. Kemp (Lecturer) for Practical Chemistry, Professor Wilson ("Christopher North") for Moral Philosophy.

These were great teachers, and well did Maxwell profit by their instruction. Professor Campbell, however, inclines to the opinion that it would have entered Maxwell "sooner and more fully upon the study of mankind, for which he had such large capacity and opportunities hitherto so limited," had he proceeded to Cambridge after his second winter at the University of Edinburgh. For to Cambridge and not to the Scotch Bar, it had now been decided that Maxwell was to go, there to study, as he himself put it, "another kind of laws" than those administered from the Parliament House in Edinburgh.

As illustrative of his wide mental outlook at this critically-formative period, one may cite the following programme of private study to which he set himself at Glenlair during the summer of 1850, after leaving Edinburgh and before proceeding to Cambridge: In addition to the study of Mathematics of a very high order, to enable him, as he says, "to write Algebra like a book," and a wide range of experimental philosophy, including "playing devils" (i.e., practising the game of "Devil-on-two-sticks" at which, both as a gymnastic exercise and as an exposition of dynamical principles, he became an expert), he prescribed for himself the study of "Kant's 'Kritik of Pure Reason' in German, read with a determination to make it agree with Sir William Hamilton," and also "Hobbes' 'Leviathan,' with his Moral Philosophy, to be read as the only man who has decided opinions and avows them in a distinct way," and an "examination of the first part of the seventh chapter of Matthew in reference to the moral principles which it supposes," and Paley's "Evidences," then required for Cambridge. His biographer specially remarks on the singular fact that a born mathematician like Maxwell should have shown himself so deeply influenced by "the inexhaustible learning of Sir William Hamilton, the enemy of Mathematics". It was, surely, because Maxwell's keen, inquiring intellect refused to be baffled by any problem that excited his interest—

acting in the spirit of the maxim—"Homo sum: humani nihil a me alienum puto". And, after all, why should Mathematics and Metaphysics be looked on as antagonistic, still less as irreconcileable? Anyhow, so extensive had been his reading, and so ample was his mental equipment, that, as his friend Tait wrote—"Maxwell brought to Cambridge in the autumn of 1850 a mass of knowledge really immense for so young a man," and another, who met Maxwell casually at this time, wrote that he showed himself "acquainted with every subject on which the conversation turned. I do believe there is not a single subject on which he cannot talk, and talk well too, displaying always the most curious and out-of-the-way information." One might have said of him—"Nihil quod tetigit non ornavit".

After full inquiry, the choice of a College at Cambridge was decided in favour of Peterhouse: but, the experience of one term's residence there, and a more reliable estimate of his own powers, coupled with an appreciation of "the ampler opportunities for self-improvement which the larger College presented," led Maxwell, under the advice of friends, to "migrate" to Trinity College. The facility with which he mastered the work prescribed either by his private tutor or by the College lecturers left him ample leisure time. This he devoted both to wide social intercourse (in respect of which his wise discernment seems to have led to a singularly happy selection of friends and associates) and to such odd digressions as the translation of the choral odes of the Ajax into rhymed English verse, and a rough caricature of Ajax slaughtering the oxen. A certain amount of classical reading was at that time (and even ten years later, as I can remember) required of all Freshmen in anticipation of the "Little Go" examination. In the autumn of 1851 he became a pupil of Hopkins, at that time the leading "coach" in Mathematics, who is credited with having formed this remarkable estimate of his powers—"It appears impossible for Maxwell to think incorrectly on physical subjects".

During his first year as an undergraduate at Trinity College, Maxwell lived in "licensed lodgings" at No. 8 King's Parade; but, after the spring of 1852, he got rooms in College (Old Court, Letter G). Of the many letters he wrote to friends at this time, those to his friend Campbell are specially interesting. He complains in one of these that, while "facts are very scarce here . . . there is sound intelligence from Newmarket for those that put their trust in horses, and Calendristic lore for the votaries of the Senate-house"—the study

of the University Calendar (known as the "Freshman's Bible") being considered indispensable for the attainment of a knowledge of the names and careers of the highest honours men. "But," Maxwell goes on to say, "man requires more. He starves, while being crammed. He wants man's meat, not college pudding." Assuring his friend, however, that he is "not disgusted with Cambridge and meditating a retreat," he says he is "persuaded that the study of x and y is to men an essential preparation for the study of the material universe. . . . I believe, with the Westminster Divines and their predecessors *ad infinitum*, that 'Man's chief end is to glorify God and to enjoy Him for ever'." This whole letter is most interesting. How delightful is this?—"Chemistry is a pack of cards which the labour of hundreds is slowly arranging: and one or two tricks—faint imitations of Nature—have been played". In another letter to Campbell he writes of a great *plan* formed for himself, the rule of which is "to let nothing be left wilfully unexamined. Nothing is to be *holy ground* consecrated to Stationary Faith, whether positive or negative. All land is to be ploughed up, and a regular system of rotation followed. . . . No one but a Christian can actually purge his land of these holy spots. . . . No one can be sure of all being open till all has been examined by competent persons, which is the work of eternity. . . . Christianity—that is, the religion of the Bible—is the only scheme or form of belief which disavows any possessions on such a tenure. Here alone all is free." The foregoing "plan," formed before he was twenty-one years of age, expresses his mental outlook through life, on the question of the relationship of science to religion. More than twenty years later, following on his notable pronouncement regarding molecules as "manufactured articles," to which reference will be made later on, he was very strongly pressed to become a candidate for admission into the Victoria Institute, but could not see his way to consent, on these grounds: "I think men of science as well as other men need to learn from Christ, and I think Christians whose minds are scientific are bound to study science that their view of the glory of God may be as extensive as their being is capable of. But I think that the results which each man arrives at in his attempts to harmonize his science with his Christianity ought not to be regarded as having any significance except to the man himself, and to him only for a time, and should not receive the stamp of a Society." Some four years after this, when on his death-bed, he gave utterance to his final convictions

to his cousin and close friend, Mr. Colin Mackenzie, in these notable words—"Old chap, I have read up many queer religions: there is nothing like the old thing after all. . . . I have looked into most philosophical systems, and I have seen that none will work without a God."

As the great contest in the Mathematical Tripos of January, 1854, drew nigh, Maxwell set himself, after his own fashion, to the task of "arranging everything—so that examiners may be satisfied now and pupils edified hereafter". This work was hindered considerably by a severe illness (a brain fever) in June, 1853. His friend Tait admits, however, that even under Hopkins, his methodical private tutor, Maxwell "to a great extent took his own way," and that probably "no high wrangler of recent years ever entered the Senate-house more imperfectly prepared to produce 'paying' work than did Maxwell. But by sheer strength of intellect, though with the very minimum of knowledge how to use it to advantage under the conditions of the Examination, he obtained the position of Second Wrangler, and was bracketed equal with the Senior Wrangler in the higher ordeal of the Smith's Prizes."

After this brilliant achievement, he resided for over two years at Trinity, first as resident scholar and, afterwards, as Fellow. To his friend Dean Farrar he, later on, communicated a copy of a set of aphorisms for the conduct of life, which he had drawn-up at this time, enjoining that—"He that would enjoy life and act with freedom must have the work of the day continually before his eyes—not yesterday's work, lest he fall into despair, nor to-morrow's, lest he become a visionary—not that which ends with the day, which is a worldly work, nor yet that only which remains to eternity, for by it he cannot shape his actions. Happy is the man who can recognize in the work of to-day a connected portion of the work of life, and an embodiment of the work of Eternity. The foundations of his confidence are unchangeable, for he has been made a partaker of Infinity."

Maxwell had already been appointed a College Lecturer, and was taking pupils, when, on February 13, 1856, his close friend and former teacher in Edinburgh, Professor James D. Forbes, wrote informing Maxwell of the death of Mr. David Gray, Professor of Natural Philosophy in Marischal College and University. With the hearty approval of his father, Maxwell resolved to apply for the post, because, as he wrote, "the sooner I get into regular work the better, and the best way of getting into such work is to profess one's readiness by

applying for it". No doubt the prospect of his son being able, as the occupant of a Scottish University Chair, to spend the long vacation at Glenlair was an agreeable outlook for the father. Nor did Maxwell himself ever regret coming to Aberdeen, for he wrote toward the close of the second winter session: "This college work is what I and my father looked forward to for long and I find we were both quite right —that it was the thing for me to do". Alas! however, Mr. Maxwell, senior, died, quite suddenly, on 3 April, 1856, the son's appointment to the Aberdeen Chair not being announced until 30 April. For the ensuing four winter sessions of 1856-60—all comprised within the brief period of three and a half years—this truly great man "lived and laboured with a simple, reverent heart" among us here, and one feels one may almost continue the words of Longfellow:—

> Fairer seems the ancient city, and the sunshine seems more fair,
> That he once has trod its pavement, that he once has breathed its air.

As might have been expected, Maxwell never, even after his marriage, took up house in Aberdeen, for his duties did not require his residence in Aberdeen during the summer, and he had his home at Glenlair in the Stewartry. He lived in rooms at 129 Union Street, being on the South side of the street, opposite the Back Wynd, at the East corner of the steps leading down to the Green. His class-room in College was the corner-room in the upper tier of the original left wing as you look towards the tower. It now forms part of the Surgery Department. I cannot remember any laboratory, other than the lecture-table round which a party of us, after the lecture, used to crowd, listening with delight to what often developed into a further protracted elucidation of the subject of the lecture. Our class was, however, singularly unfortunate in respect that we never reached his voluntary senior class of the second year, owing to Maxwell's departure after "the Fusion". Such subjects as Newton, Physical Astronomy and Higher Optics were thus barred, but the instruction in the principles of Mechanics and Dynamics, Hydrostatics, Geometrical Optics, and Electricity and Magnetism (though Faraday was then only at the beginning of his work) was admirable. He was always most lucid when he fell on geometrical methods. He was also very instructive in his experiments with a finely-constructed Attwood's Machine, the work of Patrick Copland, one of his predecessors in the Chair (1775-1823). The text-books he used were the series of Manuals by Professors

Galbraith and Haughton of Dublin, which he chose because, as he wrote to a friend, they contained "no humbug," but introduced 'practical matters instead of mere intricacies". Whether he can be said to have been successful as a teacher is a question not easily answered, owing to the difficulty of discovering, and starting-from, some "common measure" between the ignorance and incapacity of his pupils and his own vast knowledge and ready acumen. He certainly presumed and reckoned on the *willing mind;* and I am certain that no pupil who brought *that* could fail to profit. Many profited immensely.

It is pleasant to read that Maxwell, soon after he took up residence among us, was writing thus to his friend and biographer—"With respect to this 'northern hermitage,' my cell is pretty commodious. In quitting the cœnobitic cloister of Trinity for the howling wilderness of Union Street, I have not been made an anchoret. It is quite consistent with the eremitic life to modify one's fast in friends' houses four days per week or so." In another letter (27 February, 1857) to his aunt, Miss Cay, he refers to his "keeping up friendly relations with the King's College men" and that he had "not received any rebukes yet from our men for so doing, but I find that the families of some of our professors have no dealings, and never had, with those of the King's people. Theoretically we profess charity." He adds, "I had a glorious solitary walk to-day in Kincardineshire by the coast—black cliffs and white breakers. I took my second dip this season" (in the last week of February!). "I have found a splendid place, sheltered and safe, with gymnastics on a pole afterwards." Needless to remark he was an expert and powerful swimmer.

Maxwell had naturally, as a stranger, received kindness and hospitality from the Principal of the University, the Very Reverend Daniel Dewar, D.D.—"Durdie," as he was called, from the name of his estate of Over Durdie in the Carse of Gowrie. To the home of Dr. Dewar's elder (married) daughter, Mrs. McCunn, at Ardhallow, near Dunoon, Maxwell had paid a visit in the autumn of 1857, and, in the following summer, he was married to Katherine Mary, the second daughter. The happiness of this union was complete, and became, in after years, as I can bear witness, manifest to all Maxwell's personal friends in his self-sacrificing and devoted attention to his wife during her many years of delicate health, so long as his own health continued vigorous and robust, until the sudden change and ending in the autumn of 1879.

Maxwell's estimate of the frivolous inanity of much of the undergraduate-life at Cambridge has been referred to. To his biographer we are also indebted for a word-picture by Maxwell himself, satirizing an institution that existed at Marischal College in his time. I refer to certain verses descriptive of the scenes that occurred at "the Murtle Lecture" every Thursday afternoon in the "Public School"—a somewhat low-roofed hall under the larger and loftier hall, now the Portrait Gallery. It now forms part of the corridor and rooms of the Students' Union. These lectures formed a sort of week-day religious service and were under the same Trust as our present Sunday afternoon Lectures in the Mitchell Hall. Attendance on the lectures was compulsory, but I fear they were somewhat inadequately appreciated by the "ingenuous youths" who formed the auditory. The institution of "Regents," in name at least, still survived. They were the Professors of Greek, Natural History, Natural Philosophy and Moral Philosophy, for the Bajan, Semi, Tertian and Magistrand years, respectively. Maxwell attended regularly as Regent of the third year.

Professor Campbell introduces the verses thus—"To those who admire the genius of the bard who sang of The Dee, The Don, Balgownie Brig's black wa', the following lines will be welcome from their resemblance to the opening of one of his poems:—

Know ye the Hall where the birch and the myrtle
Are emblems of things half profane, half divine,
Where the hiss of the serpent, the coo of the turtle,
Are counted cheap fun at a sixpenny fine?
Know ye the Hall of the pulpit and form,
With its air ever mouldy, its stove never warm;
Where the chill blasts of Eurus, oppressed with the stench,
Wax faint at the window, and strong at the bench;
Where Tertian and Semi are hot in dispute,
And the voice of the Magistrand never is mute;
Where the scrape of the foot and the audible sigh
In nature though varied, in discord may vie,
Till the accents of Wisdom are stifled and die;
Where the Bajans are dense as the cookies they chew,
And all save the Regents have something to do:—
'Tis our Hall of Assembly, our high moral School,
Must its walls never rest from the bray of the fool?
Oh vain as the prospect of summer in May
Are the lessons they teach and the fines that they pay."

All that I can now recall of these courses of lectures is the deep, raucous voice of the Principal, Maxwell's father-in-law, dilating on the instability of human greatness as illustrated in the career of Saladin

whom our Richard of the lion-heart overthrew. In tones almost sepulchral he reached his peroration—"This is all that remains of Saladin"—the reference being to the legend that, when the great Sultan lay dying he called to him his standard-bearer and charged him to bear before his body, as the banner of his death, a vile rag (his shirt, according to some accounts), set on the point of a lance.

During the later part of Maxwell's stay in Aberdeen our academic world was in a turmoil over the question of the *modus operandi* in respect of a step which, by Act of Parliament passed in 1858, a Commission was instructed to carry out, namely, the Union of the two Universities—for Aberdeen (like England!) had then two Universities. The bone of contention was—"Union," or "Fusion"? Writing to Campbell, Maxwell put it thus—"Know all men I am a Fusionist and thereby an enemy of all respectable citizens who are Unionists (that is, unite the three learned Faculties, and leave double Chairs in Arts)". In the long run, and wisely it must be admitted, "Fusion" was decreed by the Commission; and, thereafter, Maxwell, not yet thirty years of age, was retired on a pension for life—David Thomson, the Professor of Natural Philosophy at King's, being retained in office, although thirteen years senior to Maxwell. That Aberdeen should thus have seen thrust out of her midst a man of such outstanding genius was due, in great part, to academic squabbling and intrigue. While Thomson had the ear of the Commission, he had, unfortunately, rendered himself unpopular in Aberdeen, where he was known as "Crafty Thomson". He was the author of an anonymous pamphlet in which he stirred up again a question which the House of Lords had settled a century before, namely, the right of Marischal College and University to grant degrees other than in Arts. The two men were, in character, wide as the poles asunder. Five minutes' conversation with each, coupled with an intimate knowledge of the situation, would have shown anybody what was "the go of it," and how it was that Aberdeen lost Maxwell.

There are two letters written to a friend about this time that furnish insight into Maxwell's views on ecclesiastico-religious questions. His biographer explains that, when a boy in Edinburgh, he had usually attended St. Andrew's Parish Church (Mr. Crawford—afterwards the distinguished Professor Crawford of Edinburgh University) in the forenoon and St. John's Episcopal Chapel (Dean Ramsay) in the afternoon. He thus "became equally acquainted with the catechisms both of the

Scotch and of the English Church, and with good specimens of the Presbyterian and Episcopalian styles of preaching". In after life, in the full maturity of his mental powers, when he had not only studied deeply the Greek New Testament, but had been brought under the direct, personal influence of such profound English Biblical scholars as Lightfoot, Hort, Westcott, Farrar and others, he showed in a practical manner that "the particular go" of this matter also had been fully considered by him. These, it is well to remember, were the days of the memorable controversy between Macaulay and the then Bishop of Exeter, Dr. Phillpots, regarding the purport of the term "Church of Scotland" in the "Bidding Prayer" used before sermon in Cathedrals and Collegiate Churches. Macaulay established as a simple historical fact the attitude of brotherhood and friendly amity which, at the Reformation, in harmony with its own doctrinal standards, the Church of England had taken up towards its Presbyterian Sister, the Church north of the Tweed. When at home at Glenlair it was Maxwell's stated custom, along with the simple country-folk, his own tenantry

> To walk together to the kirk,
> And all together pray;

and when, in the early '60s of last century, the scattered upland district of Corsock, within the old civil Parish of Parton, was, mainly through Maxwell's untiring effort and munificence, made into a Parish *quoad sacra* with church and manse, he was ordained an Elder of the Church of Scotland, the duties of which office he faithfully discharged. In Cambridge, again, he might be seen on Sundays not only attending along with the Heads of Colleges and his brother-professors, the University Sermon in the restored "Golgotha" of Great St. Mary's Church, but at their Parish Church of Little St. Mary's he joined in the Communion Service with Stokes, Liveing and others, his co-parishioners; and from the hands of the Vicar, the Rev. Dr. Guillemard, he received Holy Communion a few days before his death.

One can thus understand how in the summer of 1857, Maxwell in writing from Glenlair to an English friend, refers quite charitably but far from approvingly to the erection in a small country town within seven miles of Glenlair, of a certain Episcopal Chapel, "with great magnificence at his own expense," by a gentleman who with a mansion of his own twenty miles away, had come to reside in a hired house in Maxwell's neighbourhood. Maxwell adds the comment—"This" (i.e.

the country of Galloway) "is perhaps the least Episcopal part of Scotland, by reason of the memory of the dragoons. . . . It is very different at Aberdeen, where the Presbyterians persecuted far more than the Prelatists; so there I actually found a true Jacobite."

In the second letter, written in 1858, to the same English friend, Maxwell says—"As to the Roman Catholic question, it is another piece of the doctrine of liberty. People get tired of being able to do as they like, and having to choose their own steps, and so they put themselves under holy men, who, no doubt, are really wiser than themselves. But it is not only wrong, but impossible, to transfer either will or responsibility to another; and after the formulæ have been gone through, the patient has just as much responsibility as before, and feels it too. But it is a sad thing for anyone to lose sight of their work, and to have to seek some conventional, arbitrary treadmill-occupation prescribed by sanitary jailors." Could the Protestant standpoint be stated more concisely, convincingly and, I would add, charitably?—"Not only wrong, but impossible". The argument reminds one of the subtle criticism of the German submarine policy in the present war recently uttered by Mr. Balfour, our First Lord of the Admiralty—"Deeds that were merely crimes in May, in September are seen to be blunders". Maxwell had, no doubt, in his mind that Milton, his early favourite, in the great epic in which he attempted to

> assert eternal Providence,
> And justify the ways of God to men,

had written those lofty words—

> I made him just and right,
> Sufficient to have stood, though free to fall.
> . . . . . .
> Freely they stood who stood, and fell who fell.

Maxwell, it thus appears, was (1) a firm, convinced Protestant, who (2) approved of Church Establishment, but (3) was quite opposed to *exclusive* Episcopacy. If these be deemed to be matters unsuited, even for reference, in the pages of this Review, I would urge, in reply, that it cannot but be helpful to put on record the opinion of a man of such master-mind regarding matters which he was so very well fitted to inquire into, and, about which, Christian folk, as it were by universal consent, are striving to see eye-to-eye at the present day. My standpoint is simply that of his biographer—"Our age has much to learn from his example".

During Maxwell's stay in Aberdeen he found time to carry on one of his greatest and most laborious investigations, namely, that into the Motions of the Rings of the Planet Saturn, being the subject for 1857 of the Adams Prize, open to any graduate of the University of Cambridge. Maxwell was awarded the Prize—the Astronomer Royal speaking of his paper as "one of the most remarkable applications of Mathematics to Physics that I have ever seen". In connexion with this inquiry Maxwell refers to "a very neat piece of work by Ramage," a skilled artificer in Aberdeen whom I remember. It consisted of a model to show the motions of the rings, and it has, it appears, been preserved in the Cavendish Laboratory at Cambridge. Maxwell reached the conclusion that the rings consisted of what he termed "a flight of brick-bats," the mechanical theory requiring "that the only system of rings which can exist is one composed of an infinite number of unconnected particles revolving round the planet with different velocities, according to their respective distances".

Leaving Aberdeen after the winter session of 1859-60 Maxwell was, in the summer of 1860, appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy in King's College, London, where he laboured until 1865. In that year he retired to his Scotch home at Glenlair, to plan and, in part, carry out those great literary works that embody the chief results of his mathematico-physical investigations. His Treatise on Heat appeared in 1870, but his profound work on Electricity and Magnetism not until 1873. In the years 1866, 1867 and, again, in 1869, 1870, he was either Moderator or Examiner in the Mathematical Tripos, and his work in these exacting posts led, it is not too much to say, to a virtual remodelling of the Examination system and indirectly also to the creation of the great Cavendish Laboratory (so named after the Chancellor, the Duke of Devonshire, who had made the munificent offer to build and furnish such an institution) and to the foundation of the Chair of Experimental Physics.

In 1871 Maxwell was appointed to this Chair, as well as to the *magnum opus* of designing and superintending the erection of the Physical Laboratory, of which it has been said that "it would be difficult to imagine a building better adapted to its purpose, or one in the construction of which more provision should be made for possible requirements".

For the next eight years he continued in the faithful discharge of the duties of these offices, residing at No. 11 Scroope Terrace when in

Cambridge, and gaining, I will venture to say, from every one who had the privilege of his acquaintance a warmth of kindly feeling such as amounted to deep personal admiration and esteem. I do not believe he ever had, or could have had, a private or personal enemy. No honest man with mind and heart directed aright, could have felt that he was *being wronged* by Clerk Maxwell.

Maxwell's heroic courage, coupled with his tender consideration for others and his resourcefulness in an emergency, are illustrated by an incident thus related by his biographer—"Once at Cambridge, when his wife was lying ill in her room, and a terrier, who had already shown 'a wild trick of his ancestors,' was watching beside the bed, Maxwell happened to go in for the purpose of moving her. The dog sprang at him and fastened on his nose. In order not to disturb Mrs. Maxwell, he went out quietly, holding his arm beneath the creature, which was still hanging to his face." I was in Cambridge at the time and well remember Maxwell going about for some time with his nose strapped up with bandages. Whether or not the poor man had to explain to "Coonie" (as the dog was called) "the go of it" before he induced the brute to let go, is not known. But it was this same dog that Maxwell gravely told a friend he had cured of a trick of howling unmercifully when the piano was played—"I took Coonie to the piano and explained to him how it went". Let any doubter keep in mind that this story was told by Maxwell, and that the dog was no "cur of low degree," but a remarkably intelligent Scotch terrier! Professor Campbell admits that many persons, listening to Maxwell's conversation, often asked themselves whether he were in earnest or joking—a habit which certainly rendered it all the more difficult to feel sure that one understood aright so entertaining a conversationalist. I may add that, despite the dog's savage outburst above referred to, it was not killed.

That Maxwell was a man of deep personal piety will be inferred from what has been already said. But this further illustration may be given. During occasional visits to Cambridge in the discharge of onerous duties in connexion with the Mathematical Tripos or otherwise, Mrs. Maxwell remaining at Glenlair, he wrote to her almost every day, supplying her, out of his minute textual knowledge of the original Greek, with hints regarding some passage, say, in one of the Epistles of St. Paul which he knew that she would be reading in her private devotions. His knowledge of New Testament Greek was surprising. Thus, on his death-bed, after repeating the words—"Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above," he added, "Do you

know that that is a hexameter? *πᾶσα δόσις ἀγαθὴ καὶ πᾶν δώρημα τέλειον.* I wonder who composed it?"

The root of Maxwell's fair-mindedness is discernible in what he once said to his intimate friend, Professor Hort—"My interest is always in things rather than in persons . . . about the immediate circumstances that have brought a thing to pass, rather than about any will setting them in motion. . . . States of the will only puzzle me. I cannot ascribe so much to a depraved will as some people do. . . . Much wrong-doing seems to be no more than not doing the right thing; and that finite beings should fail in that does not seem to need the supposition of a depraved will." In the same spirit Maxwell, with ready wit, once retorted to a friend's outcry against the frightful temper of a servant lassie, although "she had been seven years in a manse"—"Think what it might have been had she not been there for seven years".

Though there had been symptoms since the spring of 1877 that his health was not satisfactory, he had not considered it necessary to seek medical advice until April, 1879. During the next two months, before going north to Glenlair in June, he was, more than once, seriously ill. Later on, in September, there were more encouraging reports. Alas! however, Dr. Sanders of Edinburgh having been called in, Maxwell was informed by him on 2 October, that he had not a month to live. He went south to Cambridge, and on the 5th day of the following month of November he gently passed away at No. 11 Scroope Terrace, being in his forty-ninth year. After a preliminary funeral service in Trinity College Chapel, the body was taken home to Glenlair and buried in the Churchyard of Parton.

Mrs. Maxwell died about seven years after her husband. They had no children.

Before introducing, from the pen of a scientific friend, what I myself am wholly unable to furnish, namely, an appreciation (from the results of recent discoveries and inventions) of Maxwell's anticipation of the principles involved in certain profound physical and especially magneto-electric problems, I shall conclude with (I) an illustration of his remarkable power of suggestive and lucid, even if discursive, explanation, (II) a brief reference to his view of molecules as "manufactured articles," and (III) a description of his outward appearance.

(I) His last public lecture was the Rede Lecture, "On the Telephone," delivered at Cambridge in 1878. He treated his subject "as a material symbol of the widely-separated departments of human knowledge, the cultivation of which has led, as by many converging

paths, to the invention of this instrument by Professor Graham Bell. In a University we are bound to recognize not only the unity of Science itself, but the communion of the workers of Science," adding that we are not "congregated here merely to be within reach of certain appliances of study, such as museums, laboratories," etc., and then, after referring to the work of the bees, "We cannot therefore do better than improve the shining hour in helping forward the cross-fertilization of the Sciences".

He then proceeds with this beautifully simple but masterly statement:—

"One great beauty of Professor Bell's invention is that the instruments at the two ends of the line are precisely alike. . . . The perfect symmetry of the whole apparatus—the wire in the middle, the two telephones at the ends of the wire, and the two gossips at the ends of the telephones, may be very fascinating to a mere mathematician, but it would not satisfy the evolutionist of the Spencerian type, who would consider anything with both ends alike, such as the Amphisbæna, or Mr. Bright's terrier, or Mr. Bell's telephone, to be an organism of a very low type, which must have its functions differentiated before any satisfactory integration can take place.

"Accordingly many attempts have been made, by differentiating the function of the transmitter from that of the receiver, to overcome the principal limitation of the power of the telephone. As long as the human voice is the sole motive power of the apparatus, it is manifest that what is heard at one end must be fainter than what is spoken at the other. But if the vibration set up at one end is used no longer as the source of energy, but merely as a means of modulating the strength of a current supplied by a voltaic battery, then there will be no necessary limitation of the intensity of the resulting sound, so that what is whispered to the transmitter may be proclaimed *ore rotundo* by the receiver."

(II) Maxwell's well-known pronouncement on molecules as being "manufactured articles," was enunciated in his address delivered before the British Association at Bradford in September, 1873. After a reference to the use of the spectroscope in comparing, to within one ten-thousandth part, the wave-lengths of different kinds of light, he adds:—

"In the heavens we discover by their light, and by their light alone, stars so distant from each other that no material thing can ever have passed from one to another; and yet this light, which is to us the sole evidence of the existence of these distant worlds, tells us also that each of them is built up of molecules of the same kinds as those which we

find on earth. A molecule of hydrogen, for example, whether in Sirius or in Arcturus, executes its vibrations in precisely the same time.

"Each molecule, therefore, throughout the universe, bears impressed on it the stamp of a metric system as distinctly as does the metre of the Archives at Paris, or the double royal cubit of the Temple of Karnac.

. . . . . .

"They continue this day as they were created, perfect in number and measure and weight; and from the ineffaceable characters impressed on them we may learn that those aspirations after accuracy in measurement and justice in action, which we reckon among our noblest attributes as men, are ours because they are essential constituents of the image of Him Who in the beginning created, not only the heaven and the earth, but the materials of which heaven and earth consist."

In a letter written three years afterwards to Dr. Ellicott, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, Maxwell explained that—"What I thought of was not so much that uniformity of result which is due to uniformity in the process of formation, as a uniformity intended and accomplished by the same wisdom and power of which uniformity, accuracy, symmetry, consistency and continuity of plan are as important attributes as the contrivance of the special utility of each individual thing". A distinguished teacher of philosophy has recently been urging that "the Theistic Argument" must be put in the form—"How is the Universe to be interpreted?" Was Maxwell offering an answer in the thought of the Psalmist—"Thy faithfulness reacheth unto the skies"?

(III) Maxwell's outward appearance has been thus described. It is from the pen of a close friend of later years, but I can vouch for its being true to the life as this distinguished man of science might have been seen shortly before nine o'clock any winter morning following a certain settled track down Union Street, to Marischal College:—

"A man of middle height, with frame strongly knit, and a certain spring and elasticity in his gait; dressed for comfortable ease rather than elegance; a face expressive at once of sagacity and good humour, but overlaid with a deep shade of thoughtfulness; features boldly but pleasingly marked; eyes dark and glowing; hair and beard perfectly black, and forming a strong contrast to the pallor of his complexion. . . . He might have been taken by a careless observer for a country gentleman, or rather, to be more accurate, for a north-country laird. A keener eye would have seen, however, that the man must be a student of some sort, and one of more than ordinary intelligence."

To the kindness of a scientific friend, a British mathematician and physicist of high distinction, I am indebted for the following comprehensive estimate, formed on a retrospect of almost forty years, of what the world owes to the genius of James Clerk Maxwell :—

"To write an adequate appreciation of Maxwell's contributions to science requires a wealth of knowledge I cannot pretend to, but reference may be made to Sir William Niven's edition of his collected works and to Sir George Stokes's obituary notice in the Proceedings of the Royal Society.

"Probably the part of Maxwell's work which has exerted the greatest influence on scientific thought and investigation is that which treats of electrical phenomena. It had already been suggested by Faraday that there was a close relation between light, electricity and magnetism. Maxwell's identification of the velocity of propagation of electrical disturbances with the velocity of light placed the theory on a firm basis. Further, his representation of the phenomena by means of a Lagrangian kinetic scheme simplified and unified their treatment. An important result of his treatment was that light was only one of the possible kinds of radiation, and the investigation and discussion of these other radiations have led to discoveries of the greatest scientific and practical value, as, for example, the radiations utilized in wireless telegraphy.

"Of special interest in the present connexion is the fact that it was during his tenure of office at Aberdeen University he produced his classical work on the 'Stability of the motion of Saturn's rings'. It was also during this period that he wrote two of his important papers on Colour, viz.—'The Perception of Colour,' and 'The Theory of Compound Colours,' and that he produced a great part of his researches on the 'Dynamical Theory of Gases'."

My friend adds: "The above is totally inadequate, but it may be of service to you and I hope you will treat it in any way you see fit; the choice lay between a statement of the above kind or an exhaustive treatment of the whole matter which would entail a very large amount of labour and probably be quite out of place in a publication like the UNIVERSITY REVIEW."

ROBERT WALKER.

[*See Note in the "Personalia" at p.* 271.—EDITOR.]

Two Years of War: The Record of the University.

THE following article is an expansion of the address which, as Vice-Chancellor, I delivered at the Graduation on 28 March, 1916. The records which it contains have been brought down to the end of June, the close of the Summer Term. I have not mentioned in it any names save those of the fallen, but the full list is found in the Roll of Service published as supplements to the last volume of the REVIEW and to this volume. Nor have I repeated the names of those who have been decorated; they have been given in successive numbers of the REVIEW. All will be easily ascertained by the future historian of the part which our University has taken in the present War.

With largely diminished numbers and finances, as stated by Professor Hay in his annual financial report to the Court,[1] the University began in October last, another year—the four hundred and twenty-first if we reckon from 1495. During the winter the diminution steadily continued. But no departments, save those of Tropical Medicine and Research in Animal Nutrition, were closed; though the institution of certain lectureships, for which we recently received funds, is necessarily postponed. The offices rendered vacant by the departure of their occupants on military service have been filled by temporary appointments, or the work has been overtaken by colleagues in the same departments. The thanks of the University are due to those members of her staff who remain, for the readiness with which they have added to their labours or otherwise made possible the large economies that our present circumstances demand. Though straitened both in men and equipment, the work of the University has not suffered from lack of zeal or thoroughness.

[1] See p. 264.

But our thoughts are less with what has been achieved within our walls than with the far wider and more severe services rendered by our members to the country, and the sacred cause committed to her in the present war. Besides a considerable but uncertain number who are or have been employed in making munitions, more than 1800 of our graduates, alumni, students and staff have entered the naval and military forces of the King, including our own Officers Training Corps. Before I speak, as I intend mainly to do, of the services of those of them who have been engaged at the front, I may give some details under the figure just mentioned, and speak for a little about the camps and garrisons in this country in which our men have been trained since the war began.

I. Numbers on Service.

Of our administrative, teaching and research staffs, which in normal times numbered about 100, at least 64 have been or are working directly for the purpose of the war. Of these 21 are in the combatant service; 18 have commissions in the R.A.M.C. (8 beyond and 10 still within the University); 5 work on munitions, etc.; 13 hold military offices of other kinds (7 of these with commissions), 7 are in training, one is a prisoner of war, while others have attested. Of our graduates, 945 are commissioned (248 in the combatant service, 657 in the R.A.M.C., and at least 40 as chaplains) and 181 graduates are still enlisted, making a total of 1126 graduates on naval and military service. But that number does not include our graduates who are in charge of Red Cross hospitals, of whom 25 have been reported, nor about 30 others entered on the navy list as surgeons and agents at sick quarters. Add these and we have over 1180 graduates in all on war duties. The exact number of our ungraduated alumni on service cannot be ascertained, but 74 have been reported as holding commissions and 62 as serving in the ranks—in all 136. Of undergraduate students, 120 have been commissioned and 260 have served or are serving in the ranks. Altogether I reckon that about 380 students have entered on service with the colours since the war began; of whom over 350 offered themselves while the voluntary system of enlistment still prevailed. The total of graduates, alumni, students, staff, and servants of the University on active service is therefore about 1730 as compared with 1200 a year ago. If we add to them the members of our Officers Training Corps

and our graduates who are serving as volunteers or under the Red Cross Society and at naval sick quarters, we get over 1850 as a grand total of those on war service or under training. That number includes 31 reported as intending to matriculate for the first time but for their military service. There must, of course, be many more of these.

II. The Camps in this Country.

At previous graduations I spoke of some of the camps in this country in which the units which held more or fewer of our men were trained before being sent to the front, of the conditions of their life, and of the debt which all who have at heart the interests of our students and graduates owe to their officers, especially to their commanding officers, adjutants and company commanders. During this last year I have visited several more of these camps, and have had full opportunities of seeing our men and observing the operations of the units to which they belong. Naturally there has been improvement in their conditions and in their training in all directions. There has been no repetition, for instance, of the tragic want of hospital accommodation which led to so many deaths in one of the Territorial Highland Brigades billeted in England last year. It is true that in some of the camps the percentage of sickness has been above that which is normal in garrisons of regular troops during times of peace; but this is not surprising when we consider the unexampled strain to which the medical resources of the country have been put and the enormous influx of raw recruits, so many of whom had been engaged in sedentary occupations. Where the material and moral care of hundreds of thousands of new soldiers has to be improvised, it is impossible to eliminate all defects, or to prevent some suffering. But the cases on which public remonstrances have been founded have been few and far between; and it is only right that I should testify that I have not received any complaint from our own men as to treatment except in two or three cases of alleged neglect of promotion, which have been examined and assistance given where necessary. Nor have there been complaints as to food or accommodation. In these respects there were, and were bound to be, hardships, especially during a winter of more than usually vexing weather. But they have been borne patiently; our men have thriven in spite of them; the food has been plentiful and of good quality; and the discipline, while rightly

exacting, has been administered in a kindly temper and with careful regard to the men's moral and physical welfare. The visitor to such large camps, created in haste and not always upon favourable conditions, must marvel at the complexities and the success of their organization. The winter mud might and could not but prevail on the fields on which many of the camps were planted. But good roads and paths have been laid down, giving token of very hard work in addition to the military exercises of the soldiers and their officers. Within and immediately around the tents and huts I saw no slovenliness; the kitchens smelt as sweet as those of private houses; there was no want of provision; and in face of the charges of waste which we sometimes hear it is only just to record that with time and experience economies of a very considerable amount have been effected.

An average winter day may be thus described:—Réveillé at 6 a.m., and after breakfast drill or skirmishing or other manœuvres till 12.30 or 1 p.m.; again more company or battalion drill, or physical drill and musketry exercises, from 2 till 4.30; in the evening either freedom or a lecture or a night parade with scouting; and, of course, always for some of the unit, guard duty all night, and picket and patrol duty for the evening.

The large number of educated men which our Universities and higher schools have poured into the ranks must have had the same good influence in the camps at home as Sir John French, in one of his dispatches, warmly acknowledges it has had on the Armies in Flanders. Perhaps the most striking difference between the camps of 1914-15 and those of this winter is the greater specialisation in military training which the experience of the novel warfare has rendered necessary. In the new schools and exercises of machine guns, hand-grenades and bomb-throwing, and, of course, in aviation and its necessary consequence of instruction in meteorology, in signalling, in the chemical and other sections of the Royal Engineers, the opportunities of men trained at Universities are numerous; and I am glad to think that, in connection with all these, some of our students and graduates have received responsible appointments. For instance, at one large camp a first year's student in science, returned wounded from the front, has charge of the hand-grenade school; while a graduate in science, a sergeant of infantry, was transferred to a meteorological station of the Royal Army Flying Corps, and commissioned for services in the field; and another, a member of our teaching staff, has received a commission

in the same branch; a large group of arts and science students are in the chemical section, R.E.; and three of the staff fill responsible posts in the departments of military censorship and interpreting. I would mention also the considerable number of our agricultural students and graduates who have entered the Army Veterinary Corps.

I am not now referring to our men only, but to the whole masses of soldiers in these camps, when I say that the reports on their morality, alike from their officers and from the civil and religious authorities of the districts in which they have been placed, are almost uniformly favourable. One knows that there are exceptions both among officers and men, but one learns also, from the "Gazette" and otherwise, that all excesses are sternly dealt with. A graduate, who had bravely enlisted in a battalion recruited from one of our very largest cities, wrote me that the evil language he has heard and the gambling have been "a revelation" to him; and the drunkenness of some soldiers, belonging chiefly to units in billets and not in camps, has been a reproach. Nevertheless, there is much truth in what a high authority has said—"Our armies are to-day the most sober part of the population". It was good to hear from an English vicar that there had been but three cases of immorality during the autumn and winter of 1914-15 in his parish, in which one of our Highland Territorial Brigades was quartered. In a Territorial unit from this district, encamped in a Scottish parish, there had not been for two months, I was told, a single case of drunkenness; and similar testimonies have come from elsewhere. On the whole, the nation has reason to be proud of the discipline and the morale of her citizen armies. As for our own students, I should like to repeat *coram Universitate* the testimony of the Brigade-major, for the Officer Commanding No. 1 Brigade Area, to the conduct of our Officers Training Corps in the camp at Rumbling Brig last July—"The conduct of all concerned was what was expected of gentlemen training for a noble profession and inspired with high ideals. On parade and off duty, the bearing of all ranks was smart and soldier-like."

The spiritual and social interests of the camps have been cared for by Chaplains and through the large huts or tents provided by the Churches or the Y.M.C.A. The Chaplains have had unique opportunities with such large numbers of men in circumstances fitted to rouse them to earnest thinking about themselves; and naturally some Chaplains have been more suited than others for the personal influence of man upon man, the tact and adaptableness, and the straight strong

speaking required of them in such remarkable positions. In two of the camps visited I heard of the preparation of hundreds of men for their first communion and their admission to the full membership of the Church. The opportunities and influences of the Church and Y.M.C.A. huts have been invaluable; these huts need and are more than worthy of all the support the nation can give them.

III. War Work in the University.

Before we pass from this country, reference must be made to the work done for war purposes by several departments of the University. As already noted, ten of the Medical Staff are serving *à la suite* with the Scottish General Hospital; and one of the clinical staff is Commissioner of the British Red Cross Society for the North-Eastern district of Scotland. The Chemical Department has been engaged since the summer of 1915 in the production of materials; and the Departments of Pathology, Public Health, and Agriculture in medical and economic observations and researches connected with the war.

Early in the war the Senatus instituted a Committee on Employment for War Purposes, and this has led to the engagement of a number of the staff, graduates, and students in the manufacture of munitions. Two of the staff gave the whole of last summer vacation to this work; and at least thirty graduates and students have left for employment in war factories. It was not found possible, as had been hoped, for the Committee to provide students in any number for agricultural employment during last harvest; but there is no doubt that part at least of the reduction in the numbers of both our men and women students has been due to their withdrawal to take the places in domestic or agricultural service of those who have enlisted.

One of the most notable results of this Committee of the Senatus has been the work done for our fighting armies and their hospitals by the Aberdeen University Work Party. The Department of Materia Medica has been placed at its disposal. The work has been organized by Professor Cash and a committee of ladies, and since the beginning of June last it has been able to dispatch masses of surgical dressings and hospital garments and the like to the Red Cross and other medical institutions connected with the Army.[1] The work is "recognised" and "approved" by the War Office. Our warm congratu-

[1] To 6th June, 1916, the number of articles prepared was: Garments and hospital comforts, 6589; war dressings, 93,516. Funds collected about £890, expended £670.

lations and thanks are due to all—over 200—engaged in these beneficent labours.

IV. On the Eastern Fronts.

And now to come to our men at the front, or rather at the many fronts, on which our armies and those of our allies have been engaged during this world-wide war. On every one of these the sons of this University have been fighting the enemy or serving the sick and the wounded—in Africa, in General Botha's victorious campaign, in which several of our graduates served who had already won military distinction in the Boer War; in the slower but at last successful campaign in the Cameroons and Nigeria, where the first of our men to fall was killed in action, Medical Officer Thomas Peppé Fraser, on 5 September, 1914; now with General Smuts' forces in East Africa, and both in the home and the Ceylon and Australasian contingents in Egypt, where several of them hold high positions in the Army Medical Corps or have charge of Red Cross hospitals. In Asia they are found, as volunteers from the I.C.S. and other civilian professions, in many of the units garrisoning India and the Malay States, where in the Singapore Mutiny, Lieut. Angus Forsyth Legge was killed on 16 February, 1915, having volunteered for dangerous medical service in place of a married man first appointed to it; or watching the unsettled North-West Frontier; at Aden, on medical service or in charge of machine guns; and in Mesopotamia on medical service (where two have been mentioned in dispatches and one has received the D.S.O.) or in Territorial regiments or with the Army Service Corps. The casualties reported from Africa and Asia are still few in number, but these cannot be all that have happened. In Asiatic Turkey two of our graduates—a missionary and a doctor—are prisoners of war.

On the islands both of the Western and Eastern Mediterranean some of our graduates are serving as Chaplains (on Malta there are no fewer than five Presbyterian Chaplains, two of them our own, who found several of our wounded in their charge), or as Doctors. In the Eastern Mediterranean one of our graduates was appointed to create and organize last summer a huge "convalescent hospital" (though many others than convalescents were sent to it straight from the front, some still with bullets in them) at a height of 6000 feet above the sea; and when winter came to remove it to the plains below. The first camp was organized in a fortnight. Beginning with 273 patients

he had afterwards always 500 in his charge and had arranged to expand the camp, by the middle of January, so as to hold 1500.

"The patients got up the hill by motor ambulances in 3¾ hours, for 34 miles of road with its 926 turns. . . . The patients did very well indeed, especially cases of shrapnel wound which did not readily heal in Egypt. Latterly because of the height I refused heart cases. Both officers and men improved rapidly, and after a stay varying from a fortnight to three months most were able to return to duty, fit for strenuous work. I am glad to say there were no deaths. . . . My hospital is nearly always full; for assistance I have a staff of 7 men of the R.A.M.C. with as many more of the R.A.M.C. among the convalescents as are well enough for light duty. A medical officer is generally available as assistant. In the expanded camp I shall have an expanded staff, but whether one or two medical officers, I do not know. My knowledge of tropical diseases has come in handy with the very large number of dysentery cases (both amœbic and bacillary) and malaria."

Of this hospital the O.M.S. reported that he was very pleased with the dysentery arrangements, and that the general administration of the camp reflected great credit on our graduate.

On the narrow fire-swept coast of Gallipoli, where, as a friend wrote—

"Never on duty or at rest, in trench or in hospital, do we get away from guns that, with German Taubes dropping bombs, all combine to shake and wrack the nerves like nothing else I know"; but where, in spite of that, the same reporter continues, "Our Territorial regiments, lads who had never before seen a shot fired in anger, and led by their officers, professional and business men from civil life, calmly heaved up their packs on their shoulders, climbing the parapets of their trenches, and with bayonets fixed made for the Turkish lines; whipped by shrapnel and against a withering rifle and machine gun fire at point-blank range, they held on till they captured four lines of Turkish trenches,"

—on that Gallipoli, sections of our University men were serving in the 89th Field Ambulance and in the Ross and Cromarty (Mountain) Battery. On a previous occasion I spoke of the praise which the former received from the general in command of the expedition. The latter —the Mountain Battery—was attached to the Expeditionary Force from the beginning, took part both in the unprecedented battle of the landing in April, in the equally famous landing at Suvla Bay on 7 August, and in the subsequent engagements. They doubtless share in the general tribute to the Royal Artillery—"For their constant vigilance, their quick grasp of the key to every emergency, their thundering good shooting and hundreds of deeds of daring, by which they have earned the unstinted admiration of all their comrade services". We had others in Gallipoli, in Territorial battalions like

the 5th Royal Scottish Fusiliers, which were mentioned in dispatches as having specially distinguished themselves in the severe engagement of 13 July, the 4th East Lancashires and Wiltshires, as well as in some of the Australasian units, one of which was commanded by a distinguished alumnus of Aberdeen. Several of our medical graduates had charge of other field ambulances, and several served in the British expedition to Belgrade. We have no complete list of the casualties among our men in Gallipoli, but at least five fell there or died of disease: Captain Arthur Kellas, R.A.M.C. (M.B. '06), on the 6th, and Douglas Jamieson (former Agr. stud.), 8th Australian Light Horse, on 7 August; Pte. Alex. John Fowlie, 13th Inf. Battn. Australian Imperial Force (M.A. '11); Lieut. Hector Maclennan Guthrie (M.A. with 1st Class Hons., '14), East Lancashire Regt., all killed in action, and Lieut. Richard Gavin Brown, R.A.M.C. (M.B. '03), who died at Portsmouth after an operation following on dysentery. Seven were wounded or invalided.

V. In the French Army.

In this record, mention must not be omitted of the services in the French army of one of our staff and of one of our old students. The latter, a student of philosophy, has so distinguished himself in the action in Champagne that he has been granted the Croix de Guerre and recommended for a commission. The former—a Reservist on a half-penny a day or 14s. 8d. a year: "it must sound ludicrous in Great Britain, but it is true"—served from the beginning of the war in the arduous fighting in front of Belfort, in the still more severe warfare upon the heights of the Vosges, and with the expedition into, and retreat from, Serbia. Before Belfort his regiment had eight months in the trenches without a rest. In the intervals of action in Alsace he writes that he and some of his comrades were engaged in teaching the children of the villages captured their ancestral French. Again (July, 1915):—

"We have been in the Vosges on outpost duty for a month. We have never seen a civilian or entered a house since my arrival. We occupy a ridge overlooking the Alsatian plain about 3800 feet high . . . on conquered ground, with our surroundings full of graves which are often torn open by high explosive shells. We are shelled practically every day, and our casualties are heavy; I cannot understand why I am still alive. On the 6th inst. the enemy delivered a terrific onslaught, but we did not lose an inch of ground. Quite close to us things are much worse, and there is no sign of improving. . . . If the Germans are no more downhearted than we are the war may go on for years."

Then comes the news that his division is in the south of France preparing for an overseas expedition—

"Our enthusiasm is indescribable and the amount of artillery and machine guns we are taking is astonishing, considering the effort we are making in France against the Germans." Then from Serbia—"a war-wasted country with a gallant little people who receive us as brothers. This is not a new war but the same old war against the enemies of civilisation. We were lucky enough to be encamped for a week close to a British camp. Our joy was great to meet the Tommies for the first time and we were allowed to fraternise freely. They were fresh from the trenches a little wild, but such good, kind-hearted cheerful fellows! All looked strong and healthy. They are splendidly equipped, have comfortable tents and magnificent horses. My first glimpse of the King's army has brought hope and comfort to me in my strange surroundings. I hope we shall fight side by side with them."

In the Russian Army Medical Corps one of our graduates has received the rank of Lieut.-Colonel for his great services rendered on the retreat from Poland.

VI. The Front in Flanders.

We now come to the Western front, upon which the great majority of the men of this University, both in the combatant and the medical services, have been engaged. Of the former between 60 and 70 have served, or are serving, as officers or men in battalions of the regular army, or for the duration of the war in battalions of the new army. One in the 1st Gordons was wounded in the retreat from Mons; another of the same battalion when leading his platoon on the fatal charge between Kemmel and Wytzaechte on 14 December, 1914; with 14 of them he reached a ditch 15 yards from the Germans, and after two wounds and lying out all day under fire he led the 14 back to our lines after dark. Major Alex. Kirkland Robb (Arts stud. '89), 2nd Durham Light Infantry, son of Surgeon-General Robb, died of wounds received in action on 20 September, 1914; 2nd Lieut. Lewis N. G. Ramsay (M.A. '11 and B.Sc. with distinction, '12), 2nd Gordons, son of Professor Ramsay, was killed at Neuve Chapelle on 21 March, 1915; Lieut. Geoffrey Gordon (M.A. '03) of the Indian Civil Service, who being on furlough had entered the Special Reserve of Officers and was attached to the 12th (Pr. of Wales) Royal Lancers was killed in action on 20 April; L.-Corpl. James Cruickshank (1st Arts and a high bursar) of the 1st Gordons, died of wounds received in action in July; Sergt. George C. Auchinachie (Med. stud. '10-'13), also of

the 1st Gordons, after being wounded thrice in the war and returning each time to the front was killed by a shell on 23 August;[1] and others of the Regular Forces to be named later fell on the fatal 25 September. The rest, to the number of several hundreds, are in the units of the Territorial Force, nearly all Scottish, and chiefly the Gordon, Seaforth, and Cameron Highlanders. As we all know, by far the most of them belong to the city of Aberdeen's Territorial battalion, the 4th Gordons; in which, though some of them were in other companies, they formed originally the whole of the U or University Company. It seems to me that the time has come to give in outline at least the history of the service which the 4th Gordons, and in particular this company of ours, has rendered on the Flanders front. At the outbreak of war there were some 152 of our graduates and students in the battalion, of whom about 115 constituted the University Company. There were also 15 or 16 others who, but for the war, would have matriculated as students in October, 1914. Till February, 1915, the battalion was trained at Bedford. Before it left for the front it was reorganized into double companies, and U and G formed the new company D which, when it started, contained 3 officers and 93 men from the University. In A, B and C double companies there were then 8 officers and 27 men from the University—making in all 131 of our graduates and students. With the 1st Gordons and two other regiments, the battalion formed the 8th Brigade of the British Expeditionary Force in France and Flanders, an army of almost half a million.

According to letters received from them, they had not by May been in any of "the big fighting," but they played their part in the trenches, sometimes remaining there for weeks on end; and it was then that they suffered their first casualties. Up to 15 June 10 were killed and some 20 wounded. Pte. James Orr Cruickshank (1st Sci.) was the first of the Company to fall—killed by a rifle bullet on April 15; he was well known as a runner and a member of the Harriers Club. Sergt. Victor Charles MacRae (M.A. with 1st Cl. Hons. in Classics, '14) on 21 April "was stooping to lift a wounded comrade when he was shot through the heart and died in ten minutes". The next day fell Sergt. Alex. Skinner, a former student and teacher in Dumbarton. On 28 April Corpl. Keith Mackay died in a Casualty

[1] His Coy. Officer writes: "He was a very popular N.C.O. and will be much missed. He was my platoon sergeant and I cannot speak too highly of his soldierly qualities."

Clearing Hospital of a gunshot wound received on 20 March.[1] On 27 April Pte. Alex. Mitchell (2nd Arts), while engaged digging a communication trench, was fatally wounded "by a stray bullet" and died the next day.[2] On 5 May Pte. John Forbes Knowles (M.A. '12; United Free Church Divinity student), who "had just rejoined from hospital the day we entered the trenches, was killed the following day (5 May) by two bullets in chest and face while out digging a communication trench about 200 yards from the German trenches and just behind our own". On the 7th Pte. David Wood Crichton (1st Agr.) was hit by a bullet when carrying water to the men in the trenches and died as he was borne back to the rear. On 27 May Sapper James Sanford Murray (2nd Arts), formerly of E Coy. 4th Gordons, was with the 51st (Highl. Divis.) Signal Coy.,

"in a village some three miles behind the firing line when the enemy started shelling us very heavily. We got orders to leave the chateau and return to a farm 500 yards away. About a dozen of us immediately started out, and had got about 250 yards when another shell burst right in the middle of us all. Two were killed outright. Your boy lived for about four hours. The doctor told me he had no pain and that the shock had been too much for him."[3]

On 1 June Pte. Robert Hugh Middleton (3rd Arts) was killed in action; and on the 14th Pte. Marianus Alex. Cumming (M.A. '12; teacher at Kemnay). It was during the same time that we lost several graduates and students in other units at Neuve Chapelle and elsewhere. I have named some already. Corpl. Edward Watt (B.Sc. Agr. '14), 4th Seaforth Highlanders, died on 22 March of wounds received in action at Neuve Chapelle on 10 March.[4]

The valour of our Territorial regiments and their endurance were well tested during those, their first, months of war. As early as 5 April, Sir John French wrote thus of them: "In former dispatches I have been able to comment very favourably upon the conduct and bearing of the Territorial Forces. As time goes on, and I see more and more of their work, whether in the trenches or engaged in more active operations, I am still further impressed with their value." This

[1] He had passed all the examinations for the Degree of M.A., which the Senatus posthumously conferred in June, 1915.

[2] "A willing and most conscientious soldier, most uncomplaining and cheerful even when not feeling in the best of health."

[3] "One of the finest young soldiers I ever met, always ready and willing to do his work any time, and when we were very busy quite pleased to work his twelve hours without grumbling."

[4] "For nearly a fortnight he lingered on babbling of home, just on the borderland of consciousness; always a child again, they tell me. But his injuries were such that Death were better than Life."

is a great tribute to the training they received before they left home, as well as to their grit and skill. In spite of dangers, and of privations more disheartening, the letters of our students, whether from the trenches or from their rest billets, were extraordinarily cheerful and high-spirited, complaining of nothing but that want of artillery and artillery munitions which paralysed our armies at the time and cost the lives of so many brave men. One of their officers writes—

"We have been shelled all day, and have nothing to pay the enemy back with properly. We have just lost 4 killed and 8 wounded. It is hard to lose these men. I like them all so much—they are so brave and fine. I am not cast down—I am only angry with the carelessness and neglect of those who are responsible for the shortage of ammunition; but we have nothing but contempt for the Germans and a glorious feeling that one day we will knock them into a cocked hat."

Again from one of themselves—

"I am sitting in a grassy ditch with the shells going over at the rate of eight or ten a minute, and an enemy aeroplane hovering overhead trying to spot our position, presently to be cleared from the scene by some of our aircraft."

And they impressed the French people among whom they were quartered. A French friend, writing me in May, says of some British ambulances with a French force:—

"They are most popular among us. Their presence will never be forgotten, and all the secular prejudice against the British nation is dead and buried for ever. We hear also from our fellows who have relatives where the British troops are quartered that they behave like gentlemen, and are as open-handed as kind-hearted. . . . Part of the strength of the British Army is that it contains a greater percentage of educated men than ours. At any rate, from our generals down to our rank and file we are most satisfied with the efforts of the British. We keep talking about Neuve Chapelle as if we had done nothing ourselves."

On 16 June an attack was carried out by the 5th Corps of the British Army on the Bellewarde Ridge, east of Ypres, while holding attacks were made by the neighbouring 2nd and 6th Corps. The advance extended as far as the Bellewarde Lake, but the troops who made it were unable to maintain themselves there, and had to retire. Still, according to Sir John French's dispatch, they secured and consolidated ground on a front of a thousand yards. In this severe and successful action the 4th Gordons were engaged, and D Company distinguished itself by a brave assault on the German lines in a wood near Hooge. I am told by eye-witnesses that our men behaved

magnificently. They lost eight killed, almost as many as in all their previous months of war: L.-Corpl. And. T. Fowlie (Univ. Dipl. Agr. '09); L.-Sergt. Alex. David Duncan (M.A. '14); L.-Corpl. Murdo MacIver (3rd Agr.); and Privates Harry Lyon (2nd Arts) of the Machine Gun section, killed by a shell, James C. Forbes (3rd Agr.), son of the Convener of the County of Banff, Robert Patrick Gordon (2nd Arts), George McSween (Aberd. Training Centre), and James Whyte (2nd Arts). At the same time fell Lieut. Wm. Leslie Scott (3rd Med.) of the 5th Gordons. Other ten of our men were then wounded.

During the long weeks of waiting that followed—waiting for reinforcements and munitions—the 4th Gordons faithfully took their turns in manning the front trenches, and in providing brigade reserves. They suffered comparatively few losses. In July, three University men fell in Flanders, all sergeants—John McLean Thomson (M.A. '11, and student of Divinity), Alex. Allardyce (M.A. '04; B.L.), Sergeant of Bombers, and Alex. David Marr (M.A. '14, and Science student) 7th Gordons, and on 10 August Lieut. Fred. Alex. Rose (M.A. with 1st Cl. Hons. in English; B.A. Oxon.). Of the last one of his fellow-lieutenants in the 4th Gordons wrote me as follows:—

"At present D Coy. is Brigade Reserve and we are in an old chateau, a very pretty place. It is very nice there, even better than back in the rest camp where the rest of the battalion is. We had a very bad time of it yesterday evening, just before we were relieved. Some high explosive shrapnel burst right on the top of our trench killing 3 men and wounding 7. Lieut. Fred. Alex. Rose was hit through the head beside the ear. He was unconscious, and it was at once seen that there was no hope for him, and he died a quarter of an hour later. He was a very decent fellow and only came out here a short time ago. Another University man got his arm broken. Otherwise the remains of old U Coy. are well and as fit and keen as ever."

Besides the 3 killed in July and August 6 University men were wounded then and in early September.

VII. 25 September—Ypres and Loos.

At last the end and purpose of the waiting came in the actions all down our line of 25 September, and the 4th Gordons topped their great services by a heroic charge that day on the German positions east of Ypres and Hooge. The action in which they were engaged is described by Sir John French as a secondary attack for the purpose of holding the enemy's troops from the main assaults, which were delivered further south by the British at La Bassée and Loos, and by the

French in Champagne. It was preceded by some hours of terrific bombardment, to which the enemy replied with guns as powerful. On the ground in front of the 4th Gordons the entanglements appear to have been fairly cleared, and at the word the regiment charged through heavy rain and waterpools, and "like veterans" (as one report says) carried the first German line. A few moments there and they charged for the second and took it; and at least one company, with students among them, reached the third line and drove out the defenders. A neighbouring battalion, however, had not been so fortunate, and our men, unsupported, were obliged to retire. There is not room here for all the experiences of that great day. Here are one or two:—

"It was like hell let loose. We sat in a dug-out half up a communication trench waiting orders. The noise was terrible, and to that has to be added the flashes from the bursting of shrapnel and shells. We heard a loud report, then the ground rocked, and some half a minute later our men poured up the communication trench for the charge, ducking the shells and splashing about, for the rain simply teemed. Then a minute or two later our sergeant came rushing down, one of our teams was knocked out and we had to carry on at once. I must say I was rather relieved than otherwise and felt no fear in the open.

"I was thrilled as I plodded up the communication trench over the knees in mud 'through shot and shell' with a vengeance. Yes, we laughed, laughed! It was really glorious; one was absolutely overcome with the feeling of wishing to do anything, anything that would add glory to the already glorious name of the regiment. But the feeling is absolutely exquisite, because our officers are so splendid; they smiled us a welcome, as though we were off for fun, and honestly I think we believed we were off for fun. . . . Anyhow, on we went through holes, catching in barbed wire and scrambling on. We had just got to the parapet of the German trenches when bang!—shrapnel overhead. . . . Ah, here we are, the parapet at last! Plout in you get. A rest just for a moment till we see what we are to do, and to pick up a helmet on the way. On we went, using dead bodies sometimes to save us wading through mud and water. At last we reached the second line. Here the trench was practically levelled. Our company had already advanced to the third line. Our sergeant rushed across in bolts to that third line. Arriving there he discovered they were forcing our boys out. The place was strewn with dead Germans. . . . The alarm was put out that the Huns were on us. Then —— came forward and ordered every man who could shoulder a rifle to man the trenches. The Huns must have changed their mind, for they never came. The Huns who had been spotted were some prisoners who came across with our boys when they retired, Alsatians, I believe. The Prussian Guard were opposing us, too, for I got a helmet."[1]

A party of 1st Gordons and 4th Gordon bombers and riflemen were cut off in one of the German redoubts, but jumped the parapet

[1] From a letter from a student, published in the "Aberdeen Journal," 9 October.

and ran across the open towards our trenches. One sound man and 4 wounded got over. Two others lay in a shell hole between the lines from 10 a.m. till dusk, expecting death, and then crawled back to the British trenches after one of them had stumbled on a party of Germans and been fired at point-blank, but without injury. With them they brought in a wounded officer of another battalion whom they had found on the way.

These are some of many breathless episodes which happened that day. In spite of the retirement, Sir John French says that the attack was "most effectively achieved, for not only was the enemy contained on that point, but we have reason to believe that reserves were hurried to that point of the line, and a number of prisoners were taken". The 4th Battalion received the warm congratulations of the corps and divisional commanders and of the Commander-in-Chief himself. But its casualties had been heavy. Of our University men alone there fell or died of their wounds at least the following 12: Lieut. John Campbell Sangster (M.A. '14); Sergeants John Keith Forbes (M.A. '05; U.F.C. Divinity student),[1] and Bertram Wilkie Tawse (M.A. '05; B.Sc.); Corpl. Wm. Stephen Haig (M.A. '14); Privates James Anderson (3rd Arts),[2] William Donald (2nd Arts), John Birnie Ewen (M.A. Hons. in Classics, '14), John Hampton Strachan Mason (M.A. '13), Roderick Dewar MacLennan (1st Arts), Gordon Dean Munro (1st Med.), and Alex. Silver.[3] At Ypres, too, fell 2nd Lieut. John Cook Macpherson of the 1st Gordons (M.A. '10; LL.B.). The following were posted as missing: Lieut. Alex. Rennie Henderson (M.A. '11), 2nd Lieut. George Low (M.A. '14), and Privates Wm. Duncan Alexander (2nd Med.), George Kemp Saunders (1st. Med.), and John Wm. Shanks (2nd Arts). Taken prisoners were Corpl. Malcolm MacLeod (M.A. '00), L.-Corpl. Alex. Findlater (1st Arts), and Privates George Murray (M.A. '11), William Alex. Troup (2nd Arts), and Robert Wilson (4th Arts). Thirty others were wounded.

In the still greater battles of the same day between La Bassée and Loos the sons of our University were also doing their duty, and many of them to the death. In the 6th Gordons, its commander, that very gallant and popular officer, Lieut.-Col. John Ellison Macqueen (Law student '91-'95), fell when leading his men, and with him Lieut.

[1] For an account of his fine character and remarkable services see the "Record of the United Free Church of Scotland" for 1915.
[2] He died of his wounds a prisoner at Giessen.
[3] Privates Munro and Silver both died as prisoners.

Frederick Charles Stephen (M.A. with 1st Cl. Hons. in Maths. '09; Ferguson Scholar '11, and at Cambridge 1st Cl. Math. Tripos, Part I, '10, and Wrangler, Part II, '12), and Private Stuart. In the Seaforths while leading their men to the assault 2nd Lieuts. George Macbeth Calder (M.A. '15, 2nd Med.), and William Robert Kennedy (1st Med.), were killed; in the 2nd Argyll and Sutherlands 2nd Lieut. Ian Catto Fraser (1st Arts); and 2nd Lieuts. Ian Charles Macpherson (M.A. '14), the son of the Rector of Banff Academy, and George Buchanan Smith (M.A. Glasg.; LL.B. Aberd. '14), the son of the Principal, both with the 2nd Gordons, on their charge from their trenches before Vermelles right up to Hulluch on the third German line from which they returned with only 3 officers uninjured out of 22. 2nd Lieut. I. C. Macpherson brought his party of bombers as far as Hulluch itself, and fell there in the German counter-attack; they wrote of him: "If ever a soldier deserved the Victoria Cross he did, and had he lived he would have gained it, this is the opinion of his men and of the officers who saw him". 2nd Lieut. G. B. Smith had been designated for command of his company; having the night before the battle accompanied his Captain to cut the wire entanglements in front of their trench, and having remained alone to complete the work under fire for an hour and a half, he led his platoon in the charge as morning broke, and was killed at the head of them by a shell 100 yards on. On this sector 4 other University men were wounded.

Altogether on that single day, 25 September, the men of Aberdeen University suffered no less than one-third of the total of their casualties during eighteen months of war.

To return to the University Company of the 4th Gordons—of the 120 rank and file who went from Bedford to Flanders in February of last year there were in December only 3 left in the ranks. Some 24 others still served in machine guns, signalling, or transport sections; 33 had been commissioned, and 19 had fallen. The rest had been wounded or invalided. It has seemed to me that after such fortunes, distinguished by endurance, valour and self-sacrifice beyond all praise, some outline at least of their service was now called for. I am aware how tame and drab it must appear in contrast with the actual terror and glory of these months of heroic war. But I hope that later one of our graduates will be found to tell the story with adequate force and detail, and to do justice to all the individual acts of bravery which our men have so splendidly multiplied.

Since the Battle of Ypres the fortunes of the 4th Gordons have been less eventful, but the battalion has kept its place in the British line, for some time still at Ypres and recently farther south, regularly reinforced from home out of its second and third lines. In April the following news came:—

"The battalion is in a good position and in excellent health and spirits. The weather is splendid and the surroundings are quite congenial. In the fighting line things are normal and the only event of importance which has affected us has been the issue of shrapnel-proof helmets. They resemble the old clerical hat, only not so wide and rather higher. On not a few occasions they have already staved off what might have been serious or even fatal head wounds. In one case the helmet actually deflected a bullet, the wearer suffering from nothing but the impact. . . . We never forget our fallen comrades, though we say little about it. For myself I think they are not far from us at any time, but help us yet."

Of University men the further losses have been: In October, 1915, Pte. Frederick Wm. Milne (1st Med.), on 25 December L.-Corpl. Alex. Slorach (2nd Arts) accidentally by the bursting of a shell. In other units there have fallen, in addition to those already mentioned, Lieut. Wm. Geo. Rae Smith (former Agr. stud.) of the 10th King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, attached 21st Divisional Cyclists, on 25 January, 1916, while saving a wounded comrade; Lieut. Chas. Thomas McWilliam (M.A. '13), 5th Gordons, 20th March; Capt. George Mitchell Johnston (B.Sc. Agr. '11), 2nd Battn. Royal Jersey Militia, attached 7th Royal Irish Rifles, 3 April; and Quartermaster Sergt. Charles McGregor (M.A. with 1st Cl. Hons. Maths. '96), 10th Gordons, who did more by his courage and self-denial to inspire our students with a sense of duty to their country than any one else among us. Though beyond the military age he enlisted early in the war, and declining all offers of a commission served in the ranks and as a non-commissioned officer with rare patience, ability, and great influence on all his comrades.

VIII. The R.A.M.C. and the Chaplains.

Along that front of battle from the north of Ypres to Grenay, the officers and men of the Army Medical Corps were serving the field ambulances and casualty stations, and further behind the lines, the base and stationary hospitals to the coast on the English Channel, in an organization the most perfect of its kind in the annals of warfare. That in addition to their arduous and ceaseless labours they shared with the

fighting ranks the perils of the enemy's fire is proved by the casualties they suffered. Of our own medical graduates here and on other fronts 5 have fallen on the field: Medical Officer T. P. Fraser in Nigeria and Captain Arthur Kellas on Gallipoli, and Lieut. A. F. Legge in Singapore (all already noted); and on the Western front Lieut. James Reston Gardener Garbutt (M.B. '11), attached to the King's Own Scottish Borderers, and Lieut. George Dewar (M.B. '15). Five have died of disease: Lieut.-Col. Wm. Henry Gray (M.B. '86), Indian Medical Service, Herbert Mather Jamieson (M.B. '04), on medical service with the Royal Navy, Lieut. Richard Gavin Brown (already noted), Deputy Surgeon General Cyril James Mansfield (M.B. '83; M.D. '96) and Private David George Melrose Watt (1st Med.). Three have sunk with their ships: Surgeon Wm. Mellis Mearns (M.B. '08), on 1 January, 1915, Tempry. Surgeon Douglas Whimster Keiller Moody (M.B. '00; M.D.) on 30 December, 1915, and it is to be feared Tempry. Major (formerly Fleet Surgeon) James Mowat (M.B. '91). Fleet Surgeon Wm. Rudolf Center (former Med. Stud., M.B. Edin. '93) died from injuries on the sinking of H.M.S. "Russell". Eleven others have been wounded in action.

The Chaplains too, especially on Gallipoli and the Western front, have performed their services with great courage within the firing zone —holding their services, tending the wounded, and burying the dead all within range of the enemy's guns. One illustration from Gallipoli may be given:—

"I want to tell you of the last Sunday I spent on the Peninsula. It was impossible to hold regular church parades. I used to take a battalion each Sunday and go down the trenches and speak to groups of five or a dozen men each time and pray with them. It was rather a long business but I think it did good. On this particular Sunday evening we had church parade by moon and star-light. Each Presbyterian Chaplain took two battalions, one service in each. The men gathered in the trenches leaning on the parapets and with officers grouped round me. From a central position I conducted public worship. I read out the Psalm, the 121st, verse by verse, and so they sang it. We took the hymn at the end in precisely the same way, 'Abide with me'. It was wonderful and most thrilling. As one of the men writing home put it, there has been nothing like it since the Covenanters met on the moss-hags and worshipped God in the dark because of their enemies. I preached from the 23rd Psalm." Again "the tale of casualties would begin, nearly all the wounded (that day) were Scots who came down our way, and men from our Brigade. The most of the men knew me. One dug-out, capable of holding 15 stretchers, the Major (R.A.M.C.) devoted to abdominal cases. . . . Twice a day did I visit these poor fellows. Nothing more could be done for them than to moisten their lips and wash out their mouths. They were very patient

and good about it. . . . Long waits I had also till graves were dug in the hard-baked earth, or until the shell and rifle fire so moderated as to allow burial parties to venture forth. . . . We laid the poor battered bodies to rest 3 or 4, 5 or 7 at a time—in their uniforms, the Highlanders in their tartans: *He that loveth his life shall lose it, and he that loseth his life for My sake shall find it.*"

For us there remains the duty of recalling our fallen by name in homage to their valour and the spirit of their sacrifices for us. Not for glory went they out, nor did any go carelessly, nor in ignorance of what was before him. But each because the hand of God was upon his conscience in the strength of the most sacred cause to which his country was ever called, and prepared to give his life for its sake. The father of one of them, writing to me from a country manse, says truly :—

"From the brave, bright letters sent home from the front, one fails to learn the truth that some of them know in their hearts—that they are treading the road to Calvary. As I looked at the last photograph sent home from France of our boy, its expression seemed only sad, but I know what it means now. 'I shall not come back, but I am going forward,' and his is the story of so many others."

The Graduation Address was followed by the reading of the names of the 70 members of the University who had fallen; the Very Rev. Professor Nicol led the assembly in prayer. The National Anthem was sung, and Professor Fulton pronounced the Benediction.

GEORGE ADAM SMITH.

Postscript, 8 July, 1916.—Since the above was in type other 14 deaths have been reported, and will be found on pp. 6 and 7 of the Supplement to the Provisional Roll of Service, appended to this number of the REVIEW.

An Anatomist on Our Pedigree.[1]

THE fascinating problem of the antiquity of man has been attacked from various sides. The geological approach has its classic expression in Sir Charles Lyell's "Geological Evidences of the Antiquity of Man" (1863); the archæological approach is well represented by Lord Avebury's "Prehistoric Times" (1865, 7th ed., 1913); Dr. Keith's book is a masterly statement of the anatomical contribution. "The anatomist gives ancient man the centre of the stage; he depends on the geologist and the archæologist to provide him with the scenery and stage accessories." He has to work hand in hand with them both, which is not always easy, but his line of investigation is quite distinct; he traces man into the past "by means of fossil skulls, teeth, and limb bones—intelligible documents to him, but complex and repulsive hieroglyphs in the eyes of most people". In one respect his reward is likely to be greater than that of his fellow-workers, for his researches bear directly on the problem of man's pedigree as well as on that of his antiquity. The inquisitive section of the British public, in so far as it has energy to spare from such serious tasks as solving the mystery of "Edwin Drood," may well congratulate itself in having a guide like Dr. Arthur Keith, expert yet luminous, scholarly yet enthusiastic, in exploring the problem of how and when mankind came into existence.

A Neolithic Community.—The first picture in the book takes us back some 4000 years—a few ticks of the geological clock—to a Neolithic community at Coldrum in Kent—a settlement of agricultural pioneers, about two inches below our modern British average stature, with rather large heads in which the width was about 75 per cent of the length, with better teeth and broader palates than we have in these days of soft food, with brains up to the present-day size, with beliefs concerning life and death, similar to those that swayed their contemporaries in Western and Southern Europe, and with great manipulative skill as shown in Megalithic monuments on the one hand and daring trepanning operations on the other. Four thousand years ago "mankind was already old; the human web already universal".

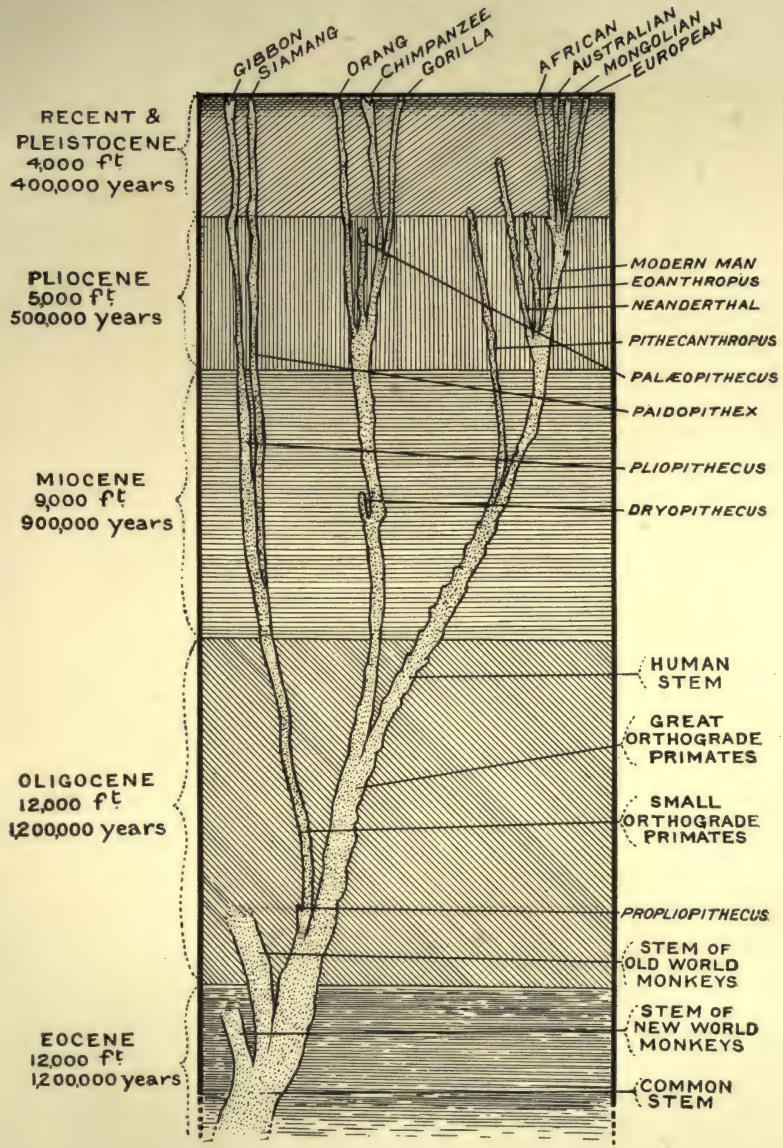
The Men of the Submerged Forest.—The second study concerns the people of the forest which used to connect England with France, through which the Thames ran swiftly to join the Rhine in a common estuary. Since these days great changes have occurred in the appearance of the country, but careful study of the human remains (there are no implements or even flint chips) from corners of the submerged forest show that man at the beginning of the Neolithic period was very much as he is to-day. Yet that is eight or ten thousand years ago.

The Cave Men.—The next step into the darkening past takes us to the

[1] THE ANTIQUITY OF MAN. By Arthur Keith, M.D., LL.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.S., Conservator of the Museum and Hunterian Professor, Royal College of Surgeons of England. London: Williams & Norgate. Pp. xx + 519. 189 illustrations.

GENEALOGICAL TREE.

SHOWING THE ANCESTRAL STEMS AND PROBABLE LINES OF DESCENT OF THE HIGHER PRIMATES.



caves at Torquay and Sennen, Aurignac, Cromagnon, Mentone and elsewhere, "where the earth keeps a more orderly register of events than in the turmoil of flooded valleys". In the floor of these caverns, along with remains of cave-bear, cave-lion, cave-hyena, mammoth, woolly rhinoceros, wild pig, Irish elk, reindeer, and bison, there are the remains of pre-Neolithic man, often with implements and decorations. "When we survey the people and the state of Europe in the latter third of the glacial period, we find it was populated with tall men, evidently separated into distinct races, having long, narrow heads containing large brains—brains which were capable of conceiving and appreciating high works of art." The story of cave exploration is fascinating like the quest itself, and the author lingers over the revelations of the later Palæolithic culture—taking us back 25,000 to 30,000 years. It is an extraordinary instance of organic inertia that some of the big-brained skulls of this time, with not a single feature that can be called primitive or ape-like, should show teeth in size and form exactly the same as those of a thousand generations afterwards—and suffering from gumboils too!

The Intrusion of Neanderthal Man.—The next great step brings us into the Mousterian or middle Palæolithic period, probably as long in its duration as the late Palæolithic, the Neolithic, and the Metal ages put together—say 25,000 years. It was during this time, in the middle Pleistocene age, that men of the Neanderthal type, quite distinct from those of to-day, were widely represented in Europe, along with woolly rhinoceros, mammoth, boar, ibex, bison, cave-hyena, and the like. He was a loose-limbed fellow, short in stature and of slouching gait, but a skilful artisan, fashioning beautifully-worked flints with a characteristic (Mousterian) style. He used fire; he furnished his dead with an outfit for a long journey; he had a big brain. But he had great beetling, ape-like eyebrow ridges and massive jaws, and he showed "simian characters swarming in the details of his structure". Professor William King, a quiet worker at Queen's College, Galway, protested in 1864 against Huxley's conclusion that the Neanderthal man was merely an extreme variant of the modern type, and proposed to create a new species, *Homo neanderthalensis;* and this is the view generally accepted to-day. Though the Neanderthal man has his own peculiar adaptations and specializations, in most of the points in which he is divergent from modern man he approaches the anthropoids. It seems certain, however, that he was not a low type and that he was not ancestral to modern man. Indeed men of the modern type seem to have been in existence when Neanderthal man was still living. Perhaps the most remarkable thing about him is that he disappeared with apparent suddenness (like aboriginal races to-day) at the end of the Mousterian period.

The Antiquity of the Modern Type.—In the earlier Pleistocene age, during the long periods known as Acheulean (from the beautifully-worked flint hand-axes of St. Acheul, near Amiens) and Chellean (from Chelles in the valley of the Marne), which together probably cover a stretch of 100,000 years or more, there is no trace of Neanderthal man or his ancestor. "The deposits of the Thames, of the Somme, of the Seine, of the Arno, from one side of Europe to the other, have revealed the same story—the existence of a man, a mere variant of modern man, one with a thick skull, a big brain, and a long head." Man of the modern type is much older than was supposed; the Neanderthal man was an intruder when he entered Europe at a late stage of the mid-Pleistocene period. Long before then, towards the beginning of the Pleistocene, there were men of our own type in Europe—back and back to

300,000 years ago. Beyond that in the Pliocene, there are the eoliths of the stone-beds below the Crags, the "humanity" of which is widely accepted.

Heidelberg Man.—Our guide now takes us to the sand-pit at Mauer near Heidelberg, which was visited almost daily for twenty years until at last the treasure was found—the Heidelberg man. Not much of a man either, only a lower jaw, but enough to show that near the beginning of the Pleistocene period, along with lions, an extinct form of cat, a dog, two kinds of bear, a species of bison, an early type of horse, the Etruscan Rhinoceros, and an elephant, there lived a primitive variety of Neanderthal man, probably able to speak, but with a lower jaw in several ways distinctly ape-like. The last skeletal traces of modern man in Europe are in the Chellean remains from Galley Hill in Kent (unless indeed the Castenedolo skeletons be admitted as contemporaneous with the Pliocene strata whence they were dug); the last of the Neanderthal men is in the sand-pit at Mauer.

Pithecanthropus.—The scene changes to the banks of the Solo or Bengawan near Trinil in Central Java, where Dr. Eugene Dubois found the sparse remains of *Pithecanthropus erectus* in fossiliferous beds (probably at the end of the Pliocene or the beginning of the Pleistocene) containing remains of mammals many of which are now extinct. This discovery, Dr. Keith says, "throws more light on our early, human ancestry than any other yet made". It reveals "a being human in stature, human in gait, human in all its parts, save his brain"—probably a collateral survivor of the Miocene ancestral human stock. For the author argues cogently that "the common ancestor of modern races must have reached a higher stage by the close of the Pliocene period than that represented by Pithecanthropus".

The Piltdown Skull.—After an interesting American tour, which convinces us afresh of the great antiquity of the modern human type, our guide brings us back to England, to the Weald of Sussex, and the Piltdown skull (*Eoanthropus dawsoni*). This is one of the big discoveries of the still young twentieth century, but had it not been for Mr. Dawson's quick eye and scientific mood, "Piltdown man, his flints, and remains of ancient elephants, hippopotamus, and beaver would have long ere now been ground to dust under the wheels of lumbering farm wagons". The Piltdown skull represents the most ancient human remains yet found in Britain; it probably dates from an early phase of the Pleistocene or from a late phase of the Pliocene epoch, perhaps half a million years ago. Its great interest is its remarkable mixture, e.g., in teeth and jaws, of simian and human characters. "The anthropoid characters of the mouth, teeth, and face, the massive and ill-filled skull, the simian characters of the brain and its primitive and pre-human appearance" justify Dr. Smith Woodward's conclusion that the skull requires the establishment of a new genus in the family Hominidæ. But the very interesting conclusion at which Dr. Keith has arrived, after painstaking reconstruction of the data, is that the Piltdown brain was well within the modern human standard of size. And this at the beginning of the Pleistocene period! "All the essential features of the brain of modern man are to be seen in the brain cast. There are some which must be regarded as primitive. There can be no doubt that it is built on exactly the same lines as our modern brains. A few minor alterations would make it in all respects a modern brain."

"Although our knowledge of the human brain is limited—there are large areas to which we can assign no definite function—we may rest assured that a brain which was shaped in a mould so similar to our own was one which responded to the outside world as ours does. Piltdown man saw, heard, felt,

thought, and dreamt much as we do still. If the eoliths found in the same bed of gravel were his handiwork, then we can also say he had made a great stride towards that state which has culminated in the inventive civilization of the modern Western world." And this was perhaps twenty or thirty thousand generations ago!

Retrospect.—When one takes time to it, allowing the details to compose into picturesque scenes, Dr. Keith's narrative is vividly interesting; and his step-by-step argument as to the legitimate inferences to be drawn from Pithecanthropus or from the Piltdown skull is a fine lesson in scientific method. It will be noted that while the author takes up a firm position of his own, he is in no way dogmatic. He withdraws two or three previous conclusions and is willing to withdraw others if contradictory facts emerge. The two main sources of fallacy are (1) in the process of reconstructing the whole from the parts (an art very fully dealt with in chaps. XXI. and XXII.); and (2) in fixing the geological age of the beds in which certain remains are found. It cannot be said that all the experts agree with Dr. Keith's conclusions under these two heads, but the differences of opinion are not such as to affect the general result that the antiquity of man is prodigiously greater than has been supposed. Once or twice, we may notice, Dr. Keith uses the argument that so many hundreds of thousands of years are not more than enough for the differentiation to be accounted for. We would, with all respect, suggest that, in view of our rapidly increasing knowledge of mutations or transilient variations, the less this kind of argument is used the better. In our preceding sketch we have followed the author from relatively recent days backwards; let us now, to get a coherent view of our pedigree, turn our faces the other way and begin at the beginning!

Provisional Pedigree.—Once upon a time (is that not the orthodox beginning of a fairy tale?) inconceivably long—perhaps 3,000,000 years—ago, when grass was beginning to spread like a garment over the earth, in the Early Eocene in short, there emerged an arboreal race (the Primates)—differentiated from other Mammals in digits and teeth, skull and brain. From this stock there diverged in succession the New World Monkeys, the Old World Monkeys, the small Anthropoid Apes (Gibbon and Siamang), and the large Anthropoid Apes (Orang, Chimpanzee and Gorilla). This left towards the end of the Oligocene (others would say in the Miocene) a generalized human stem. According to Professor Sollas's estimates this was some 2,000,000 years ago. Once we have left Archbishop Usher (like Peace Budgets) behind us there is no use haggling over a million less or more. Ages passed at all events and from the generalized human stem there diverged in succession Pithecanthropus the erect, the slouching man of Neanderthal, and the early Briton of the Sussex Weald. Thus was left the stem of modern man which has broken up in Pleistocene times into African, Australian, Mongolian and European races. If we mean by the antiquity of man the time since he reached what may be called the human standard in size of brain, Dr. Keith's conclusion is that this was reached by the commencement of the Pliocene period, which means over a million years ago. When the evidence of flints is considered, which is outside the province of this anatomical study, the tendency is to go farther back still, and the author concludes his book—an achievement to be proud of—with the sentence, on which future discoveries will pronounce judgment: "There is not a single fact known to me which makes the existence of a human form in the Miocene period an impossibility".

Reflections.—As we lay down the book, which has been as heavy to hold

as lightsome to read, three impressions rise to our mind. (1) The first is of the grandeur of the theme. Some learned men have been able to write of palæontology as though it were a dull graveyard business, and of evolution as though it were the making of a packing-case—every sentence as accurate as the items in an inventory, and the whole much duller than ditch-water. Such is not Dr. Keith's way, for he makes us feel the surge of an august progress. We hear the flow of the stream and the tramp of armed men, and when this is not to be heard the story of evolution has failed of its purpose. (2) Dr. Keith speaks in his preface of "how mankind came into existence," but while he has successfully tried to show us the steps in the ascent of man, he has left the problem of the factors almost untouched. And perhaps he is wise in his restraint, for it may be better science to search for more facts before we speculate much as to the factors. We wonder, therefore, if our author is not forgetting his habitual restraint when he says of *Homo neanderthalensis* that "a more virile form extinguished him". But apart from the question as to the factors in man's ascent, which still remains at a purely speculative level, there is a solemnity in the patience of the age-long adventure which has crowned the evolutionary process upon the earth. Three million of years ago the Primate stem sends out its tentative branches, and we have a welter of monkeys; æons pass and the main stem still probing its way towards the light gives off the Anthropoids which rise to great heights; there is no satisfaction, however, and without hurry other experiments are made the ends of which we know at Mauer and Trinil and Piltdown, for none of them lasted or was made perfect; but the main line goes on evolving—and who will be bold enough to limit its insurgence? Is there a race of super-men implicit who will, when another half million years have sped, look back on us as we on the early Troglodytes? In any case it seems to us, to say the least, difficult to look back sanely on the sublime spectacle of long-drawn-out patience and endeavour, and on the general progressiveness of the issue, without the hypothesis (if it be no more) of an increasing and inherent purpose. (3) Dr. Keith's book was written and printed in 1914 in days when we thought of Liège and Namur, which figure often in its pages, as "the sites of peaceful antiquarian discovery," not "as the scenes of bloody war". "We have burst suddenly into a critical phase in the evolutionary progress of mankind." Is it for this awful reason, then, that a quiet and grateful reception has been accorded to a book which not many years ago would have aroused a storm of controversy? We know that the explanation is otherwise—that everything has become an antiquity in our eyes, and that man's solidarity with the rest of creation has been accepted by the great majority of intellectual combatants. This was a great truth that we owe to Darwin—the truth of man's affiliation with the realm of organisms. But for the realization of a great truth there is ever a tax to pay, and we venture to suggest (we trust without a revelation of senescence) that the tax was a temporary losing sight of the extraordinary apartness of man from the rest of creation,—an apartness which it is satisfactory to find as firmly verified in the lowest parts of the earth as it is vouched for in the highest reaches of our experience.

J. ARTHUR THOMSON.

[For the use of the block of the Genealogical Tree accompanying this article—the frontispiece to Dr. Keith's book—we are indebted to the publishers, Messrs. Williams & Norgate, to whom our thanks are due.]

The Spirit of Our Northern University.

LOYAL sons of King's and Marischal, near and far, will welcome the news that Mr. W. Keith Leask has at last consented to publish in book form a selection of his essays and verses which have appeared in "Alma Mater" and elsewhere during the past twenty-five years. The prospectus which accompanies the present number of the REVIEW cannot fail to whet the liveliest expectation, for in the summary of contents readers will recognize many old friends, whereof the very titles touch chords of happy memory. These essays embody the spirit of our Northern University. They are of the place itself: they record with deft allusion its manners and customs, and portray its famous men of earlier and later years in a vein of rich individuality. The papers stand apart among our native documents, for they attempt no formal chronicle, but are rather the lightly discursive recreations of a scholar, who, amid the ripe experience of years, has never forgotten what it is to be young. *La jeunesse*, exclaimed Henry Murger in a tragic chapter, *la jeunesse n'a qu'un temps!* But the writer of INTERAMNA BOREALIS has retained in his undergraduate and schoolboy reminiscences all that light-hearted sense of comedy, that interplay of sunshine and shadow, which makes our college days a possession for ever. He gives youth a second lease of life.

The author's touch, to borrow a conversational phrase of his own, "is strong upon the Aberdonian key-board"; he is alive to every tone of academic life, with side strains caught from civic life also, for these papers owe much of their charm to a skilful blending of Town and Gown. Mr. Leask remembers that students released from their classes are (within the "twal' mile" limit) wandering scholars, *clerici vagabundi*. Like Rabelais's Paris student from Limoges, they "transfretate the Sequane (for us the Dee and Don) at the dilucul and the crepuscul; they deambulate by the compites and quadrives of the urb," catch every passing humour and frequent odd entertainment-booths of inexpensive admission. Through these essays floats the melody of ancient ditties, long since mute; we hear old songs turn up again; and, as Blackie said to Sir James Barrie, we "read a little in the Greek Testament, talk of the paullo-post future in the cool of the evening, and go to the pantomime". That was the Professor's highly original recipe for an evening of social intercourse between undergraduate and undergraduate, in days when academic sociability was not the highly organized thing it has since become. The men of Mr. Leask's day took their pleasures more simply, and in something of splendid isolation, but they had at least the inestimable bond of the Class, with its clear divisions, marking the separate years. They and their predecessors of the 'fifties were not, however, without

affection for the very stones of our "alme, inclyte and celebrated Academy," as witness the close of Neil Maclean's "Life at a Northern University".

In the later time of Mr. Leask's essays there were even clearer signs of an Academic Revival, which forms the subject of an introductory paper, hitherto unpublished. The author dates that revival from Professor Masson's article in "Macmillan's Magazine" for February, 1864. There Masson adumbrated a keener sentiment of devotion to our ancient places and scenes, and rhapsodising his student days, he pictured the stars, "seeming to roll, soliciting astrological watch," above the roofs of old Marischal College. On his last public appearance in Aberdeen in 1892 Masson enlarged that vision, and exclaimed with a thrill not yet forgotten by those who heard him, "Oh! there were never such stars in the world as those I saw from the top of Marischal College tower!"

Here, then, are "all our boy feelings, all our gentler dreams": Magistrand walks, between Moral Philosophy lectures, to the Brig o' Balgownie, and late sentimental journeys to Girdleness or Donmouth by the shore of the loud-sounding sea, The Crown, the Saracen minarets of Powis, the unchanging High Street, drowsy in the sunshine of summer vacation, the Cathedral, the Hermitage, Seaton, and Tillydrone, the night wind over the Links—none is forgotten. If, amid much sly and piquant humour, and many wise saws and modern instances, the melancholy of *Eheu, fugaces!* must at times inform these pages, that only makes them the more attractive to those who find there the reflection of what they were in their golden prime.

The book is uniform with the author's Quatercentenary edition of Neil Maclean's famous novel. Every Aberdeen man will desire to have the two volumes side by side on his shelves, for in both (to adapt Gargantua once more) "we have for our tutor the learned Epistemon, to instruct us by his lively and vocal documents".

J. D. SYMON.

Fae France.

Dear Jock—Like some aul' cairter's mear I'm foonert i' the feet,
An' oxter-staffs are feckless things fan a' the furth's sae weet,
Sae, till the wee reid-heidit nurse comes roon to sort my bed,
I'll leave my readin' for a fyle, an' vreet to you instead.

Ye hard the claik hoo Germany gied France the coordy lick,
An' Scotlan' preen't her wincey up an' intill't geyan quick—
But fouk wi' better thooms than me can redd the raivell't snorl,
An' tell ye fa begood the ploy that sae upset the worl'.
I ken that I cam' here awa' some aucht days aifter Yeel,
An' never toon nor fee afore has shootit me sae weel;
They gie me maet, an' beets an' claes, wi' fyles an antrin dram—
Come term-time lat them flit 'at likes, *I'm* bidin' faur I am.
Tho' noo an' than, wi' dreepin' sark, we've biggit dykes an' dell't—
That's orra wark; oor daily darg is fechtin' fan we're tell't.
I full my pipe wi' bogie-rowe, an' birze the dottle doon,
Syne snicher, as I crack the spunk, to think hoo things come roon;
There's me, fan but a bairn in cotts, nae big aneuch to herd,
Would seener steek my nieves an' fecht, than dook or ca' my gird,
An' mony a yark an' ruggit lug I got to gar me gree,
But here, oonless I'm layin' on, I'm seldom latten be.

As I grew up an' filled my breeks, fyow market days we saw
But me an' some stoot halflin chiel would swap a skelp or twa;
It's three year by come Can'lemas, as I've gweed cause to min',
That Mains's man an' me fell oot, an' focht about a queyn.
We left the inn an' cuist oor quytes ahin' the village crafts,
An' tho' I barely fell't him twice wi' wallops roon the chafts,
I had to face the Shirra for't. 'Twas byous hard on me,
For fat wi' lawyers, drinks, an' fine, it took a sax months' fee.
I would a had to sell't my verge, or smoke a raith on tick,
But for the fleein' merchant's cairt, my ferrets an' the bick.
Ay, sang! the Shirra had the gift, an' tongued me up an' doon;
But he's a dummy till his sin, fan han'lin' oor platoon;
Gin's fader saw his birkie noo, an' hard the wye he bans,
He michtna be sae sair on some that fyles comes throu' his han's.

Ae mochie nicht he creepit ben the trench—it's jist a drain—
An' kickit me aneth the quyte an' cursed me braw an' plain—
"Ye eesless, idle, poachin' hurb, ye're lyin' snorin' there,
An' Germans cryin' to be killed, but deil a hair ye care.
Fatever comes ye're for the lythe, to scrat, an' gant an' drink,
An' dream aboot the raffy days fan ye was i' the clink;
Ye're dubbit to the een, ye slype, ye hinna focht the day,
Come on wi' me an' see for eence gin ye are worth yer pay."
Man, fan he spak' sae kindly like, fat was there left for me
But jist to answer back as frank, as furth-the-gait an' free—
"Lead on, my Shirra's offisher, gin summons ye've to ser'
Upon thae billies owre the loan, I'll beet ye I'll be there"?
Syne laden wi' a birn o' bombs we slippit throu' the dark,
An' left upo' the barbit weer gey taits o' breek an' sark;
They bummed an' droned some unco tune as we crap up; it raise
Like fae the laft I've hard the quire lift up some paraphrase.
Ae creeshy gurk that led the lave was bessin' lood an' strang,
Fan something hat him i' the kyte that fairly changed his sang;
We henched an' flang, an' killed a curn, an' soosh't them front an' flank,
Like loons that's trued the squeel to stane young puddocks i' the stank.

The rippit spread, the rockets raise; 'twas time for hiz to skice,
An' tho' we joukit as we ran, an' flappit eence or twice,
Owre aft oor pig gaed to the wall, for noo we strack the day—
Oor brow Lieutenant onywye—fan a' in lames it lay;
A bullet bored him throu' the hochs, it took him like a stane,
An' heelster-gowdie doon he cam' an' brak his shackle-bane:
To hyste him up an' on my back nott a' my pith an' skeel,
For aye he bad' me lat him lie, an' cursed me for a feel.
"Ging on an' leave me here, ye gype, an' mak' yer feet yer freen'."
"Na, na," says I; "Ye brocht me here, I'm nae gyaun hame my leen."
He's little boukit, ay an' licht, an' I'm baith stoot an' swak,
Yet I was pechin' sair aneuch afore I got him back.
They thocht him fairly throu' at first, an' threepit he was deid,
But it was naething but a dwaam, brocht on by loss o' bleed.
'Twas months afore he cower'd fae that, an' he was missed a lot,
For fan ye meet a hearty breet ye're sorry gin he's shot.
His mither sent a letter till's, a great lang blottit screed,
It wasna easy makin't oot, her vreetin's coorse to read;
She speir't could she dae ocht for me, sae I sent back a line—
"Jist bid yer man, fan neist I'm up, ca' canny wi' the fine".

But noo to tell hoo I wan aff fae dreelin', dubs, an' din,
An' landit here wi' nocht to dae but fite the idle pin.
Ae foraneen my neiper chap cried—"Loshtie-goshtie guide's!
The foumarts maun be caul the day, they've startit burnin' wydes."
The reek at first was like ye've seen, fan at the fairmer's biddin',
Some frosty mornin' wi' the graip, the baillie turns the midden.
But it grew thick, an' doon the win' straucht for oor lines it tore,
Till shortly we were pyoch'rin', sair an' fleyed that we would smore;
An' as ye never ken wi' cyaurds faur ye'll be herried neist,
We fixed oor baignets, speel't the trench, and chairged them in a breist.
'Twas than I got the skirp o' shell that nail't me i' the queets,
An' here I'm hirplin' roon the doors, an' canna thole my beets.

Some nichts fan I've been sleepin' ill, an' stouns gyaun doon my taes,
Aul' times come reamin' throu' my heid, I'm back amo' the braes;
Wi' wirms an' wan' I'm throu' the breem, an' castin' up the burn,
Land aye the tither yallow troot, fae ilka rush an' turn:
I hash the neeps an' full the skull, an' pin' the lowin' nowt,
Lythe in the barn lat oot for rapes, or track a fashious cowt;
I watch the leevers o' the mull swing roon for 'oors an' 'oors,
An' see the paps o' Bennachie stan' up atween the shooers;
Lead fae a roup a reistin' stirk, that's like to brak the branks,
Or hearken to the cottar wives lyaug-lyaugin' owre their shanks;
I join the dancers on the buird schottischin' at the games,
An' scutter in the lang forenichts wi' britchin, bit, an' haims;
Or maybe, cockit on the shaft, fan cairtin' corn or bear,
Cry "Hie" an' "Wo" an' "Weesh" again to guide the steppin' mear.
An' in the daylicht tee, at times, fan lyin' here sae saft,
I've dream't, gin eence the war was by, o' takin' on a craft.
Fan a'thing's sattled for the nicht in stable an' in byre,
It's fine to hae yer ain bow cheer drawn up anent the fire,
An' hear a roch reid-heidit bairn, wi' ferny-tickled nose,
Tired oot an' hungry fae the closs, come yaummerin' for his brose;
An' syne a wife—but, weesht! for here's my nurse, the couthy ted,
Come cryin' I maun dicht my pen, an' hirsle to my bed.
Gweed nicht!—but bide, or I forget, there's jist ae little thing—
Man, could ye sen' me oot a trump? I'm wearied for a spring.
For, Jock, ye winna grudge the stamp to cheer a dweeble frien',
An' dinna back it "Sandy" noo, but "Sergeant" Aberdein.

CHARLES MURRAY.

Forsaken.

O waly waly up the bank,
And waly waly down the brae,
And waly waly yon burn-side
Where I and my Love wont to gae!
I leant my back unto an aik,
I thought it was a trusty tree;
But first it bow'd, and syne it brak,
Sae my true Love did lichtly me.

O waly waly, but love be bonny
A little time while it is new;
But when 'tis auld, it waxeth cauld
And fades awa' like morning dew.
O wherefore should I busk my head?
Or wherefore should I kame my hair?
For my true Love has me forsook,
And says he'll never loe me mair.

Now Arthur-seat sall be my bed;
The sheets shall ne'er be prest by me:
Saint Anton's well sall be my drink,
Since my true Love has forsaken me.
Marti'mas wind, when wilt thou blaw
And shake the green leaves aff the tree?
O gentle Death, when wilt thou come?
For of my life I am wearie.

Αἴλινον, αἴλινον εἰπ', ἀνὰ γάλοφον αἴλινον εἰπέ,
καὶ κατὰ τὰς βάσσας αἴλινος ὀξὺς ἴτω,
ᾇ τε πάλαι φιλέουσα συνωμάρτευν φιλέοντι
πολλάκι πὰρ ποταμόν, νῦν προχέοιτο γόος.
ὡς γὰρ ἀνὴρ σαπρῷ ποτὶ δένδρει νῶτ' ἐπερεισθεὶς
ἤλπισε θᾶκον ἔχειν ἄτροπον ἀτρεμέα,
ἀλλὰ τότ' ἐκκλινθὲν μέσον ἐρράγη, ὥς μοι ἐραστὰς
πιστὸς ἔμεν δοκέων, ὣς ἀπάτησεν ἐμέ.
αἴλινον εἰπέ, καλὸς γὰρ Ἔρως νεοσίγαλός ἐστιν,
πρᾶτον ὑπηνάτου τὰν χάριν ὥσπερ ἔχων,
ἀλλ' ὅτε γηράσκῃ, κρυερὸς πέλει, αἶψα δ' ἀπέσβα,
ὥς δρόσος ἀοία τέρσεται ἀελίῳ.
εἶτα τί τὰν κεφαλὰν κοσμήσομαι; εἶτα τί χαιτᾶν
ξανθοῖσιν στεφάνους ἀμφιτιθῶ πλοκάμοις
νῦν γ', ὅτε μ', ἀψευδὴς δοκέων, ἐψεύσατ' ἐραστάς,
νῦν δ' ὅ γ' ἐρᾶν φάσας οὐκέτι φασὶν ἐρᾶν;
αἰαῖ, Τμηττὸς ἐμοὶ στορέσει λέχος, οὐχ Τμέναιος·
οὔ νύ με νυμφοκόμος δέξεται εἰς θάλαμον,
οὐκέτι κραναῖον πάσομαι γάνος, ἀλλ' ἀπ' Ἰλισσοῦ
πίομ', ἐπεὶ ψεύστας ἔκ με λέλοιπεν ἀνήρ.
αἰαῖ ἐμοί, Βορέα μετοπωρινέ, πανίκ' ἀήσει
φυλλοβόλων δένδρων κόσμον ἀποσκεδάσαι;
ὦ Θάνατ', ὦ πότ' ἐμοί τρίλλιστος ἐλεύσεαι; οὐ γὰρ
τὰν μελέαν βιόταν τάνδε φέρειν δύναμαι.

'Tis not the frost, that freezes fell,
Nor blawing snaw's inclemencie;
'Tis not sic cauld that makes me cry,
But my Love's heart grown cauld to me.
When we came in by Glasgow town
We were a comely sight to see;
My Love was clad in the black velvét,
And I mysell in cramasie.

But had I wist, before I kist,
That love had been sae ill to win;
I had lockt my heart in a case of gowd
And pinn'd it with a siller pin.
And, O! if my young babe were born,
And set upon the nurse's knee,
And I mysell were dead and gane,
And the green grass growing over me!

Anon.

ἆ κρυερὸς μὲν ὁ κρυμός, ἐμοὶ δ' οὐ κρυμὸς ἀνία·
κεἰ κρυόεις Βορέας, οὐκ ἀλέγω Βορέου·
οὐ ψῦχος τὸ τοιοῦτον ἐμοὶ τάδε δάκρυα κινεῖ,
ἐν δὲ θέρει κείνου χεῖμα προδόντος ἔχω.
ὡς καλὸν ἦν τὸ θέαμα βλέπειν, ὅτε τὰν ἐπ' Ἀθάνας,
τὰν ἀπὸ Πειραιῶς εἴρπομεν ἀμφότεροι,
χὠ μὲν ἐφεστρίδ' ἔχων φαιὰν ἠγάλλετ', ἐγὼ δὲ
χλαῖναν Σιδονίαν χαῖρον ἐφεσσαμένα.
αἰ δ' ὅτε πρᾶτ' ἐφίλασ', ὅτε πρᾶτα συνήνεσ' Ἔρωτα,
ἦδε' ὅπως εἴη δυσκατάπρακτος Ἔρως,
ἦ κεν ἐνὶ χρυσέᾳ ψυχὰν κίστᾳ κατέκλᾳξα,
ἐν δ' ἔβαλον κλάθροις ἀργυρέαν βάλανον·
αἰ δ' ἐμὸν αὐτίκα νῦν ὠδῖνα θοὰν προφυγόντα
παῖδ' ἐπίδοιμι τροφοῦ γούνασιν ἐζόμενον,
αἴθε δ' ἀποιχομέναν αὐτὰν ἐμὲ γαῖα καλύψαι,
τύμβον ἐφερπύζοι θῆλυς ὕπερθε πόα.

A. W. MAIR.

Killed in Action.

(Reprinted by special permission of the Proprietors of "Punch".)

Thrice blesséd fate! We linger here and droop
Beneath the heavy burden of our years,
And may not, though we envy, give our lives
For England and for honour and for right ;
But still must wear our weary hours away,
While he, that happy fighter, in one leap,
From imperfection to perfection borne,
Breaks through the bonds that bound him to the earth.
Now of his failures is a triumph made ;
His very faults are into virtues turned ;
And, reft for ever from the haunts of men,
He wears immortal honour and is joined
With those who fought for England and are dead.

—R. C. L.

ΑΓΑΘΩΙ ΚΑΚΟΝ ΑΦΑΝΙΣΑΣ.

μάκαρ σὺ μὲν δὴ τόνδε δαίμον' ἐκλαχών·
ἡμεῖς δὲ τῇδε μίμνομεν γήρᾳ βαρεῖς
οἷς οὐκέτ' ἔστι, καὶ ποθοῦσι κάρθ' ὅμως,
αἰδοῦς δίκης τε πατρίδος θ' ὑπερθανεῖν.
μέρος μὲν ἡμῖν λυγρὸν ἐκτρίβειν βίον,
σὺ δ' αὖ, μαχητὴς εὐτυχής, πηδῶν ἄπαξ,
κάλ' ἐξακρίζεις, τῶνδ' ἀπαλλαχθεὶς κακῶν,
ῥῆξάς τε δεσμοὺς τούς σ' ἀνάψαντας χθονί.
νῦν δ', ἐκ σφαλέντος καλλίνικος ἐμπρέπεις,
ὦνερ, τὰ πρὶν δὴ μὴ καλῶς εἰργασμένα
ἐσθλῶν ἀμείψας, ὥστ' ἀφαρπασθεὶς ἀεὶ
ἔδους βροτῶν σ' ἤμπισχες ἄμβροτον κλέος
ξὺν τοῖς ἀρωγοῖς Ἑλλάδος τεθνηκόσιν.

—J. D. S.

Correspondence.

ABERDEEN'S FIRST SENIOR WRANGLER.

THE EDITOR, "ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY REVIEW".

FINCHCOCKS, GOUDHURST,
KENT, 19 *April*, 1916.

SIR,

I hope that I may be allowed to call attention to a passage in the article above-named, at p. 224 of Volume II of this REVIEW. Speaking of Slesser, it is said that, apart from the lists in Mathematics and Physics, he appears only as the fourth prizeman in Moral Philosophy, "but for some reason now unknown declined the prize".

I believe the reason was that at the time there existed a rule to the effect that no holder of the Simpson or Hutton prizes could hold a prize in Moral Philosophy; and I say so because the rule was applied to myself.

The University Librarian has kindly looked into the matter and informs me that in the prize list in my year (1854-55) all the holders of the Simpson and Hutton prizes (viz., John Black, Duncan Macpherson, Robert E. Fiddes, and myself) are stated to have declined a Moral Philosophy prize.

Curiously, the rule did not extend to a prize for Latin in the fourth year.

Perhaps the most remarkable application of the rule occurred in 1848, long before my time at King's College. I can only speak as to it from hearsay, but I believe that the following statement is substantially correct.

In that year Mr. Alexander Robb was a candidate for all the three great prizes and was first in the examinations for all of them. Professor Tulloch announced the result somewhat as follows:—

"Simpson Mathematical Prize, Alexander Robb.
Simpson Greek Prize, Alexander Robb.
Hutton Prize, Alexander Robb.

He has *Robbed* you of them all!"

Mr. Robb was immediately called upon to elect which of the prizes he would accept, and chose the Simpson Greek prize. The result of this was that the Simpson Mathematical prize was awarded to the second in the examination for that prize—Mr. Robert Bruce, who was, I believe, a relation of Mr. Robb.

So far as I know, this brilliant feat of Mr. Robb is unique. He became a missionary of the U.P. Church and head of a theological college in Jamaica. Later in life he received the degree of D.D. from the University [in 1869].

Mr. Bruce became a professor in a theological college at Huddersfield, and was also (I believe) the recipient of the same degree from the University [in 1880].

Yours faithfully,
JAMES STIRLING.

[The Hutton prize of 1848 passed to John Chalmers, afterwards a missionary in China; LL.D., 1878. Alexander Robb's feat was repeated in 1866, when George Michie Smith, elder brother of William Robertson Smith, won and was allowed to retain the Hutton and the two Simpson prizes.—Ed.]

PROFESSOR BAIN'S TEACHING.

THE MANSE, TOWIE,
GLENKINDIE,
21 *February*, 1916.

SIR,

In the REVIEW for November, 1915, the first place is given to an able and interesting article on the late Alexander Mackie, whom I knew very well, and who, when spending his holidays on Donside, used to fish in the Manse pool here, one of the best pools for salmon on the upper reaches of the Don. In the article a most unwarranted attack is made on the late Professor Bain. Almost every statement in the article regarding Dr. Bain can be proved to be incorrect. It would occupy too much space in the REVIEW to deal in detail with every statement that can be controverted, but I protest very strongly against the utterly misleading views given in the article. Let me take a few statements, from which it may be judged whether the allegations made in the article are trustworthy or not.

On page 8 we read, "*For felicities of diction, allusions, historical setting, the development of the language and of literature, he* (*Dr. Bain*) *had no eye*". I had the privilege of studying under Dr. Bain in English, Logic, and Mental Science, and carefully noted his method of teaching, and can say with the utmost confidence that none of these points escaped his notice, and that his elucidation of the work in hand was most thorough and complete. In fact from Dr. Bain's teaching and textbooks, which I have found to be of the greatest practical use in writing and speaking, I framed a series of practical tests, in order to embrace everything necessary to be known about any particular book. Ever since I left the University I have applied these tests to any work in English prose or poetry in my study or teaching of it. I subjoin them to show the thoroughness of Professor Bain's teaching:—

(1) The life of the author; (2) The titles and general scope of his principal works, with the order that they were written in; (3) The social, religious, and political circumstances of his time, and their influence on his writings; (4) An analysis of the particular work under consideration, or of any given part of it; (5) The original form and date of its publication; the internal evidence on these and similar points; (6) Its influence on the age in which it was published: its illustrations of the author's personal experiences and his peculiar genius; (7) The plot, general scope, or outline of the piece, according as it is a play, a treatise, or a poem; (8) The chief personages and events referred to in it: showing also their mutual relation; (9) Brief quotations which illustrate its principal features, its main purposes, and its characteristics of style; (10) The materials from which the author composed his work, or the pre-existing treatises, stories or legends which had a marked influence in determining the character of the work; (11) Historical, political, and mythological allusions; (12) Idioms, irregularities of grammar, antiquated or archaic words and phrases, and the meaning and etymology of such words; (13) Imitations of classical authors and classical constructions; (14) Passages of rare beauty, proverbial sayings, striking or peculiar expressions and their con-

text; (15) The interpretation of obscure passages and allusions; (16) Peculiarities of verse and metre; (17) Corrupt passages, and those various readings that materially affect the meaning; (18) The dramatic unity, literary merits, moral purpose, and general influence of the work.

Again, we read on the same page, "*To Poetry he found no key*". I am firmly convinced that Dr. Bain's mind could unlock the secret of poetry as well as of science. He could appreciate the beauties of poetry, and I remember well some of his favourite appreciations, and his sharp, incisive criticisms that no subsequent writer has been able to nullify, and that showed unrivalled insight. Surely the writer of the article cannot have read Dr. Bain's "Rhetoric," Part II, to which any one may be referred who wishes to know how well Dr. Bain understood what constitutes real poetry. It is quite possible for a man of even Dr. Bain's ability to have a poetical as well as a scientific mind. To the old Hebrew the clouds were God's chariots and He rode upon the wings of the wind; but that does not interfere in the least with our remembering that clouds are due to certain atmospheric conditions, or that the apparently wayward and irresponsible wind is subject to laws that are traceable by man. Dr. Bain could hold both conceptions in his mind, and no doubt felt the richer for so doing.

Again on page 5 we read, "*His bent was not to Logic but to Physics*". If this was so, how comes it about that in the list of about 130 separate writings and publications by Dr. Bain only *two* are directly concerned with Physics, namely "On the Constitution of Matter," and Neil Arnott's "Elements of Physics" (edited by A. Bain and A. S. Taylor), while at least *seven* are directly concerned with Logic? I should say that Dr. Bain's bent was to Mental Science, and that this was the case is abundantly proved by his numerous works relating to that subject. Out of his above enumerated writings, no fewer than fifty-one are on Mental Science or cognate subjects. No doubt some of his illustrations are taken from Physics, but this is not to be accepted as a proof of the bent of his mind, as his illustrations were always chosen for their effectiveness, and were not confined to one subject.

Again on page 6 we read, "*For the history of Philosophy Bain had no aptitude*". This is a pure assumption. Dr. Bain did not teach in his classes the history of Philosophy for the simple reason that he had no time to do so. Any one who has read anything of this subject knows that it would require at least a complete course of lectures to itself, and to find time for this in the curriculum of Dr. Bain's day was an impossibility. But let those who doubt Dr. Bain's aptitude for the history of Philosophy read his book "Mental Science: Psychology and History of Philosophy" and they will soon change their opinion.

I might go on to examine other statements such as, page 6, "*His psychology was materialistic and purely physical*," but I have already trespassed too much on your space. I can assure your readers that most of the statements about Dr. Bain in the article are erroneous, and that all of them ought to be received with great caution. May I be allowed to say in conclusion that on many occasions I have felt the benefit of having sat under Professor Bain, that he laid me under a deep debt of gratitude, and that I have found his teaching and writings to be of the utmost value in the practical affairs of life?

I am, etc.,
ALEXR. JACK.

REV. PROFESSOR W. R. CLARK, TORONTO.

TRINITY COLLEGE,
TORONTO, 12 *March*, 1916.

DEAR SIR,

Through the kindness of my colleague, the Reverend Professor William Rollo, M.A. (Aberdeen), I have read, on page 87 of the November number of the ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY REVIEW, a paragraph referring to the Reverend Professor William Robinson Clark as the senior graduate of King's College. Unhappily I have to notify you of his death, which occurred on 12th November, 1912, in his 84th year.

He resigned his chair in the College in 1909, after occupying it for twenty-five years. From that date to the time of his death he held the title of Emeritus Professor and as such he sat *ex officio* on the Council of the College.

In recognition of his services to the Church and to education he was created a Canon of St. Alban's Cathedral by the third Bishop of Toronto, the late Dr. Sweatman. Among the former services is to be counted the help he rendered in the formation of the General Synod of the Church of England in Canada, in 1893.

He is survived by three sons, two by his first wife and one by his second; by several daughters, among them Lady Petre, the Honourable Mrs. Petre, and Madame de Windt; and by his widow, his third wife, the only daughter of the late Honourable James Patton, Q.C., D.C.L., sometime Vice-Chancellor of the University of Toronto.

Professor Clark was the second Aberdonian to whom the College was indebted, the first being our founder, the Right Reverend John Strachan, M.A., D.D., LL.D., first Bishop of Toronto, who did a vast deal toward saving the country to the British Crown in the war of 1812-1814. He was the intimate friend of the great Dr. Chalmers from 1796 or 1797 down to the date of the latter's death, and likewise of Professor Duncan of St. Andrews and of Professor James Brown of Glasgow.

Presently I hope to publish a life of Bishop Strachan. In this connexion I shall make some use of the facts set out in the article enclosed herewith. If you find it interesting, you are at liberty to publish it in the REVIEW.[1]

After so long a time as has elapsed since the Bishop's death (almost fifty years) it is hardly to be expected that many Aberdonians can provide me with letters and the like. If any of them can do so, I shall be glad to receive copies of such documents or of pamphlets, of which he wrote many.

I retain a very lively recollection of the kindness shown to me in Aberdeen in June, 1912, when I visited the University as a delegate to the Congress of the Universities of the Empire. Then I was the guest of the Secretary of the University, who, I am glad to hear, has taken to himself a wife.

Yours faithfully,
A. H. YOUNG.

[1] We hope to publish it in next number of the REVIEW.—ED.

Reviews.

ATLAS OF THE HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE HOLY LAND, designed and edited by George Adam Smith, D.D., LL.D., Litt.D., Principal of the University of Aberdeen, and prepared under the direction of J. G. Bartholomew, LL.D., F.R.S.E., F.R.G.S., Cartographer to the King, at the Edinburgh Geographical Institute. London: Hodder & Stoughton.

THE first duty of a reviewer in a magazine representative of the traditions, sympathies, and scholarship of the University of Aberdeen is not merely to offer its congratulations to the Principal of the University on the completion of this invaluable work, that has engaged his hours and thoughts, and perhaps haunted his dreams, for so many years, but also to acknowledge his courtesy and loyalty in dedicating it to the University and linking it with the names of some of her gifted sons and influential teachers who contributed to widen her fame and enrich Semitic and theological scholarship in the nineteenth century. This is a great work, and fills a niche that has been long empty in British scholarship and cartography, and fills it in such a way as will greatly enhance the reputation of editor and cartographer. If we have waited long for a worthy Bible Atlas, we can have no doubt as to its great merits and the invaluable help it will render every Biblical student now that it has been given to us. The whole plan and execution of the Atlas suggest prolonged and profound thought, wide historical and statesmanlike vision, and deep sympathy with every phase of interest centred in or touching the Holy Land; and every page bears unmistakable evidence of unwearied investigation, massive learning, and sound judgment, and, moreover, of great accuracy amidst an extraordinary mass of intricate detail where the least slackness would have tended to compromise the value and the reliability of the Atlas. Students of the most diverse sympathies and interests will find much to help and enlighten them here. No doubt the Biblical student has been mostly in the mind of the editor, but there is such a treasury of matter here, from the very dawn of history to the present day, that students of history, politics, trade, comparative religion, and missionary development will find much to assist them, all presented in a particularly concrete and illuminating form. Every shade of colour and every variety of type have been employed, not merely to aid the eye and arrest the attention, but also to suggest a real picture of the surface of the country and to discriminate at sight between the names of localities and places at different eras in the country's history.

The aim of a Bible Atlas is to put the Bible reader or student into the position of appreciating events and incidents with the knowledge of the background on which they were enacted; its purpose is to provide him with the geographical details that have been acquired by exact survey, and strenuous and exhausting travelling on the part of many pilgrims to the Holy

Land, so that he can apprehend and control for himself the movements of men and nations, and soldiers, prophets, and apostles, and understand why certain localities and peoples acquired and maintained an importance and interest denied to others. The Bible Atlas is not the fruit of bold adventure that led men into far and strange fields, nor the product of pious pilgrimage that sought to cultivate religious devotion and to warm piety at the shrines and the scenes of the saints of the ancient Jewish Church, but is the necessary result of a changed exegesis or interpretation of the Bible that has sought to recover its meaning and message for ourselves by realizing first what they were and meant for those who worked out its incidents, suffered its denunciation, or listened to its comfort. The need of a Bible Atlas is the discovery of the historical interpretation of the Bible, and it is fortunate that this Atlas has been edited by one who has worked and suffered for this revival, and who has also that spirit of venture and that joy of travel that have made him face the withering sirocco, sweat under a sweltering sun, and wince, it may be, under the biting winds and the copious rains of the Lebanons, as well as enjoy the indescribable scenes that gradually at dawn roll out of the darkness from peaks like Nebo, Jebel Osha, or even Olivet, as the long shafts of sunshine light up the dark wadies that furrow Western Palestine, paint in gold the villages that sit on the hill-tops or cling to the mountain sides—alas! sometimes as widows, desolate and lonely—and dapple the fields with a glory of colour.

And this brings us to the difficult and heavy task of the editor, which he appears to us to have performed with combined knowledge and imagination, delicacy and skill. He has to recover for us the geography of Palestine, as it was known to and described by the writers of the Bible. The physical features of the country have, of course, remained the same, but it has been desolated so often by the march of destroying armies, and its inhabitants have been so often the prey of conquering hosts that the very names and sites of the towns and villages where they had their homes and spent their lives have become lost; and even where there has been a conscious attempt to maintain the names of the past, in the mouths of strange peoples who may have restored and occupied the desolate places, they may have assumed forms in which the old sounds cannot be recognized, and so sites have become enshrouded with uncertainty or lost altogether; or it may be that a name somewhat similar in sound to the Biblical name may still exist, and the site of the Biblical town has been fixed there, only to lead to inexplicable difficulty and confusion when we try to fit it into the Biblical narrative as a whole. What is the explanation of the similarity of names is unknown to us—whether a coincidence of sound or an actual transference of the old name to a new site, we cannot tell; in any case, it is impossible to get a coherent narrative out of the Bible story. It thus becomes apparent that the real difficulty of the editor of a Bible Atlas is the identification or the recovery of old sites, and just in proportion to his success in this direction will his work be helpful. It is easy to fill the maps of Palestine with names, but these are largely modern Arabic names, which are obviously of no help to the Biblical student, while the old Biblical names will be found comparatively scanty.

The late Professor Driver, Oxford, in his "Text of Samuel," 1913; the "Expository Times," 1902 and 1910, and the "Expositor," 1911-12, expressed profound dissatisfaction with many of the identifications and conjectures that had been adopted by the Palestine Exploration Fund Survey,

and submitted some of the Principal's identifications in his "Historical Geography" to drastic handling, and claimed that every site in regard to which there was any doubt should be marked with one or more interrogatives according to the measure of uncertainty that clung to the identification. Professor Driver quite pertinently remarked that the qualities of a good surveyor may not include the linguistic power, the historical knowledge, and the archæological insight that will enable him to see in a desolate heap the site of a Bible town or village rich in story and associations, and while no doubt whatever may rest on the physical representation of the locality in all its details, a great deal of uncertainty may remain on any identification that is based simply on some agreement of sound, or some local tradition which cannot be sifted by a combined knowledge of language and history; and so, in Professor Driver's view, the Palestine Exploration Fund Survey has gone beyond its function, or at any rate its power, in identifying Biblical sites for which it was quite unfitted, and has exercised an injurious influence on all subsequent map-making that was based—and based quite fairly, as he acknowledges—on the survey, inasmuch as the accuracy that can be claimed for the physical features cannot be claimed for the identifications that have been superimposed upon them. In the main, the Principal has followed the Palestine Exploration Fund Survey even to identifications, though in this Atlas with more reservation than in his "Historical Geography," and perhaps it is open to doubt whether the anticipations of Professor Driver, as expressed in the preface to his second edition of the "Text of Samuel" (p. x), have been realized to the degree he expected. "But G. A. Smith's 'Historical Atlas of the Holy Land,' which is likely now (Feb., 1913) to appear shortly, may be confidently expected to satisfy all requirements." If all requirements could be satisfied only by adopting Professor Driver's criticism and suggestions, the ideal—or at least the reliable—Atlas has yet to come.

The Principal has removed a number of doubtful identifications altogether, and invested with uncertainty some that he formerly regarded as certain, and a few that appeared to him formerly as uncertain have passed into the realm of certainty, but there remains a wide field in which he maintains his ground. Which is likely to be the safer guide? We have to remember that Professor Driver himself was no Eastern traveller. So far as we know, he was but a few weeks in Palestine, and that late in life, and though he was a most laborious as well as an exact scholar, his criticism of the Palestine Exploration Fund Survey, as also the Principal's "Historical Geography," was mostly based on a close and a comparative study of the accounts published by travellers in Palestine, and, naturally, these cannot pretend to the same claim on our confidence as an authorized survey where we have exact measurements and details for which travellers have usually neither the time nor the means. Many of them have not even acquired the trained eye for reliable observation, or the restrained, sober style that invites trust. Their accounts are mostly in general terms as to distance, elevation, time, outline, character, and form, and they usually have not enjoyed that prolonged stay in a locality to make themselves masters of it and the life and the incidents that cluster around it in history so as to fit it into a particular situation in the remote past. On the other hand, such identifications as we have here in this Atlas have been reached, not merely after full reading of story and travel, study of roads and country, but from actual and prolonged examination of the spots themselves and from comparison of alternative localities, all done with a richness

of experience, a maturity of judgment, and an insight into history and Bible times and conditions, that inspire us with the greatest confidence. It seems to us that we have good reason for trusting the verdict of the Principal when he localizes the scenes of Bible life and history; and when these are invested with doubt or inserted with reservation, we may rest assured that he has gone as far as the evidence presently at our command will permit. Perhaps years hence, when the soil of Palestine has been dug deeper, there may be richer material at our disposal to permit us to revise present conclusions with some prospect of improvement, if not of finality.

The whole plan of this Atlas is illuminative. When we open it, instead of finding a map of the Holy Land, we find one of the Semitic world, which in turn is followed by maps of the world Empires from the fifteenth century B.C. to the third century A.D., and this gives us a clue to the editor's mind and purpose. He does not look upon the Holy Land as an isolated, closed land, an asylum for saints, a nursery of piety, a fountain of religion, a quiet home for meditative spirits and a religiously-minded people in a negligible rift in the midst of the warring nations, but as a land that formed the bridge between different civilizations and races that poured their material gifts and intellectual influences into it, and carried away in turn some religious inspiration and some spiritual light from it. The ancient roads that carried the merchandise and the labour of nations ran through it North and South, East and West (p. 9). We believe we shall miss a great part of the aim of the editor if we fail to notice that, in the very structure and arrangement of the Atlas, he is trying to give us a glimpse into the vision of Isaiah, who has moulded his own thoughts so deeply and his style so richly, when he says: "The labour of Egypt, and merchandise of Ethiopia and of the Sabeans, men of stature, shall come over unto thee and they shall be thine; . . . and they shall fall down unto thee, they shall make supplication unto thee, saying, Surely God is in thee; and there is none else, there is no God" (Isaiah xlv. 14).

To gaze upon some of these maps, to think of their implications, and to respond to their suggestions is often to clarify our ideas of Hebrew history. One of the difficulties of the Book of Judges is to realize how the Hebrews on entering Palestine became disintegrated, and how their political organization lost coherence and unity, so that they became an easy prey to surrounding nations; but the map illustrating the period of the Judges before 1050 B.C. (p. 32) throws a great deal of light on the situation of the Hebrews, and shows us how difficult it was for them to combine against a common foe. With the Plain of Esdraelon right up to the Jordan in the hands of the Canaanites, the north was cut off from the centre; with a great rift in the middle right up to Jerusalem also in their hands, the centre was weakened, if not isolated; and with a number of intervening tribes between the centre and Simeon, the south was practically crippled, if not altogether lost. It is quite easy then to understand how difficult it was for the Hebrews to combine their forces into one great organized army under a leader that was known to all the Hebrew tribes and that would command their confidence. It is easy for us to understand the political problem of Samuel and how gladly he would have gazed on Saul as one likely to solve his difficulties and unify the nation. Again, another difficulty that often troubled us before we saw the country was how the Philistines, occupying possibly a territory about a fifth of the size of that in the hands of the Hebrews, could yet exercise such a powerful and pro-

longed influence upon their history up to the time of David. Even if their prowess was greater and their skill better, we might have expected the Hebrews to equalize or counterbalance these with superior numbers; but when we look at the map illustrating the vegetation of Palestine (p. 14), we see that the Philistines had a much richer country and so could maintain a relatively much greater population, and thus the armies of the two peoples may have been approximately pretty well matched in numbers apart from any consideration of equipment which the Bible itself suggests to us was vastly better in the case of the Philistines.

The only defect that we can urge against the Atlas—and that comparatively insignificant, to be sure—is an occasional want of uniformity of view and representation, due no doubt to the long time during which the editor has been engaged on the work, and possibly also to some changes of view that its preparation has gradually, perhaps unconsciously, produced. For example, the main road running along the coast is carried round the Bay of Acre on page 19, and this is in harmony with the maps of Guthe and Fischer, Baedeker, and Buhl in his "Geography of Palestine," as well as with our own recollection in repeated journeys from Haifa to Acre, but on page 11 the main road is made to go round by Carmel, Harosheth and Nazareth, and there is but a track between Haifa and Acre. On page 35 Jabesh Gilead and Mahanaim are provided with doubtful marks; on the following page the marks are absent. On page 43 Dion is without, and on page 44 with a doubtful mark, and is besides not in the same position in the two maps. Some names appear on the Index maps that are absent from the sectional maps, and also from the Index at the end. The insertion of these doubtful marks in so many maps must have caused the editor considerable embarrassment so as to keep all the maps uniform; perhaps a solution might have been sought in inserting them in one map only and in omitting them elsewhere, or in inserting them in the sectional maps only. For, after all, these sectional maps, produced on a larger scale than the others, are the finest as well as the most authoritative within the Atlas, and bear on their face the evidence of extraordinary care and research as well as skill and delicacy in delineation. They are excellent specimens of cartography and present all the needs of an Atlas with a clearness of outline, a delicacy and a contrast of colouring and a fullness of material that leave nothing to be desired. We have nothing like these elsewhere. Something of the kind we have in the "Encyclopædia Biblica," but even there the maps are much smaller and are lacking in definiteness and clearness, and are so packed with names as to become bewildering. It is in these larger maps that we should have liked to have seen the perennial rivers indicated, and not in the smaller maps (pp. 13, 14, 31, 32 and elsewhere), where it is less easy to follow their courses and realize their exact limits, though we readily admit their relevance in the first two maps (pp. 13, 14) dealing with the Geology and the Vegetation of Palestine respectively. With an atlas of such wealth and novelty, it may savour of the incurable discontent of human nature when we suggest that a place might have been found for the reproduction in some way of the Raised Map of the Palestine Exploration Fund, but the daily use of this map in our classroom convinces us there is no clearer way of indicating the real character, possibilities and influences of a country than in this way, and we are sure that the editor, knowing this, must have found difficulties unknown to us in including it in his Atlas. It was a happy idea to give even an inset of Babylonia as

the home of the exiled Jews, but, small and meagre as it is, there is still room for more towns and localities associated with their life and history than appear here, and there is actual need of such a map, for most maps of Babylonia have only the conditions of the early Babylonian Empire in view.

The editor has provided an ample literature from which to enrich our own knowledge or to test his own identifications, conjectures, and results, and there are few besides himself who have a speaking acquaintance with half the books to which he refers. In view of what we have stated already regarding the criticism and suggestions of Professor Driver, it is unfortunate that the Principal refers only to the first edition of "Samuel" by him (1890), for in the second (1913) there is much material worth his consideration, whatever conclusion he might adopt in regard to its value. Head produced his second edition of the "Historia Numorum" in 1911, and since that date G. F. Hill has enriched our numismatic material by his "Catalogue of the Coins of Palestine," 1914. The date of Wellhausen's "Composition des Hexateuchs" should be 1878 and Vogelstein's "Landwirtschaft in Palastina" 1894. We have failed to notice any reference to Neubauer's "Geographie du Talmud," which would have proved helpful in constructing a map of the Babylonia of the exiles.

In this Atlas the Principal has put into our hands one of the finest and richest aids we can receive for a clear understanding of the background of divine revelation, and henceforth it will be our own fault, if we do not see the Bible story with clearer eyes and understand it with fuller reality. We anticipate that many generations of students will speak of his work with gratitude and affection, and it will take its place alongside of Hastings' "Bible Dictionary" and the "Encyclopædia Biblica" as part of the daily working tools of the minister and the student. But we hope he will not stop here. This Atlas will naturally from its size and cost be inaccessible to many to whom it would be of the greatest service, and to-day calls for a human, historical, intelligent use of the Bible. There is room for a smaller Atlas that would contain in particular the sectional maps of Palestine and a selection of some of the other maps that would meet a popular need, and we hope the Principal will consider how far he can widen the area of the public to whom his work would be invaluable, when he can command the needed leisure in his busy and many-sided life.

JAMES GILROY.

A SHORT HISTORY OF EUROPE, from the Dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire to the Outbreak of the German War, 1806-1914. By Charles Sanford Terry, Burnett-Fletcher Professor of History in the University of Aberdeen. London; George Routledge & Sons, Ltd.; New York: E. P. Sutton & Co. Pp. lxiii + 602.

READERS of Professor Terry's two preceding volumes, Mediæval, 476-1453, and Modern, 1453-1806, will not be disappointed in the present volume, bringing his history down to the eve of the Great European War; and the interest of the narrative deepens as it progresses, instead of repelling the student by the mass of details, as is too often the case with "Modern" histories and "continuations". Not that there is any lack of detail in really essential points. Every page bristles with them. But the whole is set forth methodically and, in spite of severe compression, in a style at once so succinct and lucid as to constitute a wholly admirable narrative. Recognizing his

self-imposed limits Professor Terry has wisely eschewed notes, references and appendices, which, however useful in themselves and often necessary, are too apt to prove a tedious interruption, swamping interest in the progress of the text. Occasionally quotations are embodied in the text. In the whole 600 pages and over we have noted only one direct reference (p. 35). The only exceptions to this rigid exclusion which the author permits himself is in the seventeen Genealogical Tables, including those of the reigning houses of Italy, Turkey, Greece, Denmark, Norway, and the Balkan States, not omitting the recent "Mpret," whose reign was as brief as his style and ridiculous title. Besides these by way of introduction there is an excellent "Outline," pp. i-lxiii, which summarizes the succeeding narrative and should prove of great value to the student.

The text itself is divided into nineteen chapters, and these when necessary into sections according to the events and countries concerned in the period. By these means the reader, aided by a useful index, is enabled to follow the fortunes of each country, in so far as its history is influenced by or bears on the general course of European events.

We note only one important omission, probably unavoidable in a work of this size and cost, the absence of maps to illustrate the growth and decay of countries, the many kaleidoscopic changes which have taken place in Europe since the Great French Revolution. But as the present war will probably result in considerable changes—such at least is our hope—on the basis of nationalities, we will merely commend this final complementary volume, of an atlas to cover all three volumes, to the author's consideration.

Professor Terry is a rapid and very productive writer. Yet his work is never slipshod, and even in the minutiæ of reading for press is singularly free from minor errors and misprints. Of such small blemishes, besides a very few misprints, such as the reader will readily correct for himself, we have noticed only a transposition of "North" and "South" at the foot of p. 112; "Romande" for Romance, p. 221, "Minico" for Mincio, p. 355. Here and there unfamiliar terms, foreign and technical, crave a word of explanation, occasionally elucidated by a later passage, for which the student will do well to turn to the index. Such are *corvée*, *robot*, *aula*, *Teutsche Hof* (p. 295, see p. 288). The mysterious *ulema*, p. 325, is omitted from the index, to which also might be added *Bundesakte*, p. 73 (which is a plural noun), though *Schlussakte* is given. To a reader unfamiliar with German the varying occurrence of *Deutsches* and *Deutsche Reich*, *Deutsche* and *Deutscher Bund*, etc., following the laws of the German article, is somewhat bewildering.

But these are small defects in a work for which every student of history must be sincerely grateful to the author. It supplies just that want so often experienced, a history up-to-date, full and accurate, but not overburdened by a mere dreary succession of "administrations". Such in these pages shrink into their due proportions or disappear altogether in the true perspective of events. Whether Professor Terry has been equally successful in gauging and summarizing the causes of present events time alone can say. Without unduly obtruding his own views, he states them urgently and with conviction. Few at least of his countrymen will differ from him. But the very fact that they command our own sympathy, as they involve our own interests and prejudices, will dispose the true student patiently to await the verdict of history, when finally purged of the dust and clamour inseparable from such an upheaval.

H. F. Morland Simpson.

SUB CORONA. Sermons preached in the University Chapel of King's College, Aberdeen, by Principals and Professors of Theological Faculties in Scotland. Edited by Professor Henry Cowan, D.D., D.Th., D.C.L., and James Hastings, D.D. Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark. Pp. ix + 297.

OF the many changes in University life of recent years—compared at any rate with that of, say, a generation ago—one of the most striking has been the improvement in the Sunday services in the University Chapel. They have lost their former perfunctory character and have become more decorous and dignified: they have benefited greatly by the introduction of an organ and a regular choir; and they attract a larger attendance of undergraduates and are more widely appreciated as an adjunct of the University career. The quality of the preaching too—be it said with all respect—has improved in a remarkable degree, and this essential element in the services is enhanced by the frequent occupancy of the pulpit by divinity professors of other Universities and Colleges, and by eminent preachers drawn with true catholicity of spirit from various denominations. The University Chapel discourses have thus acquired a certain brevet of distinction, and it is gratifying to find their value recognized by the selection of a number of them to form a volume of "The Scholar as Preacher" series, which is under the editorial supervision of Dr. Hastings. The selection has been made by Professor Cowan and Dr. Hastings; and to the volume has been given the appropriate title of "Sub Corona," from the University Chapel being, as Professor Cowan puts it, "under the shadow of the double Crown which chiefly has won for King's College its architectural celebrity".

As stated on the title-page the selection has been confined to sermons preached by Principals and Theological Professors in Scotland, but we may express the hope that the volume will be followed at no distant date by a selection from the sermons of the many distinguished English divines who have graced the University pulpit. The volume contains twenty sermons, the preachers including, in addition to the Principal and four divinity professors of Aberdeen, the late Principal Stewart of St. Andrews and four divinity professors of other Scottish Universities: Principal Iverach, Principal Denney, and six divinity professors of United Free Church Colleges; and Bishop Mitchell, of Aberdeen, who was formerly Principal and Pantonian Professor of Theology in the Theological College of the Scottish Episcopal Church. As the editors say in a brief preface—"Each preacher has spoken for himself and is responsible for his own doctrine only; still, when the sermons in this volume are taken together, some trustworthy knowledge will be obtained of the teaching which prevails at the present time in the Theological Colleges of Scotland". In this respect, the volume possesses a distinctive character, on which, however, it is not necessary to descant here. It will suffice to say that all the sermons, despite the variety of their themes, form admirable addresses to students about to enter on the battle of life, full of inspiration to manliness and honour and devotion to work and duty. At the same time, they are much more than students' addresses, dealing as they do with many of the larger problems of humanity and religion, and expounding the fundamental doctrines of the evangelical faith.

To particularize would be more or less invidious. Mention may be permitted, however, of our own Principal's sermon at the close of the academic session last year, reviewing the year of war and the reincarnation of the

Napoleonic spirit in Europe; Professor Curtis's survey of the history of the English Bible on the occasion of the three hundredth anniversary of the Authorized Version; and Professor Cowan's sermon at the earlier Quatercentenary celebrations, in which he eloquently eulogized the "builders" of the University. These, of course, were special efforts, but the volume contains many fine discourses besides, and, taken altogether, it furnishes a worthy presentation of the high quality of the preaching in the University Chapel.

PRO PATRIA. By Pittendrigh MacGillivray. Edinburgh: Robert Grant & Son.

OUR distinguished sculptor has essayed in verse the expression of his "love-militant for Kin-folk and Country—a love which is yet so based in heart and kindness that it would gladly overflow in friendship with other peoples". So, in a curiously mixed metaphor, he states the spirit and aim of it. Fine swinging verse the most is, as from a man whose whole heart is in his themes; and carrying not a few gallant and memorable phrases. The pieces are arranged chronologically. Songs of Britain's might, from the 'nineties, open the way, and include one on "Dargai Ridge" (1897):—

"The Cock o' the North, the Cock o' the North!
A bonnie red comb has he!
We're proud o' his kind, we'll keep them in mind
For the look they gave Death in the e'e
On the rocky ridge o' Dargai, O."

Then come songs of the Boer War, and others between 1904 and 1912, with a call to "London," that for her decadence there is no remedy but the sword, to save

"all the virtues of our State—
Racial grit, clean hands, blood that can thrill!"

The rest are of "The War, 1914" with an epilogue; and the volume closes with a prose speech on "Memories of 'the 45,'" "a Souvenir of the Spirit of the Gael, Dedicated to the Kilted Regiments".

We like the singer best in his songs of home and country, his pictures of our landscapes in peace or of ripening harvests under the shadow of war. We like him least in his echoes of Kipling (confined to one or two poems on the Boer War) or when he "dares much," as in new words (on Scotland) to the air of the National Anthem, or in a sonnet on Mr. Chamberlain and Tariff Reform—with only the success that might have been anticipated in the one case from such a form, in the other from such a subject, which however respectable in itself is hardly one for art. It is significant that the note is not so high or fine in the pieces on the Boer War as in those on this War, in the course of which he prays—

"From blinding hate defend the blows we deal
And keep our hearts so high we hate them not—"

and elsewhere says—

"A common thing may bear the soul's white seal—
A little paper scrap be bond of fame;
Holding 'twixt day and night and life and death:—
In keeping still good faith for human weal,
If Britain now should shrink to her last breath,
Her going shall be great beyond all blame."

The speech which closes the volume vividly recalls the principal phases of the Forty-Five.

AN INDEX OF SYMPTOMS, with Diagnostic Methods. By Ralph Winnington Leftwich, M.D. Fifth Edition. London: Smith, Elder and Co.

Dr. LEFTWICH is not only a highly experienced and skilful physician, but he is also an accomplished author. He keeps up the fine old tradition of the doctor who is at the same time a man of wide literary culture. His brochure on the Bacon-Shakespeare controversy is pungent and forceful. "I venture," he concludes, "to claim that I have undermined all this boasted evidence, and not till it is proved that Michael Angelo was the real architect of Henry the Seventh's Chapel, Constable the real painter of Turner's pictures, and Tate and Brady the authors of Shelley's 'Ode to the Skylark,' will I believe that Bacon wrote Shakespeare." Dr. Leftwich also writes "The International Alphabet," a courageous attempt, by means of numbered letters, to make it possible to produce in all languages the actual sounds of words.

That his "Index of Symptoms" has quickly passed through four editions is sufficient proof of its general acceptability. The present edition has been completely revised and considerably amplified. It is a most useful compilation, which should prove of the highest value alike to students and practitioners. "Diagnosis," as the author pertinently remarks, "is the most difficult part of medicine." It calls for the highest endowments, intellectual and physical. The present volume, with its admirable and exhaustive summaries of symptoms conveniently arranged, should be of inestimable value, especially in discriminating between somewhat similar ailments. Dr. Leftwich is to be sincerely congratulated on a piece of most valuable practical work.

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN. MINUTES OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL. Vol. III. Meetings xciii-cix, 10th April, 1907-17th April, 1915. Aberdeen: The University Press. Pp. 635.

THIS volume constitutes an exceedingly useful and interesting conspectus of University affairs for the past eight years. In addition to a series of annual reports and statistics, it comprises a large number of reports and discussions on a variety of important topics, such as the new regulations relating to the curriculum, the various degrees, and the bursaries, the preliminary examinations, the extended session, the inclusive fee, the Carnegie Trust regulations, etc. For purposes of reference it will be found most valuable.

Messrs. Gale & Polden (London and Aldershot) have sent us their large plate of striking reproductions of the "Crests of our Imperial Forces," a selection from the badges of H.M.'s Regiments in India, Canada, Africa, and other Dominions beyond the Seas (price 1s.). It is a companion sheet to their "Crests of the Royal Navy," "Flags of the British Empire and all Nations," and "Crests and Badges of the British Army," all at the same price.

A review of Professor Terry's two works on Bach is held over till next number.

University Topics.

THE FINANCES OF THE UNIVERSITY.

PROFESSOR MATTHEW HAY, convener of the Finance Committee of the University Court, at a meeting of the Court on 13 March, submitted the statement of the accounts for the year ending 30 September, 1915—a period, he said, which covered roughly the first year of the war. The revenue showed a decrease of £4519, as compared with that of the preceding year, which was almost entirely due to the decline in the students' fees (£13,295, as against £17,789). The fall would undoubtedly have been much greater had it not been for the large proportion of women students in recent years, whose number, naturally, had not been greatly affected by the war; and for the detention at the University, on the advice of the War Office, of medical students in the later years of their curriculum. The expenditure had also decreased—by £1946; and as there was a surplus on 1913-14 of £1806, the actual deficit on 1914-15 was only £767. This is the first time for many years that there has been an actual deficit on the general fund. The decrease in the expenditure had not been effected at the expense of individual salaries. There was a reduction of upwards of £1000 in salaries and wages, but this was due to several eligible members of the staff having gone to the war. Owing to the diminished number of students and research workers, a saving of about £600 had been effected in the grants for class and laboratory expenses, without any serious impairment of efficiency; and the past year had been more free than the preceding one of certain special items of expenditure. On the other hand, upwards of £400 had been expended on the insurance of the buildings and their valuable contents against possible damage from aircraft or naval bombardment.

Professor Hay said there was reason to believe that the deficits in many of the sister Universities in Scotland and England would be much greater than the deficit in Aberdeen University. So serious, indeed, was the anticipated deficit in several of these Universities, that the Treasury was approached at the end of 1914 for the purpose of obtaining some financial assistance. The eventual outcome was the offer of a special grant of £145,000 from the Treasury for the purpose of helping to make good the loss from fees in all the Universities of the United Kingdom, except the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The grant is not an annual one, and may not be renewed. The Universities have been told that the grant must in any circumstances cover the necessities of the past financial year and of the current financial year. The share of the grant apportioned to Aberdeen University will, the Committee believe, be sufficient not only to pay the whole of the deficit for the past year, but also to meet the considerably larger deficit which will have to be faced at the close of the current financial year. Should the war continue beyond the present year, there is no assurance of any further specific help from the Treasury, but, so far as the Scottish Universities are concerned,

it would be possible for the Carnegie Trust, Professor Hay believed, to give, if they were so minded, some assistance to the Universities beyond the current grants. The Universities' loss in fees has been the Trust's gain. Last year nearly £15,000 of the Trust's income of £50,000 for the payment of class fees remained unexpended, and the residue for the current year must be considerably greater.

As regards the investment accounts, Professor Hay added, the University holds, exclusive of a small sum of £70 in Consols, £14,229 of the 3½ per Cent War Loan, £33,582 of the 4½ per Cent War Loan, and £10,000 in Exchequer Bonds—or, in all, £57,882.

The Principal, in seconding Dr. Hay's motion that the statement of accounts be adopted, mentioned some figures of interest in illustration of the drop in the fees. During the winter 1914-15 800 students had matriculated in the University—a drop on the previous year, the year before the war—of something over 200. Now, this winter, the students have been further diminished to 662. The drop in the number of men students was from 472 to 370 or 102, while the women students had fallen from 328 to 292.

PROPOSED NEW DEGREE IN DIVINITY.

Carrying out a remit from the October meeting of the General Council of the University, regarding a uniform entrance certificate and professional curricula in divinity and education (see p. 174), the Business Committee of the Council, having received a report on the subject from a special sub-committee, recommended the Council to ask the University Court to consider—

(1) The recognition of an appropriate school certificate as the normal channel of entrance to the University in any faculty—the University to reserve power to demand proof of proficiency in any subject before admitting to a class in that subject.

(2) The institution of a degree in Divinity, which, like M.B. and B.L., should not involve the possession of an Arts degree, but should be recognized by the Church as qualifying the holder to be taken on trial for licence.

The report was submitted to the half-yearly meeting of the General Council on 15 April, by Rev. Dr. Gordon Murray, on whose motion the remit had been made and who was convener of the sub-committee.

Dr. Murray said the remit was to deal with three points—a uniform entrance certificate from the schools, leading from that to a curriculum for divinity which would lead to a degree without the necessity of taking the M.A. degree; and also education on the same lines. They had not gone very far, however, when they found a great variety of opinion in regard to treating education according to the lines proposed in the remit. Experts and those who spoke for education distinctly laid it down that educational bodies were opposed to the suggestion and would prefer a post-graduate degree in education. The committee submitted to that contention and had left education out of their purview.

The first recommendation as to the channel of entrance was arrived at with practical unanimity. It had been the opinion of the Council for some time that what was needed was a general school certificate opening the door of the University to any of the faculties. If it was necessary, the University could still further test the scholarship of any pupils for any particular classes. The recommendation was on all fours with the resolution the Council had passed relative to the preliminary examination.

With respect to divinity he had pointed out the desirability of the student who intended to go in for the ministry being able to obtain a professional degree, just as the lawyer or doctor could, without being compelled to take the degree of M.A., which under the system of options had ceased to have the significance it formerly had under the rigid system of the seven subjects. In this connexion it had to be kept in view that the student entered the University to-day at a much more advanced age than was the case before the system of options came into vogue—at an age, in fact, when under the old system students were well through with the arts curriculum and were making up their minds in what direction their future career was to lie. He spoke for his own Church—he would not speak for any other—when he said that anyone who had to deal with students who had taken the M.A. degree and then taken the ministry found that they had practically, for any useful purpose, wasted part of the three years in taking a particular course for the M.A. degree which was not helpful to them for their future career.

The curriculum should consist of relevant cultural subjects, to be followed by the more specially professional subjects, closing with purely practical instruction, as in the case of law and medicine; and could be embraced within not more than five years, instead of six or seven years as at present, seeing that no time would be spent on subjects judged unprofitable in the light of professional experience. Anyone who knew divinity and the Divinity Hall would realize that a course in arts ending in an M.A. degree which did not include in that degree Latin, Greek, moral philosophy, and Hebrew—as he had found in examining students entering the Divinity Hall—was not a suitable preparation for that particular profession. He had found more than one student who had actually to sit the entrance examination in the whole four subjects. He moved the adoption of the report.

Rev. J. T. Cox, Dyce, seconded.

The first part of the recommendation was agreed to without discussion. With regard to the second part,

Mr. William Rae, advocate, Aberdeen, moved—

That the General Council do not meantime ask the University Court to consider the institution of a degree in Divinity of the nature mentioned in the sub-Committee's report, but resolve to wait an expression of the opinion of one or more of the Churches of Scotland on the subject.

Mr. Rae, referring to the general question whether a degree in divinity ought to be instituted, said that from the general standing of ministers there was much in support of the view that a high standard of general education should be insisted upon. In these days one could not hope that the clergy would hold the leading place in the community which they had done in the past unless they possessed an excellent general education. Dr. Murray had referred to the faculties of medicine and law. Anyone knew that as regards the M.B. degree, the course had not become easier but more difficult in recent years. It was true that one could obtain the B.L. degree without passing the degree of M.A., but the fact remained that very little value was now put on the B.L. degree, and very few took it. They took the LL.B., which required a previous pass in the M.A. degree. If there was to be a change at all in the divinity curriculum, the Churches, and not the University, ought to take the lead. If the Churches would give an expression of their views, no doubt the University would listen to them sympathetically, and would do what it could to give effect to them. Meantime, if the Council passed Dr.

Murray's motion, they were running considerable risk of going counter to the opinions of those whose opinions were best worth having in guiding them.

Professor Gilroy seconded. If they were to take anything off the time of study, he said, he would prefer that it should be taken off the professional and not the educative part. In the educative part they set the standard of a man's life. After all, it was not his technical course which he used in the ministry. It was not systematic theology, not Biblical criticism, not Church history—there was precious little of any of these sometimes in the pulpit. They were on the right lines in obtaining a full arts course whatever else they had. Whatever education was the education of the educated man, that must be given to the minister so that he could maintain his place in every parish and in any society. It would be most invidious to have a degree below par—an inferior degree to the B.D.

Mr. Rae's amendment was carried by 7 votes to 4.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS.

The General Council, at its April meeting, unanimously adopted a recommendation of the Business Committee to adhere to the resolution come to on October 17, 1914, with reference to the draft ordinance on preliminary examinations. On that date the General Council reaffirmed the view that it would be more reasonable to discuss with the Scotch Education Department the need for a preliminary examination, before setting up the machinery for such an examination. The University Court had sent to the Council a third draft ordinance on preliminary examinations which seemed to be practically identical with that sent in 1914. The greater portion of the draft of two years ago was in the same terms as the draft forwarded in 1913. The second had, however, provided that, after the Scottish Universities Entrance Board contemplated by the draft had been duly constituted, it should have power "to enter into negotiations with the Scotch Education Department for the purpose of framing an agreement for co-operation in respect of the conduct or correlation of the preliminary and leaving certificate examinations".

At a meeting of the Court on 9 May, the draft General Ordinance of the four University Courts as to preliminary examinations was under consideration, together with reports thereon by the Senatus and the General Council. After discussion, it was resolved to confer with the other three University Courts in finally approving and making the Ordinance.

THE CARNEGIE TRUST.

The annual meeting of the Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland was held in Edinburgh on 26 January—the Earl of Elgin presiding. The report of the Executive Committee for the year 1914-15 was adopted, on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Lord Kinnear. It stated that the expenditure of the Trust on assistance in payment of class fees had naturally been diminished by the war, which has depleted the Universities of Scotland of so many of their students. As compared with a sum of £41,789 3s. 6d., which was paid on behalf of 3901 individual beneficiaries for 1913-14, the expenditure for 1914-15 has been £33,847 5s. on behalf of 3246 individual beneficiaries. This total does not include £161 6s. which was paid to beneficiaries for classes taken outwith the academic year, nor £2365, the value of fee coupons issued but not yet cashed, which has been carried forward as a liability against the year now current. During the year a sum of

£703 18s. 7d. was voluntarily refunded by or on behalf of eighteen beneficiaries for whom class fees had been paid by the Trust.

In the appendices to the report the following account was given, showing the capital of the Trust as at September 30, 1915 :—

$2,800,000 United States Steel Corporation 50-year 5 per cent Gold Bonds, due April 1, 1915, Series B, valued at . .	£560,000	0	0
$3,000,000 United States Steel Corporation 50-year 5 per cent Gold Bonds, due April 1, 1915, Series D, valued at . .	600,000	0	0
$3,000,000 United States Steel Corporation 50-year 5 per cent Gold Bonds, due April 1, 1915, Series F, valued at . .	600,000	0	0
£40,000 4½ per cent War Loan, 1925-1945. Cost	39,798	11	0
£35,000 London and North-Western Railway 4½ per cent Redeemable Preference stock (to be redeemed at par on June 30, 1925). Cost	33,698	5	0
In bank on deposit, awaiting investment .	206,900	9	0
In bank on current account awaiting investment	1,300	15	0
	£2,041,698	0	0

In addition there is a Reserve Fund amounting to £214,695, all invested in British securities.

It was stated in the report, however, that the Executive Committee, at a meeting held on 4 December, 1915, agreed to exchange the whole of the U.S. Steel Corporation Bonds for British Exchequer Bonds of corresponding values, with a currency of five years and bearing interest at 5 per cent. This was done, it was explained, in response to the appeal of the British Treasury to all holders of American securities to place these securities at the disposal of the Government, so that they might be employed in order to maintain the rate of exchange in New York.

The following table gives the number of students in Aberdeen whose fees were paid, the total class fees paid, and the average fees paid per student—for the year 1914-15 :—

	No.	Total.	Average.
Arts	362	£3225 7 0	£8 18 2
Science . . .	43	559 2 0	13 0 0
Medicine . . .	119	1824 8 0	15 6 7
Law	3	17 4 0	5 14 8
Divinity . . .	33	211 18 0	6 8 5
Totals .	560	£5837 19 0	£10 8 6

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE WAR.

Further lists issued of honours awarded to those who have earned special distinction for services in connexion with the war, and lists of those mentioned in dispatches, include the following University men :—

The order of C.B. has been conferred on—

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry M'Kenzie Adamson, R.A.M.C. (M.B., 1884).

The order of C.M.G. on—

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Hugh Lister, R.A.M.C. (M.B., 1895; M.D., 1904).

Major George Hall, R.A.M.C. (M.A., 1900; M.B., 1905).

The D.S.O. has been awarded to—

Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) George Alexander Smith, 8th King's Own (Royal Lancaster) Regiment, formerly of the 4th Gordon Highlanders (law student, 1887-88).

Major Robert Mitchell, O.C. 2nd Highland Field Company, Highland Divisional Engineers, Royal Engineers (M.A., 1894; B.L.).

The Military Cross to—

Captain Alexander Donald Fraser, R.A.M.C. (M.B., 1906)—previously mentioned in dispatches.

Captain Herbert Stewart Milne, R.A.M.C. (M.B., 1909).

Captain and Adjutant William S. Trail, 57th (Wilde's) Rifles, Indian Frontier Force (alumnus, 1901-03).

The following have been mentioned in dispatches:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry M'Kenzie Adamson, C.B.

Captain Richard Edward Flowerdew (M.B., 1908), Indian Medical Service (99th Deccan Infantry)—in connexion with the operations in Mesopotamia.

Sergeant Henri Coquerel, of the French Army (former student of Philosophy), has been awarded the *Croix de Guerre* and recommended for promotion to the rank of *officier*.

The King of Serbia has conferred the Order of St. Sava (fifth class) upon the following:—

Mr. Francis Frederick Brown, late lieutenant, R.A.M.C. (M.B., 1913).

Captain (temporary) William Miller Will, R.A.M.C. (M.B., 1911), who were members of the R.A.M.C. mission to Serbia, March-June, 1915.

It is not only the ranks of the regular Army and the Territorial Force that have been fighting since the war began. The Indian Police have also been engaged: among them, William Duncan Vivian Slesser (M.A., 1908), Superintendent of Police at Bannu, North-West Frontier province, commanding 500 armed police.

Major John Low Dickie (M.B., C.M., 1895), R.A.M.C., has been appointed medical superintendent of the "Star and Garter" Home for Permanently Disabled Sailors and Soldiers, established temporarily in part of the famous Star and Garter Hotel on Richmond Hill, near London, the intention being to erect an entirely new building. The King and Queen visited the Home in March last shortly after it was opened, and Major Dickie was presented to their Majesties. He is a son of the late Dr. George Dickie, Professor of Botany. The consulting physician of the Home is Sir David Ferrier, M.D., F.R.S. (M.A., 1863; LL.D., 1881).

Major James William Garden, 1st Highland Brigade, 2nd City of Aberdeen Battery, Royal Field Artillery (M.A., 1899; B.L.)—Treasurer of the Committee of Management of the REVIEW—was slightly wounded at the front in April, but recovered from his injuries at a base hospital beyond the firing line.

Major Alexander Don, R.A.M.C. (M.A., 1884; M.B., 1894), has contributed to the "Lancet" a paper based on a series of over 150 cases operated on since the war began, most of them in a casualty clearing station.

Captain John Lewis Menzies, R.A.M.C. (M.B., 1909), who is now serving in Egypt, lately contributed to the "British Journal of Surgery" some notes on a series of 75 cases of gunshot wounds of the chest, and these have been reprinted in separate form.

Dr. Duncan Davidson Mackintosh (M.B., 1892), Aboyne, has been appointed residential medical officer to the Endsleigh Palace Hospital for officers in Endsleigh Gardens, London.

Rapid promotion in the army has been not unusual by any means in the course of the present war, and is well illustrated in the case of Captain John William Taylor, 11th Battalion, Gordon Highlanders. When war broke out, Captain Taylor was a third year's Arts student, and was serving as a private in the University Company of the 4th Battalion Gordon Highlanders. He went with the battalion first to Bedford, and then in February of last year to France. After a short experience in Flanders he was commissioned and attached to the 11th Gordons, then stationed in Aberdeen. It was not long till he was promoted First Lieutenant and Adjutant, and in February last he was gazetted to a Captaincy.

Miss Charlotte Robertson, who for the past ten years has acted as one of the assistant librarians in the University Library, has received an appointment as orderly in the Scottish Women's Hospital at Salonika. Miss Robertson has been granted six months' leave of absence from her University duties.

President Falconer of the University of Toronto writes :—

"Aberdeen University has made a great record. In fact, the educational institutions have, I think, proved in Britain that they are worthy of the confidence of the country. In Canada we are doing very well also. Already there are 2000 of our graduates and undergraduates from the University of Toronto on active service, among these 83 of our staff."

WAR REGISTER OF WOMEN GRADUATES.

In March, 1916, it was decided that Aberdeen should follow the example of other Universities and draw up a register containing classified information about educated women capable of filling responsible posts in the professional, commercial and industrial worlds vacated by men serving with His Majesty's Forces.

A committee was formed, consisting of A. G. McIntosh, J. Badenoch, M. A. Dunn, M. M. Nicol, J. G. Thomson, M. D. Robson, M. A. Ewan, C. Milne, and C. Wilson, and forms were printed and sent out to women graduates, a grant being given by the University Court towards defraying expenses.

The list compiled from the large number of replies received, includes women of varied qualifications, some with experience, some without—scientific graduates and students, motor-drivers, linguists, teachers, organizers, secretaries and clerks, all of whom are prepared to undertake suitable substitutionary work.

Already some are employed doing war work abroad, in Salonika, Hongkong, India, Alexandria, and at home as munition workers, clerks, cashiers and teachers in the place of men on military service.

The demand so far appears to be mainly for those with qualifications in science, languages, and social work.

Personalia.

With reference to the article on James Clerk Maxwell by Mr. Robert Walker, M.A., LL.D., in this issue, it may be of interest to mention that Maxwell's last class in Natural Philosophy at Marischal College (to which allusion is made in the article) was one of exceptional distinction, having regard to the subsequent careers of many of the students. The prizemen included Dr. Robert Walker (with whom James Westland was bracketed for the first place), George Walker, David Gill, Andrew Wilson Baird, Alexander B. M'Hardy, and William Mearns Souttar; while George Croom Robertson and George Reith were in the "subsequent order". The prizes for voluntary exercises were carried off by Baird, R. Walker, Gill, Westland, and G. Walker; and the two Walkers, Westland, Baird, and Souttar took prizes in Mathematics. Dr. Robert Walker, who was a Fellow of Clare College, Cambridge, from 1866 till 1878, and has been Examiner in Mathematics in the Universities of Aberdeen and Edinburgh, was Librarian of the University for sixteen years, and Secretary of the Court, and Registrar and Clerk of the General Council for thirty years. He still holds the post of Registrar, having resigned the others. It may be noted that he carried off a number of first prizes while a student at Marischal College—Latin in his first year, Mathematics in his second, and Natural Philosophy in his third; and on graduating he got the chief Mathematical scholarship, the Gray Bursary as it was called, and also the Town Council gold medal as first in general scholarship. His brother, Rev. George Walker, M.A., B.D., who gained the second (or Boxill) Mathematical scholarship, was for over forty-two years minister of the parish of Castle Douglas, Kirkcudbrightshire, retiring a little over a year ago; he was also Clerk of the Presbytery of Kirkcudbright for forty years—1875-1915. Sir James Westland entered the Indian Civil Service and rose to be Finance Minister and a member of the Council of India: he died in 1903. Sir David Gill was Astronomer Royal at the Cape from 1879 till 1907: he died in 1914 (see Vol. I). Colonel A. W. Baird entered the Royal Engineers, was Assistant Field Engineer in the Abyssinian Expedition of 1868, became Master of the Mint at Calcutta, and was the author of various pamphlets and papers in connexion with the tidal section of the Trigonometrical Survey of India, of which section he was chief: he died several years ago. Lt.-Col. Sir Alex. B. M'Hardy became one of the Prison Commissioners for Scotland in 1886, and was Chairman of the Board from 1896 till his retirement in 1909. W. M. Souttar entered the Indian Civil Service and rose high therein, being Chairman of the Municipal Board of Calcutta at the time of his death—1881. George Croom Robertson was Professor of Mind and Logic in University College, London, from 1866 till his death in 1892; he was editor of "Mind," the philosophical journal established by Professor Bain. Rev. George Reith, D.D., was minister of the

Free (now United Free) College Church, Glasgow, from 1866 till 1909, and was Moderator of the General Assembly of his Church in 1914. Among other members of this class was Mr. David Littlejohn, LL.D., the Sheriff Clerk of Aberdeenshire, but his bent as a student was towards the Classics and he gained prizes or was placed in the order of merit in all the Latin and Greek classes.

Principal Sir George Adam Smith has been elected a member of the Athenæum Club under the rule which empowers the annual election of a certain number of persons of distinguished eminence in science, literature, and arts, or for public services.

The Senatus offered the Gifford Lectureship for 1917-19 to Count Goblet d'Alviella, Professor of the Principles of the Evolution of Religions, Brussels (LL.D., Aberd., 1906), but the Count was obliged to decline it. In his letter of declinature he said—"I would have accepted most willingly if the tragic circumstances we are going through did not oblige me to give all my time and my mind to the fight for the restoration of my country". He had, he explained, been appointed a member of the Belgian Government, and this would give him no leisure so long as the war lasted, and very likely for some time after.

Professor MacWilliam has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. He has contributed to the Proceedings of the Society papers on the physiology of the heart and arteries, the action of chloroform and ether, proteids, muscle-sound, blood-pressure and other subjects.

Professor J. Arthur Thomson has been reappointed the representative of the University on the Council of the Scottish Marine Biological Association.

The Senatus appointed Professor Fulton commissioner to the recent General Assembly of the Church of Scotland on behalf of the University.

Sir William M. Ramsay's first course of lectures as Gifford Lecturer in Edinburgh University was begun on May 24. The subject was "The Development of Religious Thought and Rites in the Borderlands between Greece and the East".

Rev. Dr. James Allan (M.A., Marischal College, 1848; D.D., 1902), Minister of the Parish of Marnoch, Banffshire, has passed the sixtieth anniversary of his ordination as a minister of the Church of Scotland. He has been the "father" of the Presbytery of Strathbogie for many years. He is also the "father" of the Synod of Moray; and there are only three names between him and the position of "father" of the Church of Scotland.

The Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers has awarded the Telford gold medal to Sir John Benton, K.C.I.E., late of the India Public Works Department, and Inspector-General of Irrigation, 1905-12 (alumnus, 1867-69) (see p. 279).

Rev. William Falconer Boyd (M.A., 1900; B.D., Ph.D.), minister of the United Free Church, Methlick, Aberdeenshire, has been elected colleague and successor to Rev. Hugh Stevenson, minister of the High Cross United Free Church, Melrose (who has since died).

Rev. William Brebner (M.A., 1868), who has been minister of Gilcomston Parish Church, Aberdeen, since 1876, has resigned his charge on account of ill health. He was instrumental in securing the enlargement and improvement of the church and the erection of a hall, and the introduction of an organ and of the electric lighting of the church. Mr. Brebner has also resigned his membership of the governing body of the Aberdeen Asylum for the Blind, of which for several years he had been Chairman.

Dr. Alfred Ernest Cameron (M.A., 1909; D.Sc., 1915, M.Sc. [Manchester]) has been appointed Field Officer in British Columbia under the Entomological Branch of the Department of Agriculture of the Canadian Government. Since graduating at Aberdeen in 1909, Dr. Cameron has carried out researches and held appointments in the Universities of London, Manchester, and Cardiff. In 1914 he had charge of the field experimental work of the Agricultural Experiment Stations of New Jersey, U.S.A. He has also held the Fullerton Scholarship in Science of Aberdeen University, a Carnegie Fellowship (resigned), and a Government Research Scholarship.

Rev. James Haggart Clark (M.A., 1897), minister of the United Free Church, Aberlemno, Forfarshire, has been elected colleague and successor to Rev. George Anderson, St. Cyrus United Free Church, Kincardineshire.

Mr. Robert Selby Clark (M.A., 1908; B.Sc.) was a member of Sir Ernest Shackleton's staff on the s.s. "Endurance," and is one of the party left on Elephant Island when Sir Ernest made the dash for South Georgia after the "Endurance" was caught in the ice and sank. Mr. Clark, who, after graduating, received a biological appointment in the South of England, accompanied Sir Ernest Shackleton's expedition as biologist.

Mr. Peter Diack (M.A., 1912) has been awarded a Lumsden and Sachs Fellowship at the Aberdeen United Free Church College.

Rev. James Park Duncan (M.A., 1878), who has been minister of the Free (now United Free) Church at Letham, in the parish of Dunnichen, Forfarshire, since 1885, has applied for the appointment of a colleague and successor, on the ground of continued ill health.

Mr. Charles Ogilvie Farquharson (M.A., 1908; B.Sc.), Government mycologist, South Nigeria, is referred to in a recent number of "Knowledge" as having made some very interesting observations on large ants.

Rev. John Fleming (M.A., Marischal College, 1850), senior minister of Craigmillar Park United Free Church, Edinburgh, has celebrated his "diamond jubilee" as a minister. He was ordained at Forfar in 1856, and nine years later was translated to the Tron (now Craigmillar Park) Church, Edinburgh. A colleague and successor was appointed in 1887.

Mr. Robert Niven Gilchrist (M.A., 1909) has been appointed Principal of Krishnagar College, Bengal. Mr. Gilchrist joined the Indian educational service in 1911, and has for five years been Professor of Political Economy and Political Philosophy in Presidency College, Calcutta. Krishnagar College is a Government University College, affiliated to Calcutta University.

Rev. James Harvey (M.A., 1879), minister of Lady Glenorchy's United Free Church, Edinburgh, has been appointed junior Principal Clerk of the United Free Church General Assembly. He was secretary of the Advisory Committee, 1905-10, and is convener of the General Interests Committee of the Church.

Dr. John Macleod Hendrie Macleod (M.A. [St. Andrews]; M.B., C.M., 1894; M.D., 1898) has been elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.

Sir James Scorgie Meston, K.C.S.I. (LL.D., 1913), Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, has been appointed a Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

Sir James Meston, on 18 March, laid the foundation-stone of the Georgina M'Robert Memorial Hospital, Cawnpore, the gift of Sir Alexander M'Robert, of the Cawnpore Woollen Mills Company, Limited, and of Douneside, Tarland. Sir Alexander M'Robert (LL.D., 1912) founded in 1907 the Georgina M'Robert Fellowship in the University, for encouraging the investigation of the cause, prevention, and treatment of cancer. Sir James Meston afterwards opened the King Edward Memorial Hall, Cawnpore, and presided at a meeting in support of the United Provinces War Fund held in the Hall. In addition to Sir Alexander M'Robert, other five Aberdonians took part in the proceedings, these including two graduates—the Hon. George Gall Sim, chairman of the Municipal Board, Cawnpore (M.A., 1898); and Mr. Alfred Alexander Black, secretary of the Victoria Cotton Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore (M.A., 1895).

Rev. David Miller (B.D., 1875), minister of the parish of Ardclach, Nairnshire, is about to retire. He was ordained in 1874, and so has completed forty-two years in active service, thirty-two of which have been spent at Ardclach, where he was inducted in 1884.

Mr. John Miller (B.Sc. Agr., 1916) has received an appointment on a rubber estate in the Malay States.

Sir William Milligan (M.B., 1886; M.D., 1892), in the course of a letter to the "British Medical Journal" (April) denunciatory of the inhuman conduct of the German medical officer in charge of the typhus-infected camp for prisoners of war at Wittenberg, suggested that the councils of the various sections of the Royal Society of Medicine should delete from their list of honorary or corresponding members the name of any German physician, surgeon, or specialist.

The degree of Bachelor of Music of Trinity College, University of Dublin, has been conferred upon Mr. Alfred Forbes Milne (M.A., 1904), A.R.C.M., Master of Music in the High School, Dundee, and organist of St. John's United Free Church, Dundee.

Rev. William Murdoch (M.A., 1911), assistant East Parish Church, Aberdeen, has been ordained and inducted minister of the parish of Culsalmond, Aberdeenshire.

Mr. James Bennet Peace (M.A., 1884; M.A. [Cantab.], 1891), Fellow and Bursar of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, has been appointed manager of the printing department of the Cambridge University Press, in succession to the late Mr. John Clay. Mr. Peace, who belongs to Marykirk, Kincardineshire, graduated at Aberdeen with first-class honours in Mathematics, winning the Boxill Mathematical Prize and the Neil Arnott Prize. He was fifth Wrangler in 1887, when those above him were all bracketed for the senior wranglership. He is Lecturer on Electrical Engineering at Cambridge, and he has on several occasions been an examiner for the Mechanical Sciences Tripos. He was Examiner in Aberdeen University 1895-96.

Rev. George Murray Reith (M.A., 1884) has been appointed minister of the Baird United Free Church, Cumbernauld, Glasgow. Mr. Reith, who is a son of the late Dr. Archibald Reith, Aberdeen, was formerly minister of St. Cuthbert's United Free Church, Edinburgh, but resigned owing to ill health and in order also to allow the congregations of St. Cuthbert's and Dean Church to unite. He has been editor of the "Proceedings and Debates" of the General Assembly of the United Free Church since 1900.

Dr. Andrew James Shinnie (M.B., 1908) has been appointed medical officer of health for the city of Westminster, London.

Mr. George Findlay Shirras (M.A., 1907), Director of Statistics, Government of India, has been appointed a Fellow of the University of Calcutta.

Mr. Robert T. Skinner (M.A., 1888), House Governor of Donaldson's Hospital, Edinburgh, has been appointed visitor and examiner for the schools of the Dick Bequest Trust in the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, Moray, and Inverness, in succession to the late William Dey, LL.D. There are 129 schools receiving the benefit of the Trust. The appointment, it may be mentioned, does not sever Mr. Skinner's connexion with Donaldson's Hospital.

Mr. John Cormack Slater (M.A., 1912; B.Sc., 1913) has been appointed Naval Instructor in Mathematics at the Royal Australian Naval College, New South Wales.

Mr. John Lamb Walker (M.A., 1893) has been appointed as missionary teacher at Blantyre, Nyasaland. He has acted as a teacher in Cullen, Dalbeattie, and other schools, and has been connected with Sunday school and Guild work in the Church of Scotland for many years.

Miss Louisa Mary Wilson (M.A., 1911) has been appointed a resident mistress in the Ministers' Daughters' College, Edinburgh.

The following graduates have been appointed to the teaching staffs of various schools:—Misses Bessie Jane M'Connochie (1912), Gertrude Meston (1913), and Helen Wright (1905).

Among recently published works are the following by Aberdeen University men:—"A Pocket Lexicon to the Greek New Testament," by Professor Souter; "The Individuality of St. Paul," by Rev. R. H. Strachan; "Our Heritage," farewell sermon preached at Tibbermore by Rev. Harry Smith; No. II. of "Transactions of the Scottish Dialect Committee," edited by William Grant, M.A.; and Vol. VIII. of the "Encyclopædia of Religion and Ethics," edited by Dr. James Hastings. To the "Book of Homage to Shakespeare," edited by Dr. Israel Gollancz, Professor Grierson, Edinburgh, contributed a poem on "Shakespeare and Scotland". The "Aberdeen University Library Bulletin" for April (No. 14) contains a bibliography of recent publications relating to "Soldiering and Sailoring in the North-East of Scotland," compiled by J. M. Bulloch.

It it worthy of note that Mr. J. Bentley Philip's "Holidays in Sweden" (reviewed on p. 168) has been translated into Swedish.

At the spring graduation on 28 March, no honorary degrees were conferred; and none have been conferred since the war began. The degree of M.A. was conferred on thirty-three students (on six of these with first-class honours, on two with second-class honours, and on one with third-class honours); B.Sc. on one; B.Sc. (Agr.) on two; the diploma in Agriculture on two; the B.D. degree on three (on one of these with honours); and M.B., Ch.B., on seventeen (on two of these with second-class honours). The degree of D.Litt. was conferred on Mr. William Blair Anderson, M.A., Professor of Imperial Latin, Manchester University; and that of M.D. on Mr. Archibald Douglas Pringle, M.B., Mental Hospital, Cape Town.

The Jenkyns Prize in Classical Philology was awarded to William James Entwistle, who carried off the Simpson Greek Prize and the Seafield Gold Medal in Latin and graduated with distinction in Comparative Philology and Greek History; and the Liddel Prize was awarded to Edmund Blaikie Boyd, who also won the Dr. Black Prize in Latin and graduated with distinction in Greek History. Mr. Entwistle is now a gunner in the 32nd Battery, R.F.A.

The first of the "James Campbell, LL.D." bursaries in Agriculture (see Vol. II., 170) has been won by William J. Grant, Mid Port, Grantown-on-Spey. The bursary is of the annual value of £30, tenable for two years.

An Aberdeen Professor is understood to be "the Research Scholar" referred to in "Paris Reborn" by Herbert Adams Gibbons, formerly Professor of History at Robert College, Constantinople, who was for years correspondent of the "New York Herald" in the Near East. The author says he longed in vain for the presence in Paris in August, 1914, of the Research Scholar who had been his usual August companion in walks "ending generally at a certain table on the street in front of a restaurant of the Rue de Rivoli". The personality of the Research Scholar is revealed in this passage: "If you have ever gone into the Salle des Manuscrits of the Bibliotheque Nationale during the past decade in midsummer between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., you have seen the Research Scholar there, digging out of musty manuscripts discoveries in the field of patristic Latin that were some months later to electrify the world of scholarship, and to bring further fame to a renowned university in which the Research Scholar holds the venerable Chair of Humanity, established in the sixteenth century."

A movement in favour of a memorial of the late Dr. Christian Davidson Maitland (Mrs. A. C. Grant) (B.Sc., 1908; M.B. [Edin.]), who lost her life along with her husband in the sinking of the s.s. "Persia" (see p. 188), resulted in £213 6s. 6d. being subscribed within four weeks by friends in Aberdeen and the neighbourhood. A total sum of £218 was raised. The memorial has taken the form of endowing a bed in the newly-opened women's hospital at Ajmere, Rajputana, India, the scene of the lady's work as a medical missionary. The bed has been named the "Dr. Christian Maitland" bed, and a tablet has been affixed bearing her name and the record of her service in Ajmere.

The deaths having occurred of Rev. Professor W. R. Clark, Toronto, and Rev. Dr. George Johnstone, formerly of Liverpool (see Obituary), the senior alumnus and graduate of King's College appears now to be Rev. George Compton Smith (M.A., 1849), retired Congregational minister, Rhynie. The senior alumnus and graduate of Marischal College—and the oldest graduate of the University—is believed to be Rev. John Robertson, New Brunswick, who is in his ninety-third year (see p. 87).

A correspondent writes—Many of your readers who knew that the late Mr. Alexander Mackie, as Mr. W. Keith Leask said in his "In Memoriam" article, "had a happy touch on many kinds of verse, and was particularly graceful on the sonnet," may like to have an example of his sonnets other than the two specimens on academic subjects which Mr. Leask quoted. The following sonnet on Matthew Arnold by our departed friend appeared in the "Free Press" of 15 April, 1899—the precise date, it will be seen, has a significance:—

MATTHEW ARNOLD.

(*Died* 15 *April*, 1888.)

The sunshine of mid-April comes again
And crowns with gold sweet Oxford's dreaming towers,
And clothes in green thy Scholar-Gipsy's bowers—
Cumner and Bagley Wood and Hinkseys twain.

This day thy sudden summons came, strong soul,
To join that stronger soul, thy valiant sire,
In God's vast labour-house we know not where,
And bring thy force to its clear purposed goal.

Self-poised thou wert: a stoic mind austere
That would have man on his own strength rely
And look within, nor cureless ills deplore.

Untutored still, thy voice he will not hear,
Nor heed thy prayer for peace—that plaintive cry
Against the restless world's loud brawling roar.

Obituary.

It is with the greatest regret and with a deep sense of personal loss that we record the death of Mr. CHARLES MACGREGOR, the Secretary of the Committee of Management of the REVIEW. As is well known, shortly after the outbreak of the war, Mr. MacGregor, animated by a strong sense of patriotism and of the obligation on all men to rally to the aid of their country, determined to enter the army. He was beyond the age limit then in force, but in view of the special representations he made and the singular enthusiasm he displayed, he was permitted to enlist, and in November, 1914, he joined the 10th battalion of the Gordon Highlanders, which was then being formed. He designed to serve throughout the war as a private soldier, but his excellent conduct and bearing qualified him for speedy promotion in the ranks and he gradually attained the position of Quartermaster-Sergeant. While on active service in France, however, and when busily occupied getting supplies taken forward to the men in the trenches, he was hit in the head by a bullet from the gun of an enemy sniper, and he succumbed in a base hospital early on the morning of Sunday, 14 May.

Mr. MacGregor, who was forty-three years of age, graduated in Arts in 1896, with first-class honours in mathematics, winning also the Boxill prize. A year or two after graduating, he became mathematical master and lecturer at the Church of Scotland Training College under the late Dr. Joseph Ogilvie; and on the union of the Training Colleges and the formation of the Aberdeen Training Centre about ten years ago, he was appointed Master of Method, discharging the duties with marked ability and efficiency. He filled a prominent place in the educational administration of Aberdeen, and no teacher could have more enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his colleagues, and the enthusiastic appreciation of the many students who, in the course of the last seventeen years, have been trained in Aberdeen.

Mr. MacGregor took an active part in the affairs of the General Council of the University and was a member of the Business Committee. He was specially interested in the recent movement for a degree in Education. The proposal to establish a UNIVERSITY REVIEW found in him a most ardent supporter, and as Secretary of the Committee he did much strenuous work, particularly in its initial stages, to secure its success.

We hope to give an appreciation of Mr. MacGregor in our next issue.

Rev. ALEXANDER ADAM (M.A., Marischal College, 1842) died at his residence, Parkville, Melbourne, on 19 March, aged ninety-two. He was born at

Muirton, Craigievar, Aberdeenshire, in 1824, and was educated at the Aberdeen Academy and at Marischal College, where he had a distinguished career, graduating with honourable distinction in 1842, when only eighteen years of age. For some years he engaged in ministerial duties at Rayne, Aberdeenshire; but when the call for religious workers came from Australia, he sailed with his wife from Scotland in 1853, in company with Rev. Adam Cairns, Rev. William Henderson, and Rev. Archibald Simpson. Shortly after his arrival, he was appointed to the Beaufort charge, where he ministered for forty-seven years, ill-health causing his retirement. The "Melbourne Argus," in a notice of his death, said he "was almost the last of the notable pioneers of the Presbyterian Church in Australia". He was a class-fellow of Rev. John Robertson (see p. 277), and should have been bracketed with him as the oldest graduate of Marischal College, on the death of Rev. John Souter, Inverkeithny (Vol. II, p. 279). It is a most remarkable circumstance that, up to 19 March, the two senior graduates of Marischal College (and of the University) should have been class-fellows.

Dr. William Alexander (M.A., 1883; M.B., C.M., 1887; M.D., 1891) died suddenly, from angina pectoris, at his residence, Ashwick, Poole Road, Bournemouth West, on 26 May, aged fifty-three. He was in practice for several years at Tarland, Aberdeenshire, but on account of ill-health went to South Africa and practised in Johannesburg. Returning to this country about the outbreak of the Boer War, he commenced practice at Bournemouth, where he succeeded in establishing a large connexion. He was a son of the late Mr. George Alexander, Farmer, Overhall, Fyvie.

Dr. George Henry Anderson (M.A., 1862; M.B., C.M., 1865; M.D., 1867) died on 8 April, aged seventy-three. He was a native of Echt. He began practice at Loftus-in-Cleveland, Yorkshire, and at the time of his death was the oldest medical practitioner in the Cleveland district.

Mr. William Benton (M.A., 1863) died at El Paso, Texas, on 16 March, aged seventy. He was one of four sons of Mr. John Benton, farmer, some time in Boharm, Banffshire, and afterwards at Sheriffhaugh, Rothes, Morayshire, who were all educated at the University. His three brothers were—Alexander Hay Benton (M.A., King's College, 1860), who entered the Indian Civil Service, became a judge, and is now retired; Sir John Benton, K.C.I.E. (alumnus, 1867-69) (see p. 272); and James Thompson Benton (alumnus, 1868-69), who went out to Texas, and was murdered there in 1875. Mr. William Benton also went out to Texas and became a ranch-owner, ultimately joining a cousin, Mr. William Smith Benson (alumnus, 1875-77) in the ownership of a ranch in the neighbourhood of the Mexican town of El Paso. Mr. W. S. Benson was murdered by General Villa, the Mexican revolutionary leader, on 17 or 18 February, 1914 (see Vol. I, 299).

Mr. James Dallas Burns (alumnus) died at the Schoolhouse, Grange, Banffshire, on 12 May, aged forty-seven. He was a son of the late Mr.

Burns, headmaster of Ardmiddle School, Turriff, was educated at the Banff Academy, and studied for two years at the University. He then received an appointment as teacher under Mr. Renton, Macduff; and for the past seventeen years he had been headmaster of Grange School.

Rev. Professor WILLIAM ROBINSON CLARK (M.A., King's College, 1848; D.D., D.C.L., LL.D.), of Trinity College and University, Toronto (now federated with the University of Toronto)—as will be seen from the letter of Professor Young, Toronto, elsewhere in this number—died in Toronto on 12 November, 1912, in his eighty-fourth year. He was born on 26 March, 1829, and received his early education in the Grammar School, Old Aberdeen, and at King's College, graduating there in 1848, and also, some years later, at the University of Oxford. After holding two successive curacies for a short period, he was, in 1859, instituted Vicar of the Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Taunton—a position which he held for twenty-one years, during part of which time he was also Rural Dean of Taunton and Prebendary of Wells Cathedral. Leaving Taunton in 1880, he spent two years in literary work and at Hobart College, Geneva, New York. Proceeding to Canada in 1882, he was appointed Special Preacher in St. George's Church, Toronto, and a year later Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy in the University of Trinity College, Toronto, with which he continued an unbroken connexion till the time of his death. When the Chair in English was established, he was appointed the first Professor, holding this Chair concurrently with that of Philosophy for several years, till he resigned the latter pursuant to the changes brought about by the federation of Trinity College with the University of Toronto. To the onerous duties of these two Chairs he added extra lectures from time to time in History and in several branches of Theology, a department of study with which he was thoroughly conversant. In 1907 he retired from active service with the title of Professor Emeritus, retaining his seat on the corporation and continuing to attend its meetings regularly as long as his physical strength permitted. In 1907 he was appointed Honorary Canon of St. Alban's Cathedral, Toronto. Among honours and distinctions which were lavishly and fittingly bestowed upon him by Institutions of Learning were the degrees of D.C.L., conferred by Trinity College, Toronto; D.D., conferred by Queen's University, Kingston; and LL.D., conferred by Hobart College, Geneva; his appointment by the University of Michigan as Baldwin Lecturer in 1887, and as Slocum Lecturer in 1889; his appointment as Honorary Professor of Hobart College, Geneva, in 1888; and his election to be Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, and in 1900 to be President of the Society.

The Corporation of Trinity College, at its annual meeting on 21 November, 1912, adopted a resolution recording the great debt of gratitude it owed to Professor Clark. After detailing the chief features of his career as given above, the resolution proceeded to say:—

"As a Preacher and public Lecturer, Professor Clark was very highly esteemed, and his many engagements in these capacities served to make Trinity College favourably known far and near. He showed remarkable versatility and brilliancy in his work, both in the class room and on the public platform, as well as in his literary productions, which embrace

Theology, History, and Literature. Dr. Clark's singular devotion to Trinity College and the great ability with which he served it, entitle him to the lasting regard of all its supporters, while his inexhaustible human sympathy and kindness of heart ensure for him the grateful and affectionate remembrance of a host of friends."

Mr. JOHN DUGUID (M.A., 1870), retired schoolmaster, died at his residence, 41 Gladstone Place, Aberdeen, on 9 April, aged seventy-six. After graduating, he engaged in tutorial work in England, and then, on returning to Scotland, was, in 1872, appointed headmaster of Fetteresso school, Kincardineshire. Four years later, he secured the headmastership of Lonmay public school, Aberdeenshire, which position he held for the long period of twenty-six years, retiring in 1901. He was a son of the late Mr. James Duguid, farmer, North Denmore, Oldmachar.

Sir JAMES FREDERIC GOODHEART, Bart. (M.B., C.M., 1871; M.D., 1873; F.R.C.P. Lond., 1880; LL.D., 1899), died at his residence, 25 Portland Place, London, on 28 May, aged seventy. He earned great distinction as a physician, and was consulting physician at Guy's Hospital, and a member of the Consulting Committee of the King Edward VII. Sanatorium, Midhurst. In 1898 he was President of the Harveian Society, and he was created a baronet in 1911. He published various medical works.

Rev. Dr. GEORGE JOHNSTONE (M.A., Marischal College, 1848; B.D., 1870; D.D., 1891) died at Bournemouth on 23 March, aged eighty-eight. He was a native of the parish of Alvah, Banffshire. He matriculated at King's College in 1844, and was the senior alumnus of King's, having been predeceased by Rev. Professor W. R. Clark, Toronto (referred to as the senior graduate on p. 87). As a tertian, however, he transferred himself to Marischal College, and graduated M.A. there in 1848. For eighteen months afterwards he taught in Bellevue House Academy, Aberdeen (Dr. George Tulloch's); but, selecting the ministry as his vocation, he was licensed by the Aberdeen Free Church Presbytery. In 1854 he was invited to conduct a movement that was then initiated to establish a Presbyterian congregation in the south end of Liverpool. After two years' enthusiastic and successful work, in which he attracted a large following, including several well-to-do Scottish families, sufficient funds were secured for building in Belvidere Road, Prince's Park, a commodious edifice, which was named Trinity Church; and in 1857 Dr. Johnstone was ordained as its pastor. There he ministered for forty-seven years, retiring in 1904, when he was presented by the congregation with a testimonial amounting to £1800, which was invested in the purchase for him of an annuity of £200. He was clerk of the Liverpool Presbytery for thirty-three years, resigning in 1894, when he was appointed "clerk honorary and advisory" to the Presbytery. In 1892 when the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of England met at Birmingham, Dr. Johnstone held the position of Moderator. For many years he rendered valuable service on the Board of Examiners at the Presbyterian Theological College—first in London, and

afterwards at Westminster College, Cambridge; and latterly was Chairman of the Board. Dr. Johnstone had two sons, both of whom entered the Anglican Church (to which their mother had belonged), and in recent years he resided with one of them, who is vicar of St. Augustine's, Bournemouth.

On the occasion of his death, the Presbytery adopted a minute as follows:—

"There passed away on Thursday, the 23rd March, 1916, the Rev. Dr. George Johnstone, a man very notable for his character, his culture, and his long record of service in this Presbytery and community. . . .

"Dr. Johnstone was eighty-eight years of age when he died. Yet, to the very end of his days almost, he retained that alertness of mind and that passion for study and knowledge which he carried with him from the parish school in Banffshire where he was educated. In 1870 Dr. Johnstone, after he had left the University of Aberdeen, went back and offered himself as a candidate for the Bachelor's degree in Theology. He did a great and unique thing—he took all the departments of that degree in one sitting. In 1891 the University of Aberdeen honoured him with the Doctor's degree, and no man who has resisted the temptation to write books ever deserved more to have that honour, or wore it more becomingly. He was a man who had all the greatness of those who recognize the wonder and the value of knowledge, and he had all the humility of those who know that with all the constant labour of their studies there is so much they cannot know. . . ."

Dr. William Robert Macdonell (M.A., 1872; LL.D., 1895) died at his residence, Bridgefield, Bridge of Don, Aberdeen, on 15 May, aged sixty-three. He was a native of Dufftown, and a cousin of Sir John Macdonell, the well-known jurist, and of the late Mr. James Macdonell of the "Times". He graduated in 1872 with honours in mathematics, and in the following year shared the Fullerton mathematical scholarship with Sir Harvey Adamson. For two years he attended the medical classes in the University, after which he resumed his mathematical studies and gained an open mathematical scholarship at Balliol, Oxford, subsequently taking a first class in Mathematical Moderations.

Deciding to pursue a commercial career, Dr. Macdonell, in 1880, proceeded to Bombay as a member of the Bombay Company, Ltd., of which firm he eventually became a partner. His standing in the business affairs of India was shown by the fact that he was three times elected president of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. He was for three years a member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay, a position which carried with it the title of Honourable. He was a Fellow of the University of Bombay, and for many years acted as an examiner for that University. Dr. Macdonell issued a publication dealing with a remarkable Dante manuscript which he found in a Bombay library, which attracted considerable attention. Competent authorities held his scholarly and full account to be of great value as bearing on the received text of Dante. In 1896 he left India and went to London, where he continued in business for three years, when he retired and took up residence in Aberdeen.

Dr. Macdonell was one of the leaders in statistical science, and was associated with the founders of "Biometrika," the journal devoted to the mathe-

matical study of biological problems. He was the first Lecturer on Statistics and Statistical Methods in the University (1906-10), and was in the unique position of being the only lecturer on modern statistical methods, not only in the United Kingdom, but also on the Continent. He was a frequent contributor to biometrical literature, both on the theoretical side and also in many practical applications, especially in medicine and anthropometry. His work on criminal anthropometry and identification of criminals, and his study of English crania of the seventeenth century, are well known. Quite recently he published a memoir on the expectation of life in ancient Rome.

In 1896 Dr. Macdonell intimated to the University Court his desire to return to his *Alma Mater* "the money which she so generously gave" to him in his student days—the amount being £210, the equivalent of a Fullerton bursary of £20 and half of a Fullerton scholarship of £65, each for four years—to be applied to found a special library for the encouragement of higher studies in English, Latin, and Greek. Dr. Macdonell's library has proved of great service, and his example might well be followed by others.

Dr. Macdonell was married to the eldest daughter of the late Mr. John Forbes White, LL.D. Their two sons are on military service.

Miss Bella Jane Skinner M'Intosh (M.A., 1910), a teacher on the staff of Skene Square Public School, Aberdeen, died at Aberdeen on 24 January, after a long illness.

Mr. Thomas Mackenzie (M.A., Marischal College, 1849), died at his residence, Tower Gardens, Tain, on 19 May, having just entered on his eighty-sixth year. He was a native of Inverness, and was educated there and at the Aberdeen Grammar School and Marischal College. He became a member of the Society of Advocates in Aberdeen in 1855, being at the time of his death the second senior member on the roll. He was appointed Sheriff Substitute of Sutherland at Dornoch in 1859, becoming a Sheriff Substitute of Ross, Cromarty, and Sutherland on the judicial amalgamation of the counties in 1870. He attained his jubilee of official service on 8 October, 1909, and in honour of the event he was entertained in Edinburgh by the Sheriffs-Substitute of Scotland. He retired in 1912, being then the oldest Sheriff Substitute. He was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and was specially interested in Scottish coins, of which he had a fine collection.

Dr. James Thornton Macpherson (M.B., C.M., 1887; M.D., 1905), died at his residence, 58 Brunswick Street, Manchester, on 13 May, aged fifty-seven. He had been in practice in Manchester for the last twenty-five years.

Deputy Surgeon-General Cyril James Mansfield, M.V.O. (M.B., 1883; M.D., 1896), died at the Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar, Gosport, on 7 May, after a month's illness, aged fifty-five. He was a great-grandson of Sir James Mansfield, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. Entering the Royal Navy in 1885 he held various appointments, the most important of which were Fleet-Surgeon at the Royal Naval College, Osborne (1905-9)—

when the Prince of Wales was there as a cadet—and Deputy Surgeon-General at the Royal Naval Barracks, Chatham (1914-15), and at Haslar (1915-16).

Rev. JOHN GORDON SMITH NAPIER (M.A., 1876), minister of the parish of Kelso, died on 7 April, aged fifty-nine. For a number of years he had used the vestry as a study, and he was found there unconscious at a late hour, death supervening before he could be removed to the manse. Mr. Napier was a native of Montrose, and, after qualifying for the ministry, acted as assistant at Newington, Edinburgh, under Dr. Alison, and at Park Church, Glasgow, under Rev. Dr. Donald Macleod. He was called to succeed Rev. Dr. Hunter at Kelso, and was ordained there in March 1883.

Dr. ALEXANDER ROSS PATERSON (M.D., C.M., 1861 ; M.R.C.P. [Edin.]) died at Bournemouth, on 24 April, aged eighty-one. He was in practice at Biddenden, Kent; Boston, Lincolnshire; and Stockton-on-Tees successively, and latterly resided at Birkwood, Banchory, Kincardineshire.

We regret to hear of the death, at the early age of forty-seven, of Rev. THOMAS WESLEY POWELL, M.A., D.C.L., President and Vice-Chancellor of King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia, who received the degree of D.D. from the University of Aberdeen in June, 1912, on the occasion of the visit of delegates to the first Congress of the Universities of the Empire. He was twice Prolocutor of the General Synod of his Church, and while Rector of Holy Trinity in Toronto rendered noble service to the interests of the poor. He is described as "a capable administrator, able writer and strong preacher, but above all a distinguished teacher".

Dr. THEODORE THOMSON, C.M.G. (M.A., 1877 ; M.B. [Lond.], 1884; M.D. [State Medicine], 1892 ; D.P.H. [Camb.], 1888), died suddenly at Oxford on 6 March, aged fifty-seven. He was a son of Rev. William Thomson, who was minister of Belhelvie, Aberdeenshire, from 1843 to 1887. About the year 1886 he was appointed medical officer of health for Aberdeen, and eighteen months later accepted a similar post in Sheffield. While in Sheffield he was called upon to deal with a serious outbreak of smallpox, and the experience he gained in that connexion brought him prominently under the notice of the Local Government Board. Dr. Thomson was an inspector of the Board from 1891 till 1911, when he was appointed assistant medical officer. He prepared for the Board a number of reports (which are highly prized by the profession) dealing with smallpox and other forms of zymotic disease, and in this branch of medical investigation he was a recognized authority and expert. In 1900 he was a member of the Committee of Inquiry into the Public Health of Dublin; in 1903 British delegate to the International Sanitary Conference of Paris and Plenipotentiary to sign the International Sanitary Convention; and in 1904 delegate to the West Indian Intercolonial Sanitary Conference, Barbadoes. He was nominated a C.M.G. in 1905 for services in connexion with sanitary matters under the Foreign and Colonial Offices. In the following year he visited Rome as a British

delegate to the International Sanitary Conference there, and Plenipotentiary to sign the Convention; and he was subsequently sent on a special mission of inquiry into the sanitary defence of the Persian Gulf. After going to London, Dr. Thomson studied law, and was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1894.

Sir WILLIAM TURNER, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh, died on 15 February, aged eighty-four. He was Professor of Anatomy in the University from 1867 till 1903, when he was appointed Principal. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Aberdeen University at the Quater-centenary celebrations in 1906. On the announcement of his death, the following message was forwarded by Principal Sir George Adam Smith—"The University of Aberdeen offers its warm and respectful sympathy to the members of the University of Edinburgh on the death of their distinguished head, Sir William Turner, and the close of his long and invaluable services to the cause of University education in Scotland".

Rev. ALEXANDER WARRACK (M.A. Marischal College, 1855) died at Oxord on 29 March, aged seventy-eight. After graduating, he studied divinity at the Aberdeen Free Church College, and in 1864 was ordained minister of the Free (now United Free) Church at Leswalt, Wigtonshire. He retired a few years ago to devote himself entirely to literary work. He edited a "Scots Dialect Dictionary," published by Messrs. Chambers in 1911; and prior to the compilation of this work Mr. Warrack had, during the ten years occupied in its production, contributed over 200,000 quotations of Scottish dialect words with their readings to Professor Wright's "English Dialect Dictionary".

Since our last issue and up to the date of completing this Obituary list, the following thirteen University men, engaged in the various operations of the war, were reported to have been killed or to have died of injuries, in addition to Quartermaster-Sergeant Charles MacGregor, mentioned in the ordinary Obituary:—

GEORGE ALEXANDER BROWN (seventh Arts bursar, 1914), private, machine gun section, 4th Gordon Highlanders, was killed in action in France on 9 June. He was a son of Mrs. C. Brown, 59 Hardgate, and was nineteen years of age. He was Town Council gold medallist at Robert Gordon's College.

RICHARD GAVIN BROWN (M.B., 1903), Lieutenant, R.A.M.C., died at the 5th Southern General Hospital, Portsmouth, on 14 February. He was the only surviving son of Deputy-Inspector-General R. Gavin Brown, M.B., Royal Navy, and was thirty-three years of age. He had been in practice in Portsmouth for eight years, and had been successful in securing a large clientele. On the outbreak of the war he was appointed a civil surgeon at the Alexandra Hospital, Cosham. In the following March he obtained a commission as temporary Lieutenant in the R.A.M.C. At the beginning of July he was sent out to Gallipoli with the 14th Casualty Clearing Station, attached to the 11th Division, which landed at Suvla Bay on 6 August under heavy shell fire. In the engagement which followed he attended to the wounded for forty-four consecutive hours, exposed to continuous shelling

from the Turkish batteries. Dr. Brown did excellent work at Suvla for three months, when he was invalided home suffering from dysentery. He was removed to the 5th Southern General Hospital, where he rapidly recovered strength, and was sent on sick leave. He was about to return to active service, but on Friday evening (11 February) he was seized with an acute illness as the result of dysentery, which necessitated an operation on Monday, after which he lived only a few hours. The funeral took place at Portsdown Cemetery with military honours.

A correspondent writes:—

It has been the writer's privilege to know Dr. R. Gavin Brown since his boyhood days, and a personal tribute to the life now ended may not be amiss.

Endowed by nature with many graces, and possessed of attainments of a high order, socially and professionally, it was little wonder that his short career was so eminently successful. To these qualities were added an untiring energy and devotion to work, an unflinching straightforwardness, a strong sense of honour and duty. In these days of self-aggrandisement no mean thought or action ever entered his mind; as in his student days, his whole nature was open-hearted, generous, kind. In many homes in Portsmouth his name will long be remembered. As a member of the hospital staff—he was anæsthetist—his time and skill were given freely and ungrudgingly. Outside his profession the boyish spirit was very evident. Fond of all in Nature, his interests were wide, his companionship delightful; and the memory of his hospitable home, to which he was devoted, will ever remain. His life, his all, was given for his country; and to-day his *Alma Mater* in that northern city by the silvery sea will add to her long roll of honour the name of Richard Gavin Brown.

"Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori."

William Rudolf Center (former medical student; M.B. [Edin.], 1893), Fleet Surgeon, R.N., died in the Naval Hospital at Malta on 28 April, as the result of severe burns received on board H.M.S. "Russell," the flagship of Rear-Admiral Fremantle, which struck a mine in the Mediterranean and sank. He was among the 700 saved, but his injuries were so severe that little hope as to his recovery were entertained. Fleet Surgeon Center, who was about forty-five years of age, was an officer of outstanding personality, and had close connexions with Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire. He was the only son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel William Center, of the Indian Medical Service (M.B., 1865), who was a son of the late Rev. William Center, for many years the parochial schoolmaster of Longside, Aberdeenshire (alumnus, King's College, 1822-26). He had a distinguished career at Aberdeen University, but completed his medical studies at Edinburgh University.

Robert Donald (Arts student, 1913-14), Sergeant, Intelligence Section, 4th Gordon Highlanders, was killed in action in France on 9 June. He was twenty-one years of age, and was the youngest son of Mr. William Donald, Lochinch Cottage, Nigg, Kincardineshire.

James Duguid (student of agriculture, 1913-14), Second Lieutenant, 7th North Staffordshire Regiment, killed in action in Mesopotamia, 9 April.

George Mitchell Johnston (B.Sc. Agr., 1911), Captain, 7th Battalion Royal Irish Rifles, was killed in action on 3 April. He had a distinguished career as an agricultural student, and on leaving the Aberdeen and North of Scotland College of Agriculture he was appointed superintendent of the experimental farm in Jersey. When the war broke out, he received a commission as Second Lieutenant in the 2nd Battalion Royal Militia of the Island of Jersey, but subsequently joined the Royal Irish Rifles with the whole of the Jersey Company to which he was attached, being promoted to the rank of Captain. He was a son of Mr. Alexander Johnston, 71 Fountainhall Road, Aberdeen (one of the Harbour Commissioners), and was twenty-six years of age.

Frank Lipp (M.A., 1911), Lieutenant, Scottish Rifles (Cameronians), attached to the Welsh Fusiliers, died at Karachi on 30 May, from wounds received in action in Mesopotamia. After graduating he went out to the East Indies as an assistant on a rubber estate, and after two years' service there he returned home and entered the North of Scotland College of Agriculture, and had completed one session when the war broke out. He enlisted in the Seaforth Highlanders and subsequently received a commission in the Scottish Rifles. He was the second son of Mr. James Lipp, draper, Fochabers, and was twenty-four years of age.

Charles Thomas M'William (M.A., 1913), Lieutenant, 5th Battalion Gordon Highlanders, was killed in France, on 19 March. He was a law student at the University, and at the outbreak of the war was a member of U Company of the 4th Battalion Gordon Highlanders. He subsequently joined the 51st Divisional Cyclist Company, and on receiving a commission was transferred to the 5th Battalion Gordon Highlanders. He was the younger son of Rev. Thomas M'William, minister of Foveran, Aberdeenshire, and was twenty-three years of age.

Charles Neilson (M.A., 1913), Company-Sergeant-Major, Gordon Highlanders, was killed in action in France on 1 June. He was the second son of Mr. Neilson, senior postman, Ellon, and was twenty-six years of age; and previous to enlisting was a teacher at Lossiemouth.

Robert Reid (M.A., 1914), Second Lieutenant, Gordon Highlanders, was shot on 21 May while commanding his platoon at wire work in front of the British lines in France. He was studying at the Aberdeen Training Centre preparing for the teaching profession when war broke out. Being a Territorial in U Company, 4th Gordons, he was called up at the beginning and went to a war station with his battalion. He received his commission in November, 1914, in a Kitchener's Army battalion of the Gordons. He had been overseas for four months prior to his death. He was a son of Mr. Robert Reid, farmer, Bethelnie, Oldmeldrum, Aberdeenshire.

Norman John Robertson (M.A., 1914), Corporal, Gordon Highlanders, died in France on 30 May, of wounds received while on service on the previous day. He had been fixing wire entanglements in front of a sap-head

when a bullet passed through his hand and penetrated his chest. His commanding officer, in conveying the intimation of his death, wrote: "He was one of the best N.C.O.'s in the company, and was marked out for speedy promotion, and his loss is greatly felt by us all. He was popular with officers and men, and did his duty on all occasions without regard to his personal safety." He was the second son of the late Mr. Thomas Robertson, M.A., Schoolmaster, Lower Cabrach, Banffshire, and was twenty-five years of age.

William John Campbell Sangster (M.A., 1914), Second Lieutenant, 4th Battalion Gordon Highlanders, was killed in action (previously reported missing) at Hooge, in Flanders, on 25 September, 1915. He was a student of medicine, and when war broke out received a commission in the 2/4th battalion of the Gordons. He was transferred in June last year to the 1/4th battalion and went to the front immediately after. He was the elder son of ex-Baillie Sangster, Aberdeen, and was twenty years of age.

David George Melrose Watt, medical student, private in K Company, R.A.M.C., died at Cambridge Hospital, Aldershot, on 26 April. He was the youngest son of Rev. William Watt, minister of the parish of Strathdon, Aberdeenshire, and was only nineteen years of age.

An "In Memoriam" service was held in the University Chapel on Sunday, 18 June. Professor Fulton conducted the initial part of the service, and after the reading of the New Testament lesson the list of the brave sons of the University who have fallen in the war was read, the congregation standing the while. The sermon was preached by the Principal, who took as his text Psalm xxxiv. 22, and Revelation xxii. 3. Referring to those members of the University who were commemorated that day—who had carried their service, their courage, and their faithfulness up to death itself—he mentioned that in number they were already eighty-one; of graduates forty-seven, of alumni, who did not graduate, nine, and of students twenty-five. All were in the combatant ranks save fifteen, of whom thirteen were navy or army doctors, proof that the medical profession had in this war taken its full share with other branches of the forces in the dangers of battle and disease. Some were very young; no fewer than twelve of twenty-one years, and under that eighteen; nineteen at least between twenty-one and twenty-five, and only six or seven above thirty-five—the mid-time of our life. At least forty-nine of them joined or rejoined the ranks upon the King's call for men. The rest of the list, save one, were already on naval or military service, and she, the only woman among them (Mrs. Grant), had given herself and her gifts to a service no less honourable in the medical missions of our religion.

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UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN

SUPPLEMENT

TO

PROVISIONAL ROLL OF SERVICE

1915-16

This Supplement to the Provisional Roll of Service has been closed on June 30, 1916, so as to cover a full year from the close of the Provisional Roll issued in July, 1915, with Vol. II. of the ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY REVIEW.

The Supplement, which follows the same divisions as the Roll, contains not only all new names reported during the year, but the names of any transferred from one branch of H.M.'s Forces to another and of all previously reported in the ranks who have now been commissioned. A list is also given of graduates serving under the British Red Cross Society. This is far from complete.

The list of the fallen, eighty-four, is given from the beginning. It has not been found possible to give a full list of the wounded; they number over one hundred and thirty.

The references within brackets are to the pages of the Provisional Roll; those without brackets are to the pages of this Supplement.

An article by the Principal entitled "Two years of War: The Record of the University," appears on pp. 214-33 of the number of the REVIEW with which this Supplement is issued; and a summary of the numbers of graduates, alumni, and students on service will be found on p. 215.

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO, AND WILL BE GRATEFULLY RECEIVED BY,

THE PRINCIPAL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.
MARISCHAL COLLEGE, ABERDEEN.

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Medical Officer Thomas Peppé Fraser, H.M. Colonial Medical Service, West African Medical Staff, attached to troops on reconnaissance on the eastern frontier of Nigeria, where he was killed in action, 5 September, 1914, aged 35 — M.B., Ch.B., '01

Maj. Alexander Kirkland Robb, 2nd Batt. Durham Light Infantry, died of wounds received in action, France, 20 September, 1914 — Matr. Student, '89

Surgeon William Mellis Mearns, Royal Navy, sank with H.M.S. "Formidable," 1 Jan., 1915, aged 31 — M.B., Ch.B., '08

Lieut.-Col. William Henry Gray, Indian Medical Service, died on recall to Service, January, aged 52 — M.B., Ch.B., '86

Lieut. Angus Forsyth Legge, attached Singapore Volunteer Corps, killed in the Singapore Mutiny, 16 February, aged 25 — M.B., Ch.B., '12

2nd Lieut. Lewis Neil Griffith Ramsay, 3rd, attd. 2nd, Batt. Gordon Hrs., killed in action at Neuve Chapelle, 21 March, aged 25 — M.A., 1911; B.Sc. (with special distinction in Botany), '12

Lance-Corpl. Edward Watt, 4th Seaforth Hrs., died 22 March, of wounds received in action at Neuve Chapelle, 10 March, aged 23 — B.Sc. (Agr.), '14

Private James Orr Cruickshank, D (late U) Coy. 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs., killed in Flanders, 15 April, aged 19 — 1st Sci.

Sergt. Victor Charles MacRae, D (late U) Coy. 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs., killed in Flanders when attempting to remove a wounded comrade, 21 April, aged 23 — M.A., 1st Class Hons. in Classics, '14

Sergt. Alexander Skinner, 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs., killed in action in Flanders, 22 April, aged 31 — Teacher in Dumbarton; Arts & Sci. Stud., '09-'11

Corpl. Keith Mackay, D (late U) Coy. 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs., died 28 April, in a Casualty Clearing Hospital, France, of wounds received in action, 20 March, aged 20 — 2nd Arts & 1st Med.; M.A., '15

Private Alexander Mitchell, D (late U) Coy. 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs., died 28 April, in a Field Hosp., France, of wounds received 27 April, aged 25 — 2nd Arts

Lieut. Geoffrey Gordon (p. 15), Special Reserve, attd. 12th (Pr. of Wales Royal) Lancers, killed in action in Flanders, 30 April — I.C.S.; M.A., '03

Private David Wood Crichton, D (late U) Coy. 4th Gordon Hrs., killed in action, Flanders, 7 May, aged 18 — 1st Agr.

Private John Forbes Knowles, D (late U) Coy. 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs., killed in action, Flanders, 5 May, aged 24 — United Free Church Div. Student; M.A.,'12

Sapper James Sanford Murray, 51st (Highl. Divisional) Signal. Coy. (formerly Pte. E Coy., 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs.), died in a Field Hospital, France, of wounds received the same day, 27 May, aged 20 — 2nd Arts

Private Robert Hugh Middleton, 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs., killed in action, Flanders, 1 June, aged 22 — 3rd Arts

Private Marianus Alex. Cumming, 4th Gordon Hrs., killed in action, Flanders, 14 June, aged 23 — Asst. Teacher, Kemnay; M.A., '12

Private Harry Lyon, 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs., killed in action, Flanders, 17 June, aged 22 — 2nd Arts

Lieut. Wm. Leslie Scott, 5th Gordon Hrs., killed in action, Flanders, 16 June, aged 22 — 3rd Med.

L.-Corpl. Andrew Thomson Fowlie, 4th Gordon Hrs., killed in action, Flanders, 16 June, aged 26 — Un. Dipl. Agr., '09

Private James Clapperton Forbes, 4th Gordon Hrs., killed in action, Flanders, 16 June, aged 20 — 3rd Agr.

Private Robert Patrick Gordon, 4th Gordon Hrs., killed in action, Flanders, 17 June, aged 19 — 2nd Arts

Private James Whyte, 4th Gordon Hrs., died of wounds received in action, 16 June, aged 21 — 2nd Arts

L.-Sergt. Alex. David Duncan, 4th Gordon Hrs., died of wounds received in action, 16 or 17 June, aged 21 — M.A., '14

L.-Corpl. Murdo MacIver, 4th Gordon Hrs., killed in action, Flanders, 19 June, aged 20 — 3rd Agr.

Private George McSween, 4th Gordon Hrs., killed in action, 16 June, aged 23 — Aberdeen Training Centre

2nd Lieut. Frederick Alexander Rose, 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs., killed in action in Flanders, 10 August, aged 25 — M.A., 1st Hons. Eng., '11 ; B.A., Oxon.

Lance-Corpl. James Cruickshank, 3rd, trsf., 1st Batt. Gordon Hrs., died of wounds received in action in Flanders, July, 1915 — 1st Arts ; 3rd Bursar, '14

Sergt. John McLean Thomson, 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs., killed in action in Flanders, July, 1915, aged 26 — United Free Church Div. Student ; M.A., '11

Sergt. Alexander Allardyce, 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs., Sergt. of Bombers, killed in action in Flanders, 20 July, 1915, aged 30 — M.A., '04 ; B.L.

Capt. Arthur Kellas, 89th Field Ambulance, killed in action on the Dardanelles, 5 August, 1915, aged 31 — M.B., '06

? Douglas Jamieson, 8th Australian Light Horse, killed in action on the Dardanelles, 7 August — Former Agr. Stud.

Sergt. George Cameron Auchinachie, 1st Batt. Gordon Hrs., killed in Flanders, 23 August, 1915, aged 24, by bursting of a shell ; previously thrice wounded — Med. Student, '10-'13

Private Alexander John Fowlie, 13th Infantry Batt., Australian Imperial Force, killed in action on the Dardanelles, August, 1915, aged 26 — M.A., '11

Lieut.-Col. John Ellison Macqueen, commanding 6th Batt. Gordon Hrs., killed in action about Loos, Flanders, 25 September, 1915, aged 40 — Law Student, '91-'95

Lieut. Frederick Charles Stephen, 6th Batt. Gordon Hrs., (pp. 29, 42), killed in action about Loos, Flanders, 25 September, 1915, aged 29 — M.A., 1st Hons. Maths., '09

2nd Lieut. George Macbeth Calder, 8th Batt. Gordon Hrs., (pp. 61, 67), killed in action about Loos, Flanders, 25 September, 1915, aged 24 — 2nd Med., M.A., '15

2nd Lieut. Ian Catto Fraser, 2nd Batt. Argyll and Sutherland Hrs. (pp. 61, 66), killed in action, Flanders, 25 September, 1915, aged 20 — 1st Arts

2nd Lieut. William Robert Kennedy, 4th Batt. Seaforth Hrs. (pp. 63, 68), killed in action in Flanders, 25 September, 1915, aged 19 — 1st Med., '14-'15

2nd Lieut. John Cook Macpherson, 1st Batt. Gordon Hrs. (pp. 17, 46), died of wounds received in action about Hooge, Flanders, 25 September, 1915, aged 29 — M.A., '10; LL.B.

2nd Lieut. Ian Charles McPherson, 3rd, attd. 2nd, Batt. Gordon Hrs., killed in action about Loos, Flanders, 25 September, 1915, aged 21 — M.A., '14

2nd Lieut. George Buchanan Smith, S.R.O., attd. 2nd Batt. Gordon Hrs. (p. 15), killed in action about Loos, Flanders, 25 September, aged 24 — M.A., Hons. Hist. (Glas.); LL.B., '14

2nd Lieut. William John Campbell Sangster, 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs. (p. 29), killed in action about Hooge, Flanders, 25 September, 1915, aged 20 — M.A., '14

Sergt. John Keith Forbes, 1/4th Batt. Gordon Hrs. (p. 44), killed in action near Hooge, Flanders, 25 September, 1915 — United Free Church Div. Student; M.A., '05

Sergt. Alexander David Marr, 7th Batt. Gordon Hrs. (p. 46), killed in action in Flanders, 25 September, 1915, aged 23 — M.A., Hons. Maths., '14

Sergt. Bertram Wilkie Tawse, 4th Batt. Cameron Hrs. (p. 45), killed in action, Flanders, 25 September, 1915, aged 31 — M.A., Hons. Maths., '05; B.Sc.

Corpl. William Stephen Haig, 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs. (p. 45), killed in action about Hooge, Flanders, 25 September, 1915, aged 22 — M.A., '14

Private James Anderson, 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs. (p. 67), died a prisoner at Giessen from wounds received in action near Hooge, Flanders, 25 September, 1915, aged 23 — 3rd Arts

Private William Donald, 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs. (p. 67), killed in action about Hooge, Flanders, 25 September, 1915, aged 22 — 2nd Arts

Private John Birnie Ewen, 2/4th Batt. Gordon Hrs. (p. 44), killed in action near Hooge, Flanders, 25 September, 1915, aged 22 — M.A., Hons. Class., '14

Private John Hampton Strachan Mason, 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs. (p. 46), killed in action near Hooge, 25 September, 1915, aged 24 — M.A., Hons. Engl., '13

Private Duncan MacGregor, 4th Gordon Hrs (p. 66), fell in action near Hooge, Flanders, 25 September, 1915 — About to matriculate

Private Roderick Dewar MacLennan, 1/4th Batt. Gordon Hrs. (p. 70), killed in action near Hooge, Flanders, 25 September, 1915, aged 18 — 1st Arts, '14-'15

Private Gordon Dean Munro, 1/4th Batt. Gordon Hrs. (p. 66), died, a prisoner, of wounds received in action near Hooge, 25 September, 1915, aged 20 — 1st Med.

Private Alexander Silver, 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs. (p. 69), died a prisoner in a German Hospital of wounds received in action near Hooge, Flanders, 25 September, 1915, aged 21 — 2nd Arts and Agr.

Private James Stuart, 6th Batt. Gordon Hrs., killed in action near Loos, Flanders, 25 September, 1915

Private Frederick William Milne, 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs. (p. 70), killed in action near Hooge, October, 1915, aged 19 — 1st Med., '14-'15

Maj. (Tempy.) James Mowat, R.A.M.C. (p. 32), late Fleet-Surg. R.N., sank with transport in Mediterranean, 1915 — M.B., '91

Herbert Mather Jamieson, entd. (p. 22) as Temporary Lieut. R.A.M.C., volunteered for med. service in R.N., died 26 September, 1915, aged 33 — M.B., '04

Rev. Robert Murray, Chaplain, Royal Australian Naval Reserve (p. 42), died 9 October, 1915, aged 52 — M.A., '83 ; B.D. St. And.

Lieut. Hector MacLennan Guthrie, 3rd, attd. Batt. Lancashire Fusiliers (p. 15), killed in action, Gallipoli, 1915, aged 23 — M.A., 1st Hons. Eng., '14

Lieut. James Reston Gardiner Garbutt, R.A.M.C., attd. King's Own Scottish Borderers, killed in action in Flanders, 1 December, 1915, aged 26 — M.B., '11

L.-Corpl. Alexander Slorach, 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs. (p. 69), accidentally killed in the trenches near Hooge, Flanders, 25 December, 1915, aged 21 — 2nd Arts

Christian Davidson Maitland or Grant, sank with her husband on the "Persia," torpedoed in the Mediterranean, 30 December, 1915 B.Sc., '08; M.B. (Edin.)

Surgeon (Tempy.) Douglas Whimster Keiller Moody, R.N. (p. 14), sank with H.M.S. "Natal" in harbour, 30 December, 1915, aged 42 M.B., '00; M.D.

Lieut. William George Rae Smith, 10th King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, attd. 21st Divisional Cyclists (p. 55), killed in action while saving a wounded comrade, 24 January, 1916 Former Agr. Stud.

Lieut. George Dewar, R.A.M.C. (p. 21), killed in action in Flanders, January, 1916, aged 23 M.B., '15

Lieut. Richard Gavin Brown, R.A.M.C. (p. 20), died in 5th Southern General Hospital (after operation following on dysentery contracted on service in Gallipoli, 14th Casualty Clearing Station, attd. 11th Div. Suvla Bay), 14 February, 1916, aged 33 M.B., '03

Lieut. Charles Thomas McWilliam, 5th Batt. Gordon Hrs. (p. 29), killed in action, 19 March, 1916, in France, aged 26 M.A., '13

Captain (Tempy.) George Mitchell Johnston, attd. 7th Royal Irish Rifles (p. 30), killed in action in France, 3 April, 1916, aged 26 B.Sc. (Agr.), '11

Lieut. James Duguid, 7th N. Staffordshire Regt., killed in action, Mesopotamia, 9 April, 1916 Former Agr. Stud.

Private David George Melrose Watt, R.A.M.C. (p. 72), died on service at Aldershot, 26 April, 1916, aged 19 1st Med., '15-'16

Fleet-Surg. William Rudolf Center (p. 53), died from burning injuries sustained on the sinking of H.M.S. "Russell," 28 April, 1916, aged about 45 Former Med. Stud.

Deputy-Surg. General Cyril James Mansfield (p. 13), died at Gosport, 7 May, 1916, aged 55 M.B., '83; M.D., '96

Qr.M.-Sergt. Charles McGregor, 10th Batt. Gordon Hrs. (p. 46), died of wounds received in action in France, 14 May, 1916, aged 43 M.A., 1st Hons. Maths., '96

2nd Lieut. Robert Reid, 9th Gordon Hrs. (pp. 17, 47), killed in action in France, 21 May, 1916, aged 23 M.A., Hons. Class., '14

Corpl. Norman John Robertson, 4th Gordon Hrs. (p. 47), died of wounds received in action, 30 May, 1916, aged 26 — M.A., '14

2nd Lieut. Frank Lipp, Scottish Rifles, attd. Welsh Fusiliers, died at Karachi, 30 May, 1916, of wounds received in action in Mesopotamia, aged 24 — M.A., '11

Coy.-Sergt. Major Charles Neilson, Gordon Hrs. (p. 47), killed in action in France, June, 1916, aged 26 — Teacher; M.A., '13

Private George Alexander Brown, Machine Gun Section, 4th Batt. Gordon Hrs. (p. 66), killed in action in France, June, 1916, aged 19 — 7th Arts Bursar, '14

Sergt. Robert Donald, Intelligence Section, 4th Gordon Hrs. (p. 66), killed in action in France, June, 1916, aged 21 — 1st Arts

Lieut. Alfred George Morris, Gordon Hrs., killed in action, 1 June, 1916 — Agr. Stud., '11

2nd Lieut. James Smith Hastings (Sergt. p. 45), 3/4th Gordon Hrs., died at Ripon, June, 1916 — M.A., '12

Corpl. John Bowie, Special Brigade, R.E., died of gas-poisoning in France, June, 1916, aged 21 — 1st Arts and Sci.

Corpl. George Dawson (Pte. Roy. Scots p. 44), Special Brigade, R.E., killed in action in France, 28 June, 1916, aged 33 — M.A., 1st Hons. Maths., '05; B.Sc. (Spec. dist.)

Lieut. Robert Mackie Riddel, Service Batt. Gordon Hrs. (Pte. p. 70), killed in action in France, 1 July, 1916, aged 24 — 2nd Arts

2nd Lieut. William Adrian Davidson, 2nd Gordon Hrs. (p. 61), wounded at Loos, 25 September, 1915, died of wounds received in action, 2 July, 1916, aged 21 — 1st Med.

2nd Lieut. Frederick Attenborow Conner, 2nd Seaforth Hrs. (p. 32), killed in action in France, July, 1916, aged 21 — 1st Agr.

2nd Lieut. George McCurrach, 13th Highl. Light Infantry, see p. 11, killed in action in France, July, 1916, aged 35 — Teacher; M.A., '08

I. THE STAFF.

MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY COURT.

Col. Scott Riddell, M.V.O., Member of Council, Scottish Branch Red Cross Society and Commissioner for N.E. District of Scotland.

MEMBERS OF THE TEACHING AND RESEARCH STAFFS.

Emeritus-Professor David White Finlay, B.A., M.D. (Glas.), LL.D. (Yale and Aberd.), Tempy. Lieut.-Col. R.A.M.C., in charge of Red Cross Hospital, Bellahouston, Glasgow.

James Duguid, M.A., Lecturer in Conveyancing, Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. V.D., National Reserve, Chairman of the Aberdeen Munitions Tribunal.

Francis E. A. Campbell, M.A. (T.C.D.), Ph.D. (Greifswald), Lecturer in the English Language, 2nd Lieut. Staff Censorship Dept.

John Fraser, M.A., Lecturer in Celtic and Comparative Philology, University Assistant in Humanity. Post under the War Office.

Alex. Stuart Watt, B.Sc., Lecturer in Forest Botany and Zoology, Chemists' Section, M Company, R.E.

Thomas Jack, M.A. (Glas.), University Assistant in Moral Philosophy with status of Lecturer, Sapper 2/3rd Lowland Field Company, R.E. (T.F.).

Macgregor Skene, B.Sc., D.Sc., University Assistant in Botany with status of Lecturer, 2nd Lieut. 1st Highl. Brig. R.F.A. (T.F.).

Edward Wyllie Fenton, M.A., B.Sc., University Assistant in Botany, 2nd Lieut. 1st Highl. Brig. R.F.A.

Bertram Mitchell Laing, M.A. ('11), University Assistant in Logic, Private, 11th Gordon Hrs.

David Glass Larg, M.A. ('15), University Assistant in French, Private, 14th London Regiment (London Scottish).

Ranald Macdonald, Assistant in Zoology, 2nd Lieut. 7th Gordons.

Robert Pearson Masson, M.A. ('06); LL.B., Tutor in Law.

George Newlands, M.A. ('11), B.Sc., University Assistant in Geology, on munitions work.

George Rae, B.Sc. ('06), University Assistant in Mathematics, Gunner R.G.A.

Wm. George Reid, M.A., University Assistant in Greek, 9th (Scot.) Cadet Batt. Gailes, with view to a commission.

*** *Several other members of the Staff were attested under the Group System but have been exempted. Others are employed during vacation on munitions or for other purposes of the war.*

UNIVERSITY SACRIST AND SERVANTS.

George S. Robertson, 2nd Lieut. 1st Highl. Brigade R.F.A.

Harry Alex. Wood, formerly Attendant, Chemistry Dept., then private Laboratory Assistant, Agricultural Dept., 2nd. Lieut. 11th Gordon Hrs.

George Dower, Agriculture, Gunner, 32nd Brig. R.F.A.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Norman Allen Troup, Private R.A.M.C.

THE LIBRARY.

Charlotte Robertson, Assistant Librarian, Orderly in the Scottish Women's Hospital, Salonika.

II. GRADUATES.

GRADUATES HOLDING COMMISSIONS.

Surg. (Tempy.)		Alex. Irvine Esslemont	M.B., '99
„	„	Alfred Scott Mackie (fr. R.A.M.C., p. 72)	M.B., '15
† „	„	Douglas Whimster Keiller Moody, to H.M.S. "Viceroy," addl. for Haslar Hospital: sank with the "Natal" in harbour, 30 Dec., 1915	M.B., '00; M.D.
„	„	Roland Sinclair	M.B., '10
„	„	Harry Forest Stephen (Tempy. Examining Offr. Tyneside Scottish), H.M.S. "Clio".	M.B., '15
„	„	William Taylor	M.B., '10

SURGEON PROBATIONERS.

Charles Reid	M.A., '14; 3rd Med., '15-'16
John Skinner	M.A., '14; 3rd Med., '15-'16

John Norrie, on War Service at Chatham Docks for instruction of Govt. apprentices in engineering.

Rev. George Richmond Murison, officiating minister to Presbyterians in the Navy — M.A., '75

REGULAR ARMY.

War Office Staff.

John Fraser, University Lecturer, p. 18 — M.A., '03

Cavalry Special Reserve.

† Lieut. Geoffrey Gordon (late Capt. Punjab Light Horse, Indian Volunteers), attd. 12th (Pr. of Wales Royal) Lancers, killed in action in Flanders, 30 April — Assist. Commissr. Punjab I.C.S.; M.A., '03

Infantry, Special Reserve of Officers.

2nd Lieut. David Stewart Dawson, 3rd Batt. Gordon Hrs. Div. Stud.; M.A., '10

„ „ (Rev.) James Davidson Easton, Argyll and Sutherland Hrs. M.A., '11

REGULAR ARMY TEMPORARY COMMISSIONS.

Royal Artillery.

2nd Lieut. Alex. Ogilvie, 157th (City of Aberd.) Brig. R.F.A. W.S. Edin.; M.A., '02

Royal Engineers.

2nd Lieut. Evan MacDonald Burns (p. 44), Signal Service M.A., '14

Infantry.

2nd Lieut. John Lyon Booth (p. 44), attd. 2nd Seaforth Hrs. M.A., '14

„ „ Chas. Gordon Elder, 11th Gordon Hrs. Teacher; M.A., '10

„ „ Jas. Fowler Fraser (Sergt. 4th Gordons, p. 44), Argyll and Sutherland Hrs. M.A., '14

„ „ Robt. Andrew Dermond Forrest (Pr. 4th Gordons, p. 44), Gordon Hrs. M.A., '14

„ „ John Garden Lamb (Sergt. 4th Gordons and R.F.C. p. 45), commd. for service in the field M.A., '13; B.Sc.(Agr.)

† „ „ George McCurrach (Lance-Corpl. 3rd Gordons, p. 46), 13th Highl. Light Infantry, killed in action, July, 1916 Teacher; M.A., '08

„ „ Hugh Sinclair Robertson, 9th Border Regt. Teacher; M.A., '06

„ „ John S. Urquhart, 14th Argyll and Sutherland Hrs. M.A., '06

R.A.M.C. Retired Officers who are Employed.

Col. Douglas Wardrop, C.V.O., commdg. King Edward VII Convalescent Home for Offs., Osborne M.B., '75

Brig.-Surg. Lt.-Col. James Forbes Beattie, M.A. (K.C.), '60; M.D., '63

R.A.M.C. Retired Officers Temporarily Employed.

Lieut.-Col. Charles William Thiele — M.B., '80

R.A.M.C. Temporary Majors.

John Harley Brooks, Mile-end War Hospital — M.B., '87
Sir Robert John Collie, Member, Travelling Board, London Command — M.B., '82
William McDougall — M.A., '96; M.B. (Edin.)

R.A.M.C. Temporary Captains.

William Ainslie — M.B., '97; M.D., '13; F.R.C.S. (Edin.)
Theodore Chalmers (of Rajputana) — M.B., '06
Douglas Gordon Cheyne — M.B., '10; M.D.
Andrew Leslie Edmund Filmer Coleman — M.B., '07; M.D.
Alex. Mitchell Cowie — M.B., '84
Naughton Dunn — M.A., '06; M.B.
George Alex. Finlayson, late Capt. Singapore Volunteer Corps — M.A., '95; M.B.
Alistair Sim Garden — M.B., '06
Ernest King Gawn — M.B., '95; M.D.
Herbert William Greig — B.Sc., '10; M.B.
William Leslie — M.A., '10; M.B.
John Glanville Milne — M.B., '94
Alfred Tennyson Smith — M.B., '92
Charles Mollyson Smith, O.C. 75th Field Amb. and M.O. 8th Royal Scots, wounded at Festubert, 19 May, 1915 — M.B., '05
William Samuel Ondeslowe Waring — M.B., '95
Alex. Wilson — M.B., '09
James Leslie Wilson (see p. 37) — M.A., '92; M.B. (Durham)

R.A.M.C. Temporary Lieutenants.

? David Anderson — M.A., '04; M.B.
John Anderson (Pte. p. 71) — M.B., '16
Norman William Anderson — M.B., '93; M.D.
James Scott Annandale — M.B., '10
David Main Baillie, R.A.M.C. Training Centre, Longbridge Deverill, Warminster — M.B., '09; M.D.
George Gordon Bruce — M.B., '15
James Ewen Cable (O.T.C., p. 74) — M.B., '15
Alex. Whyte Cassie — M.A., '97; M.B.
James Chalmers — M.B., '12

George Cooper (relinquished commission from ill health) M.B., '06
Robert Ferguson Copiand M.B., '15
William Francis Cornwall M.B., '96
Alex. Henderson Cran M.A., '96; M.B.
Francis William Davidson M.B., '04
† George Dewar, killed in action in Flanders, January, 1916, aged 23 M.B., '15
Walter James Dilling M.B., '07
George William Elder M.B., '15
Francis William Falconer M.B., '05
Alexander Farquhar, 23rd Div., B.E.F. M.B., '15
Simon John Coulter Fraser M.B., '93; M.D.
John Sawers Findlay M.B., '94
Harold Turner Finlayson (p. 14) M.B., '12
Alexander Fowlie Fraser M.A., '10; M.B.
David Marmaduke Gill, 9th E. Yorks Regt. M.B., '85
John Arthur Rinder Glennie (p. 42), relinq. com. M.B., '89
James Leslie Gordon M.B., '96; M.D.
William Gillespie Bryson Gunn M.B., '04
William Scott Hall M.B., '97
Claude Christian Hargreaves M.B., '15
Arthur Joseph Hawes (Corpl. 4th Gordons, p. 67) M.B., '16
Stanley Henry M.B., '16
Harold George Rannie Jamieson M.A., '09; M.B.
Edward Johnson M.B., '08
Donald John Gair Johnston M.B., '02
? Frederick Leonard Keith M.B., '04
Forbes Kinnear M.B., '98
Thomas Scott Law M.B., '16
William Lumsden, Cromarty Defences, 13th Arg. Sthd. Hrs. M.B., '97
John Alexander MacArthur, Gailes Camp M.B., '10
Patrick Thomson Tulloch Macdonald M.A., '03; M.B. (Edin.)
William George Macdonald, attd. Warwicks; wounded M.B., '08
William Stuart McGowan M.A., '88; M.D.
Thomas MacHardy, Royal W. Surrey Regt. M.B., '89
Charles McKerrow M.B., '10
Roderick Murdoch MacLennan M.B., '86
John Farquhar McLeod M.B., '08
Robert William MacPherson M.B., '06; M.D.
Charles Wattie McPherson (O.T.C. p. 75) M.A., '13; M.B., '16

Rae McRae — M.B., '08; M.D.
John Gordon Smith Mennie — M.B., '15
Duncan Miller, M.O., 11th King's Own Yorks. L. Inf. — M.B., '11
James Webster Miller — M.B., '03
Patrick George Milne — M.B., '15
Alex. Mennie Mitchell — M.A., '95; M.B.
William John Moir (O.T.C. p. 74) — M.B., '16
Joseph Henry Patterson — B.A. (R.U.I.), M.B., '94
Frank Le Quesne Pelly — M.B., '03
James Pirie, Tidworth Military Hospital — M.A., '84; M.D.
Mark Polson — M.B., '93
James Burnett Rae — M.B., '02
Archibald Ramsay — M.A., '90; M.B.
Alex. Dawson Reid, invalided from Gallipoli — M.B., '10
Alexander Rennie — M.A., '80; M.B.
George William Riddel — M.B., '14
Frederick Ritchie — M.B., '13
James Dewar Robertson — M.B., '10
Robert Boyd Robson — M.B., '02
Thomas Ogilvie Robson (O.T.C. p. 73) — M.B., '16
Hermann Rogers-Tillstone, M.O. High Wycombe — M.B., '81; M.D.
James Russell — M.A., '84; M.D. (Edin.)
Herbert William Black Ruxton, M.O. and Assist. Comm., Percy House School Auxiliary Hosp., Isleworth — M.B., '04
Benjamin Theodore Saunders — M.B., '13
Albert Edward Barr Sim (O.T.C. p. 75) — M.B., '16
Alexander Bruce Simpson — M.B., '99
Donald French Skeen — M.B., '06
Richard Arthur Slater — M.B., '93
James Lind Smith — M.A., '11; M.B., '13
John Smith — M.B., '15
Alfred John Watson Stephen — M.B., '08
John Edward Thompson, 97th (C.P.) Fd. Amb. 30th Div. — M.B., '09
Henry James Thomson — M.B., '10
? Joseph Alexander Thomson — B.Sc., '95; M.B.
Arthur George Troup, Mil. Hosp., Magdalen Camp, Winchester, afterwards with Brit. Medit. Force. — M.B., '06; M.D., '14
Peter Mortimer Turnbull — M.B., '01
William Turner — M.B., '01

Leslie Valentine, relinq. com. M.B., '93
Alex. Urquhart Webster, No. 33 Cas. Cl. Stat., M.O. Scot. Red Cross Hosp. 11th Stat. Hosp., Rouen M.A., '06; M.B., '10
James Mitchell Whyte M.B., '14
William Henry Wishart M.A., '00; B.Sc.; M.B.

Temporary Honorary Lieutenants.

William Durward Cruickshank M.B., '15
Joseph Russell Tibbles M.B., '15

R.A.M.C. Special Reserve Supplementary Officers.

Capt. Robert Scott Cumming M.B., '15
Lieut. Alex. Louis Cameron Mackenzie M.B., '15
,, James Melvin (p. 64) M.B., '15
Capt. Thomas Menzies M.B., '15
Lieut. John Taylor Scrogie M.B., '15

Royal Army Veterinary Corps.

2nd Lieut. Donald Gunn Munro M.A., '12; B.Sc. (Agr.), '13

TERRITORIAL FORCE.

Yeomanry.

2nd Lieut. John Blackhall Anderson (Sq. Sergt.-Maj. p. 43) Scottish Horse M.A., '90

Royal Artillery.

2nd Lieut. George Cruickshank (Pte. p. 44), 2/4th East Lancs. (How.) Brig. R.F.A. M.A., '13
,, ,, Edw. Wyllie Fenton, 1st Highl. Brig., R.F.A. M.A., '12; B.Sc.
,, ,, James Ross (Pte. 4th Gordons, p. 47), 2/4th Highl. Mtd. Brig. R.F.A. M.A., '10
,, ,, Macgregor Skene, 1st Highl. Brig. R.F.A. B.Sc., '09; D.Sc.
,, ,, Harold Thompson (Pte. 4th Gordons, p. 48), 1st Highl. Brig. R.F.A. M.A., '12

Royal Engineers.

Lieut. (Tempy.) James Barclay Rennett (late Lieut. 1st Aberd. R.E. Volunteers), Highl. Div. Engineers Advocate, C.A.; M.A., '88

Infantry.

Capt. Alex. John Ramsay Thain (late Capt. and Hon. Maj. 1st Vol. Batt. Gordon Hrs.), 3/4th Gordon Hrs. M.A., '84
„ Alexander William Black, 5th Seaforth Hrs. B.Sc. (Agr.), '09
Lieut. James Cruickshank Smith (p. 50), 4th Gordon Hrs. B.Sc., '91
2nd Lieut. Wm. Bruce Anderson (Pte. p. 44), 5th Gordon Hrs. M.A., '11
„ „ Alex. Fairweather Bothwell (Corpl. p. 69), 3/4th Gordon Hrs. M.A., '15
„ „ (Rev.) Douglas W. Bruce, C.S., 3/4th Gordon Hrs. M.A., '07
„ „ Alex. Cheyne (Pte. p. 44), 5th Gordon Hrs. U.F.C. Div. Stud.; M.A., '12
„ „ Norman Crichton (Pte. 2/4th Gordons, p. 44), 3/4th Seaforth Hrs. U.F.C. Div. Stud.; M.A., '11
„ „ Robert Thomson Donald (Pte. 4th Gordons, p. 44), 3/7th Black Watch M.A., '14
„ „ Balfour Downie (Sergt. 3/6th Gordons, p. 44), 6th Gordon Hrs. Teacher; M.A., '09
„ „ Edgar Hunter Ewen (Sergt. 3/6th Gordons, p. 44), 5th Roy. Scots Teacher; M.A., '04
„ „ Charles Farquharson, 3/9th Argyll and Sutherland Hrs. Teacher; M.A., '05
„ „ James Fowler Fraser (Sergt. 4th Gordons, p. 44) M.A., '14
„ „ Charles Strachan Hadden, 3/7th Gordon Hrs. M.A., '12; LL.B.
†„ „ James Smith Hastings (Serg. p. 45), 3/4th Gordon Hrs., died June, 1916 Teacher; M.A., '12
„ „ Edward Hutton Hay, Gordon Hrs. Teacher; M.A., '83
„ „ Henry Watt Johnston (Pte. p. 45), 3/4th Gordon Hrs. Teacher; M.A., '11
„ „ John Alexander King, 3/4th Gordons Teacher; M.A., '09
„ „ James Cruden Knox, 3/4th Gordons Teacher; M.A., '97
„ „ Fred. Wm. Law (Pte. p. 45), 3/4th Gordons M.A., '12; B.Sc. (Agr.)
„ „ Douglas Meldrum Watson Leith (Pte. p. 45), 4th Gordon Hrs. M.A., '13; B.Sc. (Agr.)
„ „ James Argentine Littlejohn (Pte. p. 45), 7th Gordon Hrs. B.Sc., '08

2nd Lieut. George Low (Coy. Sergt.-Maj. p. 45), Gordon Hrs., missing since 25 Sept., 1915 Teacher; M.A., '14
" " Edward McIntosh (Pte. p. 46), 6th Gordon Hrs. M.A., '15
" " James Mackie, 4th Seaforth Hrs. B.Sc. (Agr.), '10
" " John Macpherson, Sherwood Forresters M.B., '09
" " John McQueen (Sergt. 2/4th Gordon Hrs., p. 46), 6th Cameron Hrs. Teacher; M.A., '14
" " Marshall Merson (Pte. 4th Gordon Hrs. p. 46), 5th R. Sc. Fusiliers C.S. Prob.; M.A., '12
" " John Munro (L.-Corpl. 2/4th Seaforths, p. 46), Seaforth Hrs. M.A., '14
" " Herbert Murray (Pte. p. 47), 3/4th Gordon Hrs. Teacher; M.A., '08
" " Murdo Murray (Pte. p. 47), 3/4th Seaforth Hrs. Teacher; M.A., '13
" " James Buchanan Paterson (Sergt. 3/6th Gordons, p. 47), 6th Gordon Hrs. Teacher; M.A., '01
" " James Patterson (Corpl. p. 47), 7th Gordon Hrs., wounded, 7 July, 1916 Law Stud.; M.A., '15
" " William Allan Robertson, 3/4th Batt. Royal Scots M.A., '02; Ph.D.
" " George Douglas Rose, 3/4th Gordon Hrs. M.A., '15
" " George Shepherd (Sergt. p. 47), 3/7th Gordon Hrs. Teacher; M.A., '03
" " Harold Addison Sinclair, 3/4th Gordon Hrs. M.A., '02
" " James George Slessor, 3/4th Gordon Hrs. M.A., '99
" " Douglas Robert Smith, 8th City of London Regt. M.A. '12
" " Wm. Tarrel (Corpl. p. 48), 3/4th Gordon Hrs. attd. 1/6th Black Watch Teacher; M.A., '13
" " Wm. Taylor (Pte. p. 48), 3/4th Gordon Hrs. Div. Stud.; M.A., '13
" " Harold Thompson (Pte. p. 48) Teacher; M.A., '12
" " James Oliver Thomson (Camb. O.T.C., p. 48), King's Own Yorks, L.I. M.A., '11
" " (Rev.) Michael Cunningham Wilson, H.L.I. M.A., '01; B.D.

National Reserve.

Lieut.-Col. & Hon. Col. James Duguid, V.D., see p. 8 M.A., '67

R.A.M.C. Territorial Force.

Maj. Cresswell Fitzherbert White, mentd. in dispatches M.B., '87
„ (Tempy.) John Hector Stephen, invalided from Gallipoli B.Sc., '00; M.B.
„ (Tempy.) Walter Richard Stephen, Fd. Amb., France M.B., '08
Capt. Alex. Main Baillie (Sergt. p. 72), Highl. Fd. Amb. M.B., '15
„ Clifford Thiselton Bell, 1st Scot. Gen. Hosp. M.B., '96
„ Ian Gordon Bisset, 1st Scot. Gen. Hosp. M.B., '14
„ Patrick Thomas Catto (p. 74), 1st Scot. Gen. Hosp. M.B., '15
„ (?) James Davidson, Highl. Cas. Cl. Stat. M.B., '02
„ James Don, M.O. Pendawar V.A.D. Hospital, Newcastle M.B., '88; M.D.
„ James Farquhar, attd. 2/10th Manchester Regt. M.A., '97; M.B.
„ Charles Forbes, Highl. Cas. Cl. Stat. M.B., '01
„ James McLean MacFarlane, Highl. Cas. Cl. Stat. (fr. p. 22) M.B., '00; M.D.
„ John Wm. McKeggie, 2/2nd Highl. Fd. Amb. M.B., '15
„ Joseph Ellis Milne, Highl. Cas. Cl. Stat. (fr. p. 22) M.A., '88; M.D.
„ Robert Richards, 1st Scot. Gen. Hosp. M.B., '07
„ Wm. Scatterty, 2nd N. Gen. Hosp. in charge of Auxiliary Hosp. Keighley, Yorks M.A., '81; M.D.
„ James Alex. Sellar, 2/2nd Highl. Fd. Amb. (see p. 75) M.B., '15
Lieut. William Alexander, Highl. Cas. Cl. Stat. M.A.; M.B., '16
„ Walter Bailey-Thomson, 3/1st Notts. and Derby Mtd. Br. Fd. Amb. M.B., '14
„ Fred. Wm. Campbell Brown, 1st Scot. Gen. Hosp. M.B., '15
„ Bernard Langridge Davis, Highl. Fd. Amb. M.B., '15
„ Harry Gordon Donald, 2/2nd Highl. Fd. Amb. M.B., '15
„ Robert Grey, Highl. Fd. Amb. M.B., '14
„ Alex. Fraser MacBean, Highl. Div. Sanitary Section M.A., '01; M.B.
„ Arthur Alexander Mackenzie, Highl. Cas. Cl. Stat. M.B., '16
„ James Mitchell Mitchell (O.T.C. p. 75), N. Midl. Mtd. Brig. Fd. Amb. Medit. M.B., '15
„ Arthur George Reid (O.T.C. p. 74), Highl. Fd. Amb. M.B., '16
„ Forbes Simmers (O.T.C. p. 74) M.B., '16
„ Alex. Urquhart, 1st London Cas. Cl. Stat. M.A., '94; M.D.

Lieut. Wm. Chas. Davidson Wilson (p. 73), 2/2nd Highl. Fd. Amb. M.B., '15

2nd Lieut. George Stewart Davidson (Sergt. O.T.C. p. 73), to unattd. List T.F. for service with Aberd. Univ. Cont. O.T.C. M.A., '14

„ „ Wm. Calthorpe Mackinnon (Sergt. O.T.C. p. 73), to unattd. List T.F. for service with Aberd. Univ. Cont. O.T.C. M.A., '13

Re-employed.

Lieut.-Col. Walter Smith Cheyne, Retired T.F., M.O., R.F.A., Aberdeen M.B., '76; M.D.

Sanitary Service—Sanitary Companies.

Lieut. Alex. Middleton Brown, 2nd London Coy. M.A., '07; M.B., '11; D.P.H., '13; M.D.

„ Douglas Porter, 2nd London Coy. M.B., '08

Sanitary Officers.

Capt. Alex. Gregor M.B., '93; M.D.

Territorial Force Reserve R.A.M.C.

Lieut.-Col. Thomas Churton, 2nd N. Gen. Hosp. M.B., '76; M.D.

INDIAN SERVICES.

Wm. Duncan Vivian Slesser, Superintendent of Police in Bannu, N.W.F.P., India, commanding 500 armed police. M.A., '08

Indian Medical Service.

Lieut. Andrew Hunter Brown M.A., '12; B.Sc.; M.B., '15

„ William Peat Hogg (fr. p. 21.) M.B., '12

? „ Eric Newton M.B., '15

ARMY CHAPLAINS' DEPARTMENT.

Rev. David Bruce Nicol (C.S.), Tempy., 4th Cl. M.A., '05; B.D.

„ Joseph Pickthall, Tempy., 3rd Class M.A., '09; B.D., '12

„ Ivo Macnaghton Clark (C.S.), 3rd Cl. attd. 1/5th (Angus and Dund.) Batt. The Black Watch, B.E.F., France M.A., '04

Rev. William Walker Cruickshank (C.S.), 4th Cl. M.A., '01 ; B.D.
„ Adam Fyfe Findlay (U.F.C.), 4th Cl., Scottish Horse M.A., '89
„ William Wallace Gauld (U.F.C.), 4th Cl. M.A., '02
„ Alexander McBain, 4th Cl. M.A., '08
„ Ewen MacLean (U.F.C.), 4th Cl. M.A., '06
„ William Watson (U.F.C.) M.A., '04
„ Angus Boyd (C.S.) M.A., '07
„ Wm. Ogg (U.F.C.) M.A., '82
„ Christian Victor Aeneas MacEchern (C.S.), (p. 48) is acting Chaplain to Presbyterian troops, Malta M.A., '07

Indian Army.

Rev. Peter Milne (C.S.), N. Bengal Mtd. Rifles (Served in Kimberley Town Guard S. Afr. War, '00-'01 with medal) M.A., '85 ; B.D.

Federated Malay States.

Rev. Ernest Denny Logie Danson, Malay States Rifle Volunteers M.A., '02

East African Force.

Rev. James Tindall Soutter (C.S.), Tempy., 4th Class, mentd. in despatches M.A., '10

FORCES OF H.M. DOMINIONS BEYOND THE SEAS.

Canadian Forces.

Capt. Charles Hunter M.A., '94 ; M.D.

West African Medical Service.

Medical Offr. William Scott Clark M.B., '98
„ „ Wm. Edward Glover M.B., '11
„ „ Stephen Goodbrand M.B., '08
„ „ Robert Semple M.B., '10; M.D.

British East African Field Force.

Lieut.-Col. Wm. Booth Skinner M.B., '87
„ „ (Tempy.) Arthur Dawson Milne, mentd. disp. M.B., '92
Capt. Cormack Grant, Military Medical Staff M.B., '88
„ (Tempy.) James Hutcheon Thomson M.B., '04
„ Charles Thistleton Dyer Urquhart M.B., '87 ; M.D.
Lieut. Charles Cameron Grant, 11th Inf. Regt. (also S.W. Afr. Campaign, Kimberley Regt.) M.A., '99
„ Finlay Geo. MacLeod Ross M.B., '09
„ William MacHardy, unattd., mentd. despatches M.A , '07

Australasian Expeditionary Force.

Lieut.-Col. Alexander Horn, A.A.M.C., O.C. 4th Austral. Light Horse Fd. Amb. then 13th Austral. Fd. Amb. M.B., '07
Major Charles Evans Maguire, Registrar, N. Zealand Base Hosp. Cairo, then O.C. of N.Z. Stationary Hosp., Ismailia M.B., '93; M.D.
Capt. Alex. Taylor, N. Zealand Veterinary Corps, Vet. Offr. H.M.N.Z. Transport No. 11 to Egypt M.A., '92
? Lieut. Frank Wesley Noble M.B., '15

GRADUATES ENLISTED OR RE-ENLISTED *(including those Commissioned).*

Artillery.

Bombardier James Alex. Masson, 35th Res. Batty. R.F.A. M.A., '13
Gunner James Alex. Bowie, R.G.A. M.A., '14
„ William James Entwistle, 32nd Batty. R.F.A. M.A., '16
„ George Rae, R.G.A., p. 8 B.Sc., '06
Driver John Angus MacKenzie, 4th Highl. (Mtn.) Brig. R.G.A. Teacher; M.A., '12

Royal Engineers.

Qm.-Sergt. James Henry Hunter (L.-Cpl. Seaforths, p. 45), Chem. Section Teacher; M.A., '07
Corpl. George Ogilvie Clark, M Coy. Chem. Section M.A., '15
„ Daniel Sutherland Dawson (formerly Pte., R.F.A.) Chem. Section B.Sc., '09
† „ George Dawson (Pte. Royal Scots, p. 44), Chem. Section, killed in action, 28 June, 1916 M.A., '05; B.Sc.
„ Robert Dawson (Pte. 4th Gordons, p. 44), Chem. Section M.A., '14
„ George Knowles Fraser, Chem. Section 2 Sc. For., '15-'16; M.A., '11; B.Sc.
„ Ernest Victor Laing, Chem. Section 2 Stud. Agr., '15-'16; M.A., '15
Sapper Robert Nicol, 1/3rd Highl. Fd. Coy. Teacher; M.A., '03
„ Archibald Dey Wilson M.A., '15

Infantry.

Private Wm. Macmillan Anderson, 3/4th Gordon Hrs. Teacher; M.A., '07
„ William Barrett, 9th Highl. Light Inf. (T.F.) M.A., '09
„ James Thomson Cameron, 26th Royal Fusiliers (see p. 24) M.B., '13
„ James Campbell, 3/4th Gordon Hrs. C.S. Div. Stud.; M.A., '10
„ David Shepherd Duguid, 3/4th Gordon Hrs. Med. Stud.; M.A., '14
L.-Corpl. Alex. George Duncan Esson, 3/4th Gordon Hrs. (see p. 71) M.A., '15
„ Spencer Stephen Fowlie, D Coy., 4th Gordon Hrs. Teacher; M.A., '12
„ Robert Geo. Porter Howie, 4th (Res.) Oxf. and Bucks L.I. M.A., '14
„ Wm. Drummond Hunter, 3 4th Gordons U.F.C. Div. Stud.; M.A., '12
Private Bertram Mitchell Laing, 11th Gordon Hrs., p. 8 M.A., '11
„ David Glass Larg, 14th Lond. Regt. (Lond. Scot.), p. 8 M.A., '15
„ Frederick Wm. Lovie, 3/4th Gordon Hrs. Div. Stud.; M.A., '12
„ Alex. Grant McKimmie, B Coy., 15th Argyll and Sutherland Hrs. Teacher; M.A., '13
„ Wm. Swan-Nicoll Middleton, 3/6th Gordon Hrs. M.A., '15
„ George Murray, 2/4th Gordon Hrs., missing and prisoner after 25 September Teacher; M.A., '11
† Coy. Sergt.-Major Charles Neilson, Gordon Hrs., killed in action in France, June, 1916 Teacher; M.A., '13
Private John Alex. Nicol, Scots Guards M.A., '02; B.L.
„ William Reid, 3/4th Gordon Hrs. Teacher; M.A., '12
Corpl. James Ritchie, 2nd Royal Scots Teacher; M.A., '11
Sergt. Wm. Lorimer Shiach, 3/6th Gordon Hrs. Teacher; M.A., '11
Private John Alex. Simpson, 3/14th County of London Regt. (Lond. Scot.) M.A., '13
„ William Allan Smith, Civil Service Rifles M.A., '12
„ Gordon Gray Stewart, 3/4th Gordon Hrs. Teacher; M.A., '08
„ Herbert Louis Watson, 18th King's (Liverpool) Regt. B.Sc., '11
„ James Alex. Watson, 14th Argyll and Sutherland Hrs. Teacher; M.A., '12
„ William Weir, 3/4th Gordon Hrs. M.A., '11

Officers Training Corps.

(Rev.) Douglas William Bruce M.A., '07
„ Richard Mackie Clark (C.S. Dundee) M.A., '04
Douglas John Cormack, Edin. Univ. O.T.C. M.A., '16
Minto Rodger Gillanders, R.H.A., O.T.C. Teacher; M.A., '00
John Grant, Artists' Rifles O.T.C. M.A., '15
Alex. Francis Johnston, Inns of Court O.T.C. Teacher; M.A., '07
Charles Joiner, Edin. Univ. O.T.C. 2nd Med., '15-'16; M.A., '15
Charles Mann, Inns of Court O.T.C. M.A., '11; LL.B.
(Rev.) George Bennet Thomson Michie (C.S. Min., Gourock), Inns of Court O.T.C. M.A., '01; B.D.
Wm. George Reid, 9th (Scot.) Cadet Batt., see p. 8 M.A., '11
(The Rev.) Cecil Barclay Simpson (U.F. Min. Elgin), Inns of Court O.T.C. M.A., '07
John Ogilvie Taylor, Inns of Court O.T.C. Teacher; M.A., '10
Wm. Robert Tennant, Edin. Univ. O.T.C. M.A., '14

Army Service Corps.

Private John Mackinlay Dickie M.A., '15
„ William Grant, attd. 1st Field Amb. 154th Infantry Brigade M.A., '15
„ John MacDonald (Inverness), Motor Transp. Branch M.A., '15

R.A.M.C.

Corpl. James Thomson, 3/2nd Highl. Fd. Amb. Teacher; M.A., '09
Private (the Rev.) John Henry Jackson Bisset (U.F.C., Fyvie) M.A., '96; B.D.
„ (the Rev.) Alex. Godsman Catto (C.S. Inverkeithney) M.A., '05; B.D.
„ William Bain, 76th Fd. Amb. M.B., '08
„ George Ironside Gray, 3/2nd Highl. Fd. Amb. M.A., '12
„ (the Rev.) George Alex. MacKeggie, 1st Scot. Gen. Hosp. M.A., '11; B.D.
„ James Mathewson Milne, 2nd Lowland Fd. Amb. Teacher; M.A., '06

Army Veterinary Corps.

Private Finlay MacIver B.Sc. (Agr.), '15
„ John Cooper B.Sc. (Agr.), '15

H.M. FORCES IN INDIA AND OVERSEAS DOMINIONS.

Staff-Sergt. Wm. Slessor Simpson, Engr. Detachment, Union Central Africa Contingent — M.A., '00; B.Sc.

Sergt. Alfred Alex. Black, Cawnpore Squadr., 1st United Prov. Horse — M.A., '95

„ Harvey Gordon Burr, Nigerian Land Contingent, Defence Force — B.Sc. (Agr.), '11

„ Robert Smith Machray, Canadian Fd. Artillery — M.A., '93; B.L.

L.-Corpl. Douglas Harper, 138th Batt. Canadian Exped. Force — M.A., '02; B.L.

Trooper Charles Clyne, Northern Bengal Mtd. Rifles — M.B., '10

Private Alex. Farquharson Cumming, Supply Col. 1st Can. Cavalry Brigade — B.Sc. (Agr.), '06

„ Alex. Gordon Glennie Ellis, Malay Estates Volunteer Rifles — B.Sc. (Agr.), '11

† „ Alex. John Fowlie, 13th Inf. Batt. Australian Imperial Force, killed in action on the Dardanelles — M.A., '11

Private George Pittendrigh Hector, E. Bengal Mtd. Rifles — M.A., '01

William Main, on service with S. African Forces — Teacher; M.A., '06

Private (?) Alex. Ogston, Univ. Coy., Princess Patricia's Canad. Lt. Inf. — M.A., '12

„ John Hall Ritchie, Nagpur Mtd. Infantry — M.A., '12

„ David George Ross, Indian Volunteer Maxim Gun Coy., Indian Exped. Force, E. Africa — Headmaster, Scottish Orphanage, Bombay; M.A., '08

„ Alfred Gall Sim, B. Coy., 194th Batt. Canadian Forces — Teacher; M.A., '10

Trooper George Gall Sim, Cawnpore Squadr., 1st United Prov. Horse — Memb. Leg. Council, Un. Prov.; I.C.S.; M.A., '98

„ Alex. Allan Simpson, Cawnpore Squadr., 1st United Prov. Horse — M.A., '01

„ Wm. Robert Watt, Cawnpore Squadr., 1st United Prov. Horse — M.A., '10; B.Sc.

Units Unknown.

James Brown — Teacher; M.A., '09

David Stuart Davidson — Teacher; M.A., '08

Alfred Eddie	Teacher; M.A., '13
Alex. Glennie	M.A., '15
(Rev.) Don. MacGregor Grant (C.S. Min., Walkerburn)	M.A., '01
Peter Lorimer	M.A., '16
John Robbie McKenzie	Teacher; M.A., '09
Robert Pearson Masson, see p. 9	M.A., '06; LL.B.
Alfred Melvin	M.A., '02; B.L.
John Henderson Mennie	Teacher; M.A., '00
(Rev.) Robert Nicol Paton (C.S.)	M.A., '07; B.D.
William Polson, an Ambulance Unit	M.A., '11; B.Sc.
(Rev.) John Leslie Robertson	M.A., '07
John Scorgie (non-combatant service)	Div. Stud.; M.A., '16
William Stewart	Teacher; M.A., '08

West Herts Volunteer Regiment.

James David Symon, Qm.-Sergt. and Secy. 2nd Coy., 2nd Batt., Nat. Res.	M.A., '92

Y.M.C.A. Service of Troops.

Sidney Knight Finlayson, Cromarty	Div. Stud.; M.A., '13
Rev. Robert Harvey Strachan, Eng. Presb. Ch., Cambridge	M.A., '93

GRADUATES ATTESTED UNDER THE GROUP SYSTEM.

Lawrence Hay Watt Adan	Teacher; M.A., '06; B.Sc.
Alexander Wilson Anderson	Med. Stud.; B.Sc., '13
Robert Bain	Teacher; M.A., '02
John Thomson Baxter	Teacher; M.A., '98
William Chalmers Bowie	Teacher; M.A., '01
Alexander Hastings	Teacher; M.A., '13
William Henry	Teacher; M.A., '00
Alex. Mackenzie (O.T.C. p. 75)	3rd Med., '15-'16; M.A., B.Sc. (Agr.)
William Milne	Teacher; M.A., '03
John Morrison (O.T.C. p. 25)	2nd Med., '15-'16; M.A., '15
Alex. Keith Reid	Teacher; M.A., '08
Charles Thomson	Teacher; M.A., '03; B.Sc.

British Red Cross Society.

Col. John Scott Riddell, M.V.O., member of Council of Scottish Branch and Commissioner for the N.E. District of Scotland — M.A., '84; M.B.

Alex. Thomson Arthur, Hopetoun Hosp., West Cults, 15 — M.B., '80

Brodie Cruickshank, Ivybank Hosp., Nairn, 20 — M.A., '86; M.D.

Wm. Rt. Duguid, Portessie Hosp., Buckie, 26 — M.A., '88; M.D.

Wm. Manson Fergusson, John Charles Galloway, } Chalmers Hosp., Banff, 40 { M.B., '05; M.D. / M.A., '96; M.D.

Chas. Cormack Greig, Fyvie, and F. Cottage Hosp., 19 — M.B., '73

Wm. Hector, Tarland Lodge Hosp., Tarland, 20 — M.B., '93

John Elrick Kesson, Earlsmount Hosp., Keith, 25 — M.B., '07

Thomas MacHardy, Hospital, Cullen, 14 — M.B., '89

Eneas K. Mackenzie, Balnagown Castle Hosp., Tain, 30 — M.B., '06

Dun. Davidson Mackintosh, Bona-Vista Hosp., Aboyne, 15 — M.B., '62

George Mitchell, Drumdrossie Hosp., Insch, 30, and Leith Hall, Conv. Home, 14 — M.B., '07

Jas. Mitchell Munro, Haddo House Hosp., 7 — M.B., '84

Adam Stephen Niven, The Hall Hosp., Turriff, 20 — M.A., '00; M.D.

Alex. Reid, Hedgefield Hosp., Inverness — M.B., '94; M.D.

Thos. Alex. Sellar, Orphanage Hosp., Aberlour, 20, and Fleming Hosp., Aberlour, 10 — M.B., '80

? Stephen, Mountstephen Hospital, Dufftown, 10

Henry Wm. Martyn Strover, Hosp. Hartlepool, Divisional Surg. St. John Amb. Brigade — M.B., '00

Jas. Troup, Stand Hosp., Whitefield, Manchester — M.B., '99

Wm. Alfred Watson, Huntly Cott. Hosp., 15 — M.B., '03

John Osbert Wilson, „ „ „ 15 — M.A., '73; M.D.

The numerals after the names of Red Cross Hospitals in the above refer to the number of beds in the Hospitals.

Civilian Surgeons.

James Spence Geddie, Queen Mary Military Hospital, Whalley, Lancs., aural and ophthalmic surgeon — M.B., '01

Alex. Graham-Stewart, M.O. Auxiliary Mil. Hosp., Margate — M.B., '07

James Wallace, Auxil. Mil. Hosp., Middlesex, No. 6 — M.A., '88; M.D.

III. ALUMNI.

ALUMNI COMMISSIONED.

ROYAL NAVY.

Sub.-Lieut. H. Norman Macbeth — Stud., '91-'92

REGULAR ARMY.

Lieut.-Col. George Milne, C.B., V.D., commanding (with rank of Tempy. Lieut.-Col. in Army), 157th (City of Aberdeen) Brig. R.F.A. — Arts Stud., '81-'83

„ David Rorie, R.A.M.C., 2nd Highl. Fd. Amb. — Med. Stud., '82-'83; M.B. (Edin.); D.P.H. (Aberd.)

Tempy. Maj. (Capt.) James Hector Edmond, O.C. A Batt., 108th Brig. R.F.A. — Stud., '98-'99

Capt. Henry Brian Brooke (see p. 57), 3rd Gordon Hrs. — Agr. Stud., '06-'07

„ Matthew Hay, R.G.A.

† 2nd Lieut. James Duguid, 7th N. Staffordshire Regt., killed in action in Mesopotamia, 9 April, 1916. — Former Agr. Stud.

„ „ John Farquhar Gordon (from Sandhurst, p. 55), Gordon Hrs. — Former Agr. Stud.

„ „ Robert Crawford Buchanan Hay (Singapore Volunteers, p. 58)

†„ „ Alfred George Morris, Gordon Hrs., killed in action, June, 1916 — Agr. Stud., '11-'12

„ „ Walter A. Reid, 157th (City of Aberdeen) Brig. R.F.A. — Former Agr. Stud.

TERRITORIAL FORCE.

Capt. R. A. K. T. Catto, 3/4th Gordon Hrs. — Stud., '91-'92

„ John Kellas, 6th Batt. Gordon Hrs., wounded — Law Stud., '02-'04

Lieut. E. S. Sinclair, 3/4th Gordon Hrs. Stud., '91-'92

Tempy. Lieut. Fred. Wm. Bain (Qm.-Sergt. 4th Gordons, p. 56), 4th Gordon Hrs., wounded accidentally 25 Dec., 1915; mentioned in despatches; Military Cross Former Agr. Stud.

2nd Lieut. Joseph R. Fraser (Sergt. p. 57), 7th Gordon Hrs. U.F.C. Minister; Former Arts Stud.

? „ „ T. W. McGillivray (Pte. p. 57) N.D.A.

„ „ David Burr Martin, 2/4th Highl. Fd. Coy. R.E. U.D.A., '13

„ „ Thomas Kennedy Reith (L.-Corpl., A.S.C. p. 57) 1st Highl. Brig. R.F.A. Former Agr. Stud.

„ „ James Robb (Bombr. R.F.A. p. 56), 3/4th Gordon Hrs. U.D.A., '12

„ „ Robert A. Robertson (Pte. 4th Gordon Hrs. p. 57), 1st Highl. Div. Signal Coy. R.E. Sci. Stud.; B.Sc. Eng. (Glas.), '14

„ „ James Ross, 2/4th Highl. Mtd. Brig. R.G.A. Agr. Stud., '10-'11

„ „ Alex. Francis Smith (L.-Corpl. A.S.C. p. 57), 1st Highl. Brig. R.F.A. Former Agr. Stud.

„ „ Robert James Smith (Pte. 4th Gordon Hrs. p. 57), 6th Seaforth Hrs. N.D.A.; Former Agr. Stud.

INDIAN ARMY.

Capt. Robert Scott Troup, United Prov. Horse Former Arts Stud.

FORCES OF H.M. DOMINIONS OVER THE SEAS.

Capt. James Bryce Clarke, Egyptian Labour Corps, Medit. Exped. Force (see p. 58) Former Sci. Stud.

Lieut. Geo. Murray Farquharson Foggo, Brit. E. Afr. Fd. Force About 1890

ALUMNI ENLISTED.

REGULAR ARMY AND TERRITORIAL FORCE.

Yeomanry.

Trooper William Anderson, 2nd Scot. Horse Former Agr. Stud.

„ Ellis D. Reid Agr. Stud., '12-'13

„ Peter S. Syme, 1st Scot. Horse Agr. Stud., '11-'12

Royal Artillery.

Gunner Reginald Ian Davidson, 33rd Reserve Batt. R.F.A. — M.A. (St. And.); Div. Stud., '13-'16
Bombardier Edward G. Thomson — Teacher; Stud., '06-'09

Royal Engineers.

Corpl. Norman Scrimgeour Grieve, Chem. Section, France — U.D.A., N.D.A., '15

Infantry.

Qm.-Sergt. Lewis Wm. Stewart, Transport Section, 1/4th Gordon Hrs. — Agr. Stud., '12-'13
Private Wm. Keith A. Jopp Chambers-Hunter, 3rd Seaforth Hrs. — Assist. Superint. Rubber Plant., Ceylon; Former Med. Stud.
„ Robert A. Robertson, 1/4 Gordon Hrs. (p. 66), commd. p. 28 — Former Sci. Stud.; B.Sc. Eng. (Glas.)
„ James David Sutherland, A Coy., 14th Argyll and Sutherland Hrs. — Agr. Stud., '11-'14

Army Service Corps.

Corpl. Thomas Leslie Forbes Burnett, Mech. Transport — Agr. Stud., '04-'05

Royal Army Medical Corps.

Private Alex. Wilson Gordon, 1/3rd Highl. Fd. Amb. — Stud., '06-'08

Royal Army Veterinary Corps.

Sergt. John Maclean Kennedy — U.D.A., '11
„ George Magnus Leslie — U.D.A., '14
Private Alex. Watt Taylor — U.D.A., '13
„ Alex. John Watt — N.D.A.; U.D.A., '15

Unit Unknown.

Private William James Third — Agr. Stud.

FORCES OF H.M. DOMINIONS OVER THE SEAS.

Corpl. James Watt Fraser, 2nd (Canterbury) Inf. Batt. N. Zealand Exped. Force — U.D.A. & N.D.A., '08

Trooper David Anderson, 4th Canadian Mtd. Rifles — Agr. Stud., '11-'13

† ? Douglas Jamieson, 8th Australia Light Horse, killed on the Dardanelles, 17 Aug., 1915 — Former Agr. Stud.

? Frank T. Napier, Canadian Exped. Force, The Armories, Windsor, Ontario — Agr. Stud., '09-'12

OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS.

Cadet James Waite Mackay, Artists' Rifles O.T.C. — Sci. Stud., '10-'11

FRENCH ARMY.

Sergt. Charles A. Coquerel, Croix de Guerre — Arts Stud., '10-'11 ?

IV. STUDENTS.

STUDENTS HOLDING COMMISSIONS
(and Surgeon-Probationers).

Royal Navy.

Tempy. Sub.-Lieut. John Fiddes, Royal Naval Reserve
2nd Med., '14-'15

Surgeon-Probationers for Temporary Service.

James Duncan Brown	3rd Med., '15-'16
Alexander Matheson Dugan	3rd Med., '15-'16
George S. Escoffery	3rd Med., '15-'16
Alex. Riach Forbes (O.T.C. p. 74)	3rd Sci. Med., '15-'16
Alex. Coutts Fowler (O.T.C. p. 74)	3rd Med., '15-'16
Norman B. Gadsby (O.T.C. p. 74)	2nd Med., '15-'16
Robert Douglas Lockhart (O.T.C. p. 75)	3rd Med., '15-'16
Donald F. McGregor (O.T.C. p. 75)	4th Med., '15-'16
Alexander Cowie Paterson (O.T.C. p. 75)	3rd Med., '15-'16
Alex. Ritchie (O.T.C. p. 74)	3rd Med., '15-'16
John Alex. Ross (O.T.C. p. 75)	3rd Med., '15-'16
Trevor Alex. Howard Smith	3rd Med., '15-'16
James Charles Sleigh (O.T.C. p. 74), H.M.S. "Laburnum"	3rd Med., '15-'16
Alexander Ledingham Strachan (O.T.C. p. 75)	3rd Med., '15-'16
Frederick Wilson (O.T.C. p. 75)	3rd Med., '15-'16

REGULAR ARMY—COMMISSIONED.

Royal Artillery.

2nd. Lieut.	John Mortimer McBain, Special Reserve	2nd Arts, '14-'15
„ „	George Roderick Morgan, 2/3rd Northumbrian Brig., R.F.A.	1st Med., '15-'16
„ „	Edward Birnie Reid, R.F.A.	1st Arts

Infantry.

† 2nd Lieut. Ian Catto Fraser (Corpl. 4th Gordon Hrs. p. 66, and Cadet School, France), 2nd Argyll and Sutherland Hrs., killed in Flanders 25 Sept., 1915 — 1st Arts

Infantry Special Reserve of Officers.

2nd Lieut. George Andrew Falconer Henderson (Pte. 4th Gordons, p. 68), 3rd Gordon Hrs. — 1st Arts

INFANTRY TEMPORARY COMMISSIONS.

Lieut. Donald Macfarlane (Pte. R.A.M.C.), 11th Gordon Hrs. — 1st Med., '14-'15

2nd Lieut. Percy Booth (Sergt. p. 66), attd. 1st Gordon Hrs. — 3rd Sc. Agr.

" " Fred Attenborow Conner (Pte. 4th Gordon Hrs. p. 65), 2nd Seaforth Hrs. — 1st Sci. Agr.

" " Henry Burness Cook (Pte. 3/4th Gordon Hrs. O.T.C. p. 74), 11th Gordons — 2nd Med., '15-'16

" " Ian Cumming (Pte. 4th Gordons, p. 65) 11th Gordon Hrs. — About to matriculate

" " James Findlay (Pte. Royal Fusiliers), 15th Batt. Northumberland Fusiliers — 1st Med., '15-'16

" " Murdo Mackenzie (Pte. 4th Gordons, p. 68), 8th Cameron Hrs. — 3rd Arts

" " Ronald McRobert (O.T.C. p. 75), 11th Batt. Royal Hrs. (Black Watch) — 2nd Med., '15-'16

" " Forbes Robertson Mutch (O.T.C. p. 75), Lancs. Fusiliers — 1st Med., '15-'16

†" " Robert Mackie Riddel (Pte. 6th Gordons, p. 70), Gordon Hrs., killed in action in France, 2 July, 1916 — 2nd Arts and Med.

" " Alfred Ritchie (O.T.C. p. 75 and Pte. 3rd Royal Scots), 18th Royal Scots — 2nd Med., '14-'15

TERRITORIAL FORCE.

Artillery.

2nd Lieut. James G. Mackenzie Booth, N. Scot. R.G.A. — 3rd Arts

" " Alan Alex. Duffus (Lieut. R.A.M.C. p. 62), Highl. Brig. R.F.A. — 3rd Med., '14-'15

Royal Engineers.

2nd Lieut. John Francis Ledingham, Highl. Div. Signal Coy. — 1st Med., '15-'16

" " James Frederick Walker (Pte. 4th Gordons, p. 66), Highl. Div. Signal Coy. — About to matriculate

Infantry.

2nd Lieut. John Archibald (Sergt. p. 70), 6th Gordon Hrs. — 2nd Arts

" " Arthur Morison Barron (Pte. p. 67), 7th Gordon Hrs., wounded 2nd time — 1st Arts

" " David Inglehart Westwood Birnie, 3/5th Black Watch — 1st Agr., '14-'15

" " Edgar George Wm. Bisset (O.T.C. p. 74), 3/5th Gordon Hrs. — 2nd Med., '15-'16

" " Douglas Duncan Booth (Pte. 4th Gordon Hrs. p. 67), 6th Gordon Hrs., wounded 27 April and 25 Sept., 1915 — 1st Sci.

" " Charles Bertie di Veri (Pte. p. 70), 6th Batt. Gordon Hrs. — 2nd Arts

" " Charles Donald (Pte. p. 67), 5th Gordon Hrs. — 1st Med.

" " J. L. L. Duffus (Pte. p. 65), 7th Gordon Hrs. — About to matriculate

" " William Duffus (L.-Corpl. 4th Gordons, p. 66), 2/6th Gordon Hrs. — About to matriculate

" " John Findlay Dykes (Pte. Highl. Div. Cycl. Batt. p. 65), 5th Scot. Rifles (Cameronians) — 1st Agr.

" " Herbert William Esson (Pte. 4th Gordon Hrs. p. 69) 3/4th Gordon Hrs. — 1st Arts, '14-'15

" " Albert Edward Gammie (Pte. Scot. Horse Fd. Amb. p. 71), 6th Gordon Hrs., wounded — 1st Med.

" " Donald John Garden (Pte. p. 68), 6th Gordon Hrs. — 1st Arts

" " John Noble Hendry (Pte. p. 70), 5th Gordon Hrs. — 1st Sci., '14-'15

" " John M. Hall (Pte. 4th Gordons, p. 66), 21st Northumberland Fusiliers (Tyneside Scot.) — About to matriculate

2nd Lieut. Donald Fraser Jenkins (Pte. 4th Gordons, p. 70), 6th Seaforth Hrs. 1st Agr., '14-'15

" " Edwin Alfred Kennedy (L.-Corpl. 4th Gordons, p. 70), 6th Seaforth Hrs. 1st Agr., '14-'15

†" " William Robert Kennedy (Pte. 4th Gordons, p. 68), Seaforth Hrs., killed in Flanders 25-27 Sept. 1st Med., '14-'15

" " Edward Wilson Knox (Pte. p. 68), 4th Gordon Hrs. 3rd Arts

" " Douglas John Kynoch (Pte. p. 70), 4th Gordon Hrs. 1st Med., '14-'15

" " James Dawson Leslie (Pte. 4th Gordons, p. 68), 6th Gordon Hrs. 2nd Arts

" " Alex. McAulay (Pte. 4th Gordons, p. 68), 4th Seaforth Hrs. 1st Arts

" " Ranald Macdonald, 7th Gordon Hrs. Asst. in Zool.; 2nd Agr.

" " Isaac Maciver (Pte. 4th Gordons, p. 68), 4th Seaforth Hrs. 1st Sci.

" " Douglas Gordon MacLean (Pte. 4th Gordons, p. 68), 6th Gordon Hrs. 2nd Arts

" " Louis Wm. James Middleton (O.T.C. p. 75), 5th Gordon Hrs. 2nd Med., '15-'16

" " John Edward Mills (Pte. 4th Gordons, p. 70), 4th Gordon Hrs. 1st Agr.

" " Alex. James Bolton Milne (Pte. 4th Gordons, p. 70), 4th Gordon Hrs. 4th Div., '14-'15

" " James Mundie (Pte. p. 70), 4th Gordon Hrs. Law, '14-'15

" " Andrew John Murray (Sergt. 4th Gordons, p. 66), 4th Gordon Hrs. 1st Med.

" " George Wm. Munro (Sergt. 4th Camerons, p. 71), Cameron Hrs. 1st Agr.

" " Charles Edward Saunders (Pte. 4th Gordons, p. 66), 4th Gordon Hrs. About to matriculate

" " John Moir Sim (Pte. 4th Gordons, p. 69), 6th Gordon Hrs., wounded 1st Arts

" " Arthur Percy Spark (Corpl. 4th Gordons, p. 67), 7th Gordon Hrs., relinquished commission 3rd Med.

2nd Lieut. Donald Stewart, Queen's Own Cameron Hrs. 2nd Arts, '14-'15

" " James George Thomson (Pte. 4th Gordons, p. 69), 6th Gordon Hrs. 1st Arts

" " Robert Bayne Topping (Corpl. 4th Gordons, p. 69), 4th Gordon Hrs. 3rd Sci. Agr.

" " Rupert Sharpe Walsh (Sergt. 4th Gordons, p. 66), 4th Gordon Hrs. 1st Sci.

" " Hugh Alex. Wark (Pte. 7th Gordons), 7th Gordon Hrs. 1st Arts, '15-'16

STUDENTS ENLISTED.

Royal Navy.

Henry Wood, Sailor Govt. Transport 1st Arts, '14-'15

Royal Naval Air Service.

Private Hugh Fraser Hutchison, Mechanic 1st Agr., '14-'15

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

Robert William Urquhart, accepted for Wireless Service; joins 24 July, 1916 2nd Arts, '15-'16

Auxiliary Sick Berth Reserve Attendants.

Patrick Grant Currid 2nd Arts & Med.; '15-'16
Douglas Ross Dugan 1st Med., '15-'16
John Grant Elmslie (O.T.C.) 3rd Med., '15-'16
Henry James Horne 1st Med., '15-'16
John Ledingham 1st Med., '15-'16
Alfred George Mathieson (O.T.C. p. 75) 3rd Med., '15-'16
John Irvine Milne (O.T.C. p. 75) 2nd Med., '15-'16
Frederic Herman Mollière 2nd Med., '15-'16
James Denham Pole 1st Med., '15-'16
Vincent Murray McAdam Watson 2nd Med., '15-'16
Robert Alex. Grigor Young 1st Med., '15-'16

Artillery.

Gunner Alex. Wesley Christie, N.Sc. R.G.A. Torry Batty. 2nd Arts, '14-'15

Gunner Anthony Morrice Hendry, R.F.A. 1st Arts & Sci., '15-'16
Bombardier Malcolm Macaulay, Ross & Cmty. (Mtn.) Batty. About to matriculate
? Alex. Luias McLeod, 157th (City of Aberd.) Brig. R.F.A. About to matriculate
Sergt. Alex. Mathieson, Ross & Cmty. (Mtn.) Batty. About to matriculate

Royal Engineers.

Corpl. Ernest Russell Allison, M Coy. Chem. Section 1st Sci., '14-'15
† „ John Bowie, Special Brigade, previously R.G.A., died from gas poisoning, France, June, 1916, aged 21 1st Arts & Sci.
„ Fred. Grant Duncan Chalmers 3rd Arts & Sci., '14-'15
„ Joseph Evans Gordon, Chem. Section 3rd Agr., '15-'16
„ William Lawie 1st Med., '14-'15
Private Alex. Robertson, 1st Batt. Special Brigade B.E.F. 2nd Arts & Sci., '15-'16
„ Carson Abbott Ainscough Ross, 108th Coy. Special Coys. B.E.F., France 1st Arts, '14-'15
Pioneer Alex. C. Nicol, wounded, July, 1916 1st Arts, '15-'16
Pioneer Alexander Smith 3rd Arts & Sci.

INFANTRY.

Scots Guards.

Private Alasdair McIntyre Smith (O.T.C. p. 74) 2nd Med., '15-'16

Royal Scots.

Private John Gilbert Currid, 3rd Batt. U Coy. 3rd Arts, '15-'16
„ Alex. Adam Flett 1st Sci., '15-'16
„ Alex. Roy 1st Arts, '15-'16
„ Alfred Ritchie (O.T.C. p. 75), 3rd Batt., commd., see p. 32 2nd Med., '14-'15
„ William Sutherland 1st Arts, '15-'16

Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.).

Private John K. Ferrier, 1st Sportsman's Batt. 1st Sci., '14-'15
„ James Findlay, commd., see p. 32 1st Med., '15-'16
„ William Edward McCulloch, Pub. Schools Batt. 1st Med., '15-'16

3rd Batt. Gordon Highlanders.

Private William W. Murison — 1st Arts, '15-'16

4th Batt. Gordon Highlanders.

Corpl. James Taylor Garden, 3/4th — 50th Arts Bursar, '15
„ John Wm. Grant, 3/4th — 2nd Arts, '14-'15
„ John Ogilvie Watt, 3/4th — 1st Arts, '14-'15
L.-Corpl. Robert John Anderson, 3/4th — 5th Agr.
„ John Annand Fraser, 3/4th — 3rd Arts, '15-'16
„ James Slater, 3/4th — 1st Sci., '14-'15
„ George Morrison Thomson, 3/4th — 3rd Arts, '15-'16
Private Henry Burness Cook, 3/4th, commd., p. 32 — 2nd Med., '15-'16
„ Norman Dawson — 1st Arts, '14-'15
„ John Russell Grant, 3/4th — 2nd Law, '14-'15
„ Norman James Macfarlane Hilson — 2nd Arts, '14-'15; Matr., '15
„ Wm. Duff Kennedy, 2/4th — 2nd Arts, '14-'15
„ Alex. Duncan Den Mackay, 3/4th — Rose Bursar; 2nd Arts, '14-'15; Matr., '15
„ Peter Craik MacQuoid, 3/4th — 3rd Arts, '15-'16
„ William Alex. Morrison — 1st Arts, '14-'15
„ Robert Mackie Simpson — 1st Arts, '14-'15
„ Robert Alex. Fordyce Smart, 3/4th — 1st Med., '15-'16
„ James Harry Stewart — About to matriculate
„ Roy Brown Strathdee — 1st Arts, '14-'15
„ Andrew James Baxter Taylor, 3/4th — 3rd Arts, '15-'16
„ Atholl Thomson, 3/4th (p. 75) — 2nd Med., '15-'16

5th Batt. Gordon Highlanders.

Private Wilson Hy. Gordon Park, 3/5th — 1st Arts, '14-'15; Matr., '15
„ John Dean Riddel, 3/5th (O.T.C. p. 75) — 2nd Arts & Med., '15-'16

6th Batt. Gordon Highlanders.

Private James McPetrie — 3rd Agr.

Seaforth Highlanders.

Private John Mackenzie Macfarquhar, 2/4th — 1st Arts, '14-'15; Matr., '15
„ Malcolm Robert Bain, 3/6th — 16th Arts Bursar, '15

Cameron Highlanders.

Private Gilbert Alex. Pirie, 3/4th — 2nd Med., '15-'16

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

Private Ian Forbes Clark Badenoch — Arts Bursar, '15
„ Norman McPh. MacLennan (O.T.C. p. 75) — 1st Med., '14-'15
„ Peter Alex. Monro Jack — 1st Arts, '15-'16

Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

William J. Johnstone, candidate — 1st Arts, '15-'16

Units Unknown.

Private Wm. James Adam — 2nd Med., '15-'16
? James Durward — 3rd Arts and Sc.
Private James B. Jessiman — 2nd Med., '15-'16
„ John Macdonald — 2nd Arts, '15-'16
„ William Robertson Milne (? R.A.M.C.) — 1st Arts, '15-'16
„ Alex. Reid — 64th Bursar, '15
„ James Robertson — 1st Arts, '14-'15

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Private Cuthbert Alistair Allan, Hillsbro Barracks, Sheffield — 2nd Med., '14-'15
„ Alex. Guthrie Badenoch, 4/1st Fd. Amb. — 1st Arts and Sci., '14-'15
Driver Herbert Anderson Eccles, Transp. Sect. 2/1st Highl. Fd. Amb., now B Section, 1st. Fd. Amb. 154th Inf. Brig. 51st Highl. Division[1] — 1st Arts
Private William James Findlay, C Section — 3rd Sci. (Agr.)
„ James Durno Murray (fr. 4th Gordons, p. 68), 4/1st Highl. Fd. Amb. — 1st Arts
„ Charles Leslie Noble, 2/1st Highl. Cas. Cl. Stat. — 2nd Med., '15-'16
† „ David George Melrose Watt, died on service 22 April, 1916 — 1st Med., '15-'16

1st Scottish General Hospital.

Wm. George Burns, discharged to resume studies in Med. — 2nd Med.
Donald Macfarlane, now commd., p. 61 — 1st Med., '14-'15

[1] Correction of entry on p. 72.

Inns of Court O.T.C.

Samuel Hoare, aftwds. D. Coy., 9th (Scottish) Cadet Batt., Gailes	3rd Arts, '15-'16
? James Hutcheon	2nd Med., '15-'16

Edinburgh University O.T.C.

Alexander Eric Bruce	1st Arts, '15-'16
James William Gill	2nd Arts & Med., '15-'16
George Mackenzie Davidson Lobban	1st Med., '15-'16
Charles Joiner (Aberd. O.T.C. p. 75)	M.A.; 2nd Med., '15-'16
John Lumsden	3rd Arts, '15-'16
? Ritchie Doughty Lyon	3rd Arts, '15-'16
John Irvine Milne (Aberd. O.T.C. p. 75)	2nd. Med., '15-'16
Richard Robertson Trail	4th Arts, '15-'16

Boy Scouts on War Service.

Scoutmaster William Douglas Simpson, under Coastguard Administrative Section of Aberdeen Boy Scouts Assoc.	2nd Arts, '14-'15

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Private Francis Henry Lakin, invalided from Dardanelles, (R.A.M.C., p. 72), Sergt. 3/1st Highl. Div. Train, A.S.C. Corps (T)	1st Med.
„ Alexander Smart	4th Arts, '15-'16

ARMY VETERINARY CORPS.

Sergt. Wm. James McBain	1st Sci. Agr., '14-'15
„ Bradley Martin Cameron	3rd Sci. Agr., '15-'16
„ Ian Munro Gill	1st Sci. Agr., '14-'15
„ Duncan MacRae	2nd Sci. Agr., '15-'16
„ Wm. Andrew Longmore, No. 4 Base Veterinary Hospital	2nd Sci. Agr., '14-'15
„ John Augustus Jackson Imlay	1st Sci. Agr., '14-'15
L.-Corpl. Robert C. M. Maitland	2nd Sci. Agr., '15-'16
„ Charles Milne	3rd Sci. Agr., '15-'16
? James Fairweather	2nd Sci. Agr., '15-'16

CHURCH GUILD AND Y.M.C.A. WORK.

William Morton Grant, on Guild Tent Work in Malta	3rd Arts, '14-'15

ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY CONTINGENT OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS.

1st SECTION FIELD AMBULANCE, MEDICAL CORPS.

REJOINED.

Archibald Clive Irvine	M.A., 5th Med.
Gordon J. Key	5th Med.
Douglas Lyon	5th Med.
Andrew Henry Mitchell	5th Med.

ADDITIONS.

Autumn and Winter Terms.

John James Hall Anderson	1st Med.
Charles Alastair Aymer	2nd Med.
Hugh Wolfgang Corner	1st Med.
Robert Henry George Hector Denham	1st Med.
John Mitchell Duthie	1st Med.
William Ferguson	1st Med.
Archibald Newlands Forsyth	1st Med.
Ronald Kirkham Grant	1st Med.
Charles Albert Hay	2nd Med.
Douglas Alex. Hunter	1st Med.
James Stuart Hutchison	1st Med.
Edward White Irvine	1st Med.
George Smith Lawrence	M.A.; 5th Med.
Douglas Reginald Macdonald	1st Med.
Alex. Mackay	1st Med.
Roderick MacLeod	1st Med.
Donald Meldrum	1st Med.
Walter James Meldrum	1st Med.
John Milne	1st Med.
Robert Bruce Milne	1st Med.
Alex. Murray	1st Med.
Alex. Edwin Reid	1st Med.
Edward Norman Duncan Repper	1st Med.
Norman Charles Simpson	1st Med.
Alex. Forbes Stuart	1st Med.

Norman Taggart	1st Med.
Andrew James Wolhuter	1st Med.

Summer Term, 1916.

Francis Pirie Wilson Alexander	1st Med.
Gerard Burnett	1st Med.
James Clark	1st Med.
John Craig	1st Med.
Arthur Austin Eagger	1st Med.
George S. Escoffery	4th Med.
Edward James	1st Med.
Matthew Hannah Logg	1st Med.
Kenneth Norman Macdonald	1st Med.
Hugh McLaren	1st Med.
David George Ewen Main	1st Med.
George Strattam Martin	5th Med.
John Innes Moir	1st Med.
Lewis Morgan	1st Med.
John Bernard Mutch	5th Med.
William Wyness Nicol	5th Med.
Charles Reid	M.A., B.Sc., 4th Med.
George Saint	1st Med.
Robert Alexander Fordyce Smart	1st Med.
John Callagan Souter	1st Med.
Cecil Vivian Spark	1st Med.
Robert Thom	5th Med.
Alexander Louis George Thomson	1st Med.
William Duke Whamond	5th Med.
Vincent Thomas Borthwick Yule	M.A., 5th Med.

Summary of the Provisional Roll and this Supplement.

A. ON SERVICE.

I.	Members of the Staff not Graduates of this University		17
II.	Graduates Commissioned—		
	Royal Navy—Medical Service (incl. 4 civilians)	41	
	Regular Army, incl. S.R.O. and Tempy. Commissions	62	
	„ „ R.A.M.C., incl. S.R.O. and Tempy. Commissions	348	
	Territorial Force	166	
	„ „ R.A.M.C.	194	
	Indian Army, incl. Reserve of Offirs. and Volunteers	10	
	India Medical Service	42	
	Army Chaplains Department	40	
	Overseas Forces (incl. 32 Med. Offirs. and 1 Chapl.)	42	
	Total of Graduates Commissioned	945	
	Graduates Enlisted	176	
	„ Serving with Brit. Red Cross or as Dressers	2	
	„ on Y.M.C.A. Service to Troops	3	
	Total of Graduates on Service		1126
	„ in charge of Red Cross and other Military Hospitals		25
III.	Alumni (non-Graduates) Commd. (incl. 7 Meds., 1 Chapl.)	74	
	„ „ Enlisted	60	
	„ „ Serving with Brit. Red Cross	2	
	Total of Alumni on Service		136
IV.	Students Commissioned	120	
	„ Enlisted	252	
	„ Serving as Dressers, etc.	8	
	Total of Students on Service		380
	Total of Members of Univ. and Alumni on Service		1684
	Add those who but for Service would have matriculated		31
	„ Sacrist and Univ. Servants on Service		14
	Total on Service		1729

B. UNDER TRAINING.

Students in Aberd. Univ. O.T.C.	87	
Graduates and Members of Staff in Aberd. Milit. Training Assocn.	26	
Total under Training		113
Total on Service and under Training		1842

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